"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today, probably thundershowers by night or tomorrow; moderate, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,572. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1914.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BECKER'S FATE IN JURY'S HANDS BY NOON TODAY

He Sits Stolid as Whitman in Summing Up Says He Forced the Murder of Rosenthal.

HEARS HIS DEFENSE RIDDLED

And That Rose, Webber, and Vallon All Fought Hard to Save Him at the Start.

CALLS REICH A MURDERER

Whitman Intimates There Will Be Another Prosecution for Rosenthal's Death.

MANTON ASKS AN ACQUITTAL

"Either That or Send Him to the Chair; We Want No Compromise," He Tells Jury.

JUSTICE'S CHARGE TO COME

Defense Closes Case by Putting H. T. Marshall on the Stand to Controvert Webber and Shapiro.

The case for the prosecution against ex-Lieut. Charles Becker, charged with the murder of Herman Rosenthal, was summed up in a three-hour speech by District Attorney Whitman in a crowded courtroom last night. The case for the defense was then already complete.

This morning Justice Seabury will deliver his charge, and the case will probably reach the jury by noon. It is quite possible that the fate of Becker in his second trial will be known by tonight.

Jacob Abraham Reich, better known as Jack Sullivan, the chief witness of the defense in the trial, was denounced as a murderer by the District Attorney, and Mr. Whitman intimated strongly that a sixth prosecution in the Rosenthal murder would be instigated.

Jack Sullivan was indicted with Becker for the murder, and he is now at liberty on his own recognizance.

The District Attorney's attack on Sullivan was made at the very close of a forceful summing up, pronounced by old associates of Mr. Whitman to have been the most bitter and ablest invective delivered in the criminal courts for years. It came as a bombshell to Becker's lawyers.

This climax was all the more significant because Martin T. Manton, chief counsel for Becker, had lauded Jack Sullivan to the skies. He had called him "the greatest character produced in years, a man who was willing to spend a life in prison to preserve the truth, a man deserving of the jury's commendation." He had spoken of Sullivan's rugged honesty and had sought to establish through him that Becker was the victim of a frame-up. Sullivan had made it clear that he attributed the "frame-up" to Mr. Whitman.

The District Attorney charged that Sullivan had proved his own worst enemy, and that in coming forth as a witness for Becker he had dug his own grave. His own admissions, he said, proved him to be a murderer.

Mr. Whitman referred to the admission made by Sullivan on Tuesday that Jack Rose on the night of the murder had taken him to Becker's side at Madison Square Garden, and that Becker had then taken him to the murder rendezvous a few minutes before the murder. Pointing to the empty witness chair, the District Attorney said:

"That man who sat there, whom Mr. Manton now calls the noblest product of the nation, but whom I call a little monster and a most notorious professional bondsman for fallen women, that man, I say, is a murderer. I believed it from the beginning, but I never was so firmly convinced of it as I am at this very minute."

Women all over the court room arose in their seats when they heard this invective, and there was a low murmur from the crowd.

Praises State's Witnesses.

"We claim," said the District Attorney in his peroration, "that every witness we produced has stood the acid test. The defense has been absolutely at a loss to shake them. They told the truth.

"We believe that this one man and the one power who controlled this murder is here before you tonight. We believe that this man was convinced that Herman Rosenthal was in possession of information which would mean his indictment. We say that we established an undeniable connection between Becker and Jack Rose.

"We claim that Becker is the only man who had a motive for Herman Rosenthal's death. The only man whose name was mentioned from July 16, 1912, to the present day, who could have had a motive was this defendant at the bar.

"And now, gentlemen of the jury, we are going to ask you to be true to the things to which we have been true for months. We say that the man who inspired the awful murder is the man who had the power to dictate the act.

"It is my duty to ask you, by your verdict, to demonstrate that the man doesn't live who can set at defiance the laws of the State as this man has done. The prisoner at the bar has been convicted beyond a reasonable doubt, and the

Continued on Page 4.

BUYS VANDERBILT FOREST.

Government Acquires Pisgah Estate of 86,700 Acres for a Game Preserve.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 21.—The United States Forestry Commission has just purchased almost the entire Cavender Bill estate, consisting of 86,700 acres of the Pisgah forest property for a total sum of $433,851, according to advices received here today. The property will be turned into a national game preserve.

The estate was the property of the late George W. Vanderbilt and was willed by him to his widow, from whom the Government has now purchased it.

The commission today wrote Gov. Craig, asking him to have enacted bills to provide for co-operation between the State of North Carolina and the Federal Government in making Pisgah Forest a national game preserve. The name "Pisgah Forest," by which this tract of land has been known for many years, will be retained.

The property lies mainly in Henderson and Transsylvania Counties. Negotiations for its purchase by the Government have been pending intermittently for a year or more.

BUSINESS PICKING UP.

Investigation Shows a Marked Improvement Throughout Pennsylvania

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21. — While business throughout the State is below normal, a careful investigation shows signs of improvement. Reports from twenty cities indicate that the army of unemployed is diminishing, that industral establishments are working a greater number of hours, and that business men are doing their utmost to stabilize conditions.

Word comes from South Bethlehem that the Bethlehem Steel Works are taking on more men, and that orders are being received with greater frequency and in larger tonnage. Employes of the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Eddystone, who were laid off during the Winter, have been notified to be in readiness to return to work.

No marked change is manifest at Pittsburgh. The average output of the steel companies is 60 per cent. A recent tour of the coke regions shows a marked increase in the number of ovens in operation.

Reports vary in the textile industry outside of Philadelphia. In the Easton section the mills are working full time, many even overtime. In Central Pennsylvania, particularly in the Harrisburg and York regions, business is greatly improved. The silk industry is running on a 100 per cent. basis, and the shoe industry on a 70 per cent. basis. Word comes from York that the wall paper industry is flourishing. Wilmington reports improvement in shipbuilding lines. A round-up of the cigar making industry, while unfavorable in spots, indicates a slow improvement.

REJECT ROCKEFELLER TAX.

Must Be Sworn To and Then Tax Board Will Add $300,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, May 21.—Personal property tax returns forwarded for John D. Rockefeller by his attorneys were refused by the Cuyahoga County Deputy State Tax Commissioners today. Formal tender of tax returns covering Mr. Rockefeller's tangible personal property in East Cleveland and Cleveland Heights was made to Commissioners William Agnew and John D. Fackler by Attorney Charles M. Buss. The Commissioners declined to receive the returns on the ground that they were not signed and sworn to by Mr. Rockefeller. Because Mr. Rockefeller was at his Tarrytown home his attorneys were told that they could have until 10 o'clock Monday morning to present the returns signed and certified under oath by Mr. Rockefeller.

If Mr. Rockefeller's attorneys tender the tax returns to the Commissioners Monday morning signed and sworn to by their principal, the returns probably will be accepted by the Commissioners, who will then add to them the amount of intangible property which they say they are able to prove belongs to Mr. Rockefeller and upon which taxes should be paid in Cuyahoga County. This will be in excess of $300,000,000, the Tax Commissioners say.

WEDS HER CHAUFFEUR.

Mrs. Pauline Starr of Pequot Becomes Mrs. Oscar F. Greenenwald.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 21.—Pequot colony residents were stirred this afternoon by the news that Mrs. Pauline Starr had wedded her chauffeur, Oscar F. Greenenwald, at Westerly, R. I., where the marriage records disclosed that the event took place on May 14. It was said that the age of Mrs. Starr was given as 59 and Greenenwald's as 25.

Mrs. Starr has been considered one of the wealthiest women in the Pequot section. She is the widow of Daniel E. Starr of New York. Her property is largely in real estate, and includes the site of the old Gilsey House, at Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway.

Mr. and Mrs. Greenenwald are now on their wedding tour. Before the marriage Mrs. Greenenwald had told her friends that she expected to take a long automobile trip.

Greenenwald has been in Mrs. Starr's employ for several years. He was her gardener until this year, when Mrs. Starr purchased a touring car, whereupon he became her driver. He also conducted a small tailor's shop and restaurant in Main Street. Previously he was a soldier at Fort Wright.

KIPLING POEM FOR ULSTER.

Lines Contributed to the First Number of The Covenanter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 22.—To the first number of The Covenanter, the organ of the League of British Covenanters, Rudyard Kipling contributes a fourteen-line poem, in which he voices the sentiments of the anti-home rulers.

The poem is entitled "The Covenant." This sentence indicates its character:

Yet there remains His mercy—to be sought
Through wrath and peril while we cleanse the wrong
By that last right which our forefathers claimed,
When their law failed them and its stewards were bought.

Mackay Divorce Effective Today.

The divorce between Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay under the French law and procedure becomes absolute today. Mrs. Mackay has resumed her maiden name and is known as Mrs. Alexander Duer.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES before leaving for the country should give orders to their newsdealers to have their favorite morning newspaper sent on, or telephone Bryant 7000. Daily and Sunday, 75 cents per month. Daily alone, 50 cents per month.—Adv.

MELLEN FAVORS STATE MONOPOLY OF RAILROADS

Attributes New Haven Road's Failure Chiefly to J. P. Morgan's Death.

HE DESPISES LEGISLATORS

Believes an Unscrupulous Railroad Head with Money Enough Could Dictate Laws.

STOCKHOLDERS MERE SHEEP

Says He Made $105,000 in Stock Deal and Gave It to Republican Campaign Fund.

ROOSEVELT BALKED MORSE

Promised He Would Make No Trouble for New Haven if Steamships Were Not Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The death of J. Pierpont Morgan and the New Haven Railroad's enormous floating debt were the chief reasons for the failure of the road, according to its former President, Charles S. Mellen, who for five hours continued his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission today. It was also brought out that President Roosevelt in 1907 opposed the sale of the New Haven's steamship lines to Charles W. Morse.

Mr. Morse had made an offer of $20,000,000 for them, which Mr. Mellen desired to accept. The President of the New Haven realized that the sale would give Mr. Morse a monopoly of North Atlantic coast commerce, which might be obnoxious to the anti-trust law. He, therefore, came to Washington to see what President Roosevelt thought of the matter. He told him that sooner or later there would be Government opposition to railroads operating steamship lines, and that he desired to sell to Mr. Morse.

President Roosevelt, according to today's testimony, assured Mr. Mellen that if he listened to him and did not make the sale he would promise him that so far as he was concerned he would have no trouble as long as the law remained as it then was. Later, when Attorney General Bonaparte filed a bill in equity against the New Haven no charge was based on the railroad's ownership of steamship lines.

This is a matter that has through the intervening years been more or less of a mystery and Mr. Mellen's account of his visit to President Roosevelt supplied an important and interesting chapter in the history of anti-trust prosecutions.

Gave Money to Republican Party.

A contribution to the annals of the political activities of the New Haven came toward the close of the day when Mr. Mellen told how he had given largely to the Republican campaign of 1904. He said the New Haven board desired to place some stock on the market and to have it listed on the Stock Exchange it had to be sold. So he bought it with his note, sold it, and made $105,000 by the deal.

This money was rightfully his own, but he could not conscientiously keep it, so he turned it back to the company and it was contributed to the Republican cause.

Much that was personal philosophy was spread upon the record when Mr. Mellen was asked to tell what was the matter with New Haven. He attributed to the death of J. P. Morgan the failure of the New Haven's policy and said that it was the enormous floating debt of about $375,000,000 that was the millstone around the New Haven's neck.

The unpopularity of the road, he said, was mainly confined to Boston.

"And Boston is the home of the antis," declared Mr. Mellen. "If you can name anything that has ever been proposed for the good of humanity that Boston has not opposed I would like to hear of it."

Replying to questions as to salary, Mr. Mellen said he thought railroad presidents received too much pay.

"Any railroad President who cannot live on $25,000 isn't fit to run a railroad," he exclaimed. "Economy ought to begin at home."

He said he had objected when his own salary was increased from $50,000 to $80,000, and it was done over his protest. He accepted the money for fear some one else would get it, he said.

An interesting part of the narrative was that giving an account of the relations of the New Haven with political bosses in different States.

"Boss Brayton" in the Rhode Island received, he said, $6,000 a year "not to do anything to us." In Connecticut J. Henry Rohrback got $5,000 a session which came every two years.

"If the Legislatures would meet only once in five or six years," said Mr. Mellen, "the railroads could make some money."

In New York the New Haven did not spend a cent for legislation. "We slipped through," he said, "because the vastly greater corporate interests in New York took all precautions, and the New

Continued on Page 6.

Two Authors Say:

Feminism is due to agnosticism in women, says Owen Johnson.

We are building up a rococo aristocracy in America and letting foreigners do our work, says Irving Bacheller.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

With a beautiful painting "The Son," reproduced by The Times's new process of rotogravure printing.

VATERLAND ARRIVES FIGHTS TIDE 4 HOURS

World's Biggest Steamship Impeded by River Craft on Ending Maiden Voyage.

25 TUGS USED TO MOVE HER

Ferryboat Nearly Sucked Under Stern of the Monster—Notable Passengers.

The Vaterland of the Hamburg-American Line steamed majestically up New York Harbor yesterday on her maiden voyage. Aboard every vessel she passed people cheered the new giantess, and a shrieking chorus of whistles on land and water gave her a deafening welcome. The Vaterland set two records: She was 5,000 tons larger than the Imperator, and therefore the largest liner in the world; and it was five hours from the time she left Quarantine until her passengers landed in Hoboken. A fleet of twenty-five tugboats was required to warp her into her pier.

It was not the fault of Capt. Hans Ruser or his officers or the pilot that the delay occurred in making the ship fast. A Lehigh Valley Railroad tugboat with a tow of lighters that swung across the liner's bow delayed her, and a strong ebb tide, with the wind blowing down the river, compelled the Captain to back down the stream after he had got his bow into the pier.

The disregard of traffic regulations by the small river craft was strongly commented upon by the passengers who stood on the boat deck of the Vaterland and watched the skillful manoeuvring of Capt. Ruser in his struggle against wind and tide. Fully 3,000 relatives and friends of the passengers stood on the pier watching the big liner, which ordinarily would have landed her passengers easily at 10 o'clock in the morning instead of 1:30 in the afternoon.

The passengers all agreed that the five hours delay was the only unpleasant incident of the voyage of the new leviathan. The Vaterland left Quarantine at 8:35 o'clock. One hour later she was gently reaching in toward Pier 2 of the Hamburg-American Line, which Captain Ruser intended to use as a pivot to get into her berth alongside Pier 3. At a critical moment a tugboat, with five lighters, was jammed in at the head of the wharf by the strong ebb tide, and the little craft could not budge either way. A powerful tug was sent from the shore to assist in hauling the lighters away, but nothing could be done with them. To avoid hitting the tug the Vaterland had to stop, and that was costly, because the tide swept her bow in toward Pier 2 and kept it there despite the power of sixteen tugs pulling and pushing like pigmies at her towering, bulky hull.

Capt. Ruser saw that there was only one recourse, to go down the river again and ordered the tugs to let go. One tugboat held on too long and was drawn in almost to the propellers until the hawser carried away with a heavy jerk.

Ferryboat in Danger

As the Vaterland backed down the river and swung partly across toward Manhattan a Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad ferryboat that was going out of her slip in Hoboken was nearly drawn under her stern by the suction, and an accident was avoided only by the pilot running along the top deck from the pilot house to steer at the other end. As her stern went across toward Manhattan the Vaterland almost blocked the river, and she detained the Barbarossa of the North German Lloyd for half an hour.

People watching from the shore saw the propellers churning up the mud from the bottom of the river and thought the liner had gone aground on one of the shoals that run out from the Jersey shore. Twice the patient Captain tried to creep back to the pier and twice he was driven back again. It was not until 12:15 o'clock that he succeeded in making Pier 2 and finally, with the aid of twenty-five tugboats, got his ship moored to Pier 3.

"It is too bad," said Capt. Ruser on the bridge, after he had seen his passengers go ashore, "that such a fine voyage should be marred at the finish by a tugboat and her tow of unmanageable barges. Such a thing cannot happen in Hamburg because the traffic is kept clear for a big liner like the Vaterland, and we went to the pier in Cuxhaven and made fast in twenty minutes.

"When I had to stop for the tug to haul the lighters out of the way the tide forced me to back out into the stream again, and I drifted so rapidly that I had to go full speed astern to avoid smashing the end of Pier 1. The water is too shallow on the Jersey side of the river to swing the Vaterland with her own propellers, so I had to go over to the New York side to get into deep water. That was where we lost the time.

"It is too bad that there is no supervision over the movements of vessels in the Harbor of New York, which is one of the finest in the world. There is plenty of room for all the big liners to navigate its waters safely if the small craft are not allowed to crawl in as they choose. There should be a harbor master to enforce proper navigation rules for the safety of all."

Capt. Ruser added that the Vaterland was even easier to handle than the Imperator and had no perceptible vibration. She had made an average speed of 23.02 knots for her first voyage, which was very good, in his opinion, and he hoped to do better next trip.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, who stood on the bridge of the liner during all the time she was struggling to get to her pier, said that the delay in docking the ship was due chiefly to the interference of certain railroad tugs with barges, lying directly in the way of the big ship. By the time they were removed the ship had dropped so far down below her slip that she was impeded by shoal water directly astern. The commissioner added that he would

Continued on Page 3.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH NOW IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES. ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Adv.

REBELS TO SEND MISSION TO NIAGARA; ENVOYS IN MIDNIGHT CONFERENCE; HUERTA'S TROOPS OUT OF SALTILLO

Official News to Rebels Says That Gen. Maass Evacuated City.

FACES LONG, HARD MARCH

242 Miles of Desert Separates Him from San Luis Potosi —Foes on His Heels.

CRUSHING BLOW TO HUERTA

All the North of Mexico Now Lost to Him—Mazatlan Is Hard Pressed.

REBELS MAY CUT OFF PENA

Force from Tampico Is Reported to Have Landed Near Vera Cruz.

REINFORCEMENTS COMING

They May Block Any Movement to Aid Huerta or Force Foes to Join Them.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, May 21.—Official reports received by the Constitutionalist Junta, later verified by messages to the commandante in Juarez, say that the Federals have evacuated Saltillo.

After five days of battles and skirmishes between Reata to Ramos Arispe, nine miles from Saltillo, the Federal garrison in command of Generals Coss, De Maure, Maass, Santocoy and Romero departed for the south to face 200 miles of the worst desert in central Mexico. The supposed destination of the garrison of 8,500 surviving Federals is San Luis Potosi although that town is surrounded by the forces of Gen. Carrera Torres and Santo Eulalio Guiterrez, who have been besieging the town of San Luis Potosi from the north and east for the past two weeks.

The capitulation of Saltillo came as a surprise to the rebel commanders, as much so as did Ojinaga and Torreon. Villa was preparing to renew the attack on the town proper after disposing of the Federal flankers and reinforcements from Monclova which had harassed him around Paredon. He returned to Ramos Arispe and was making his plans for a general assault on the town, having sent his skirmish line ahead to be in the attack.

At the first sound of firing the Federals left the town and started south, the rebel advices received in Juarez and El Paso say. Gen. Pablo Gonzales was supposed to be covering the retreat to the south and east, and how he permitted the garrison to escape is not known, although it is possible that there is another engagement in progress between Gonzales's troops and those of the Federals.

The taking of Saltillo was confirmed late this evening in a message which was sent by Gen. Villa to Roberto Pesqueira, head of the revolutionary junta. The message gave only the most meagre details of the capture, simply saying that the Constitutionalist army now occupied the town and that the Federals had evacuated and gone south.

The junta has received confidential information from their agents in Mexico City that Huerta intends to concentrate all of his available forces in Mexico City and to offer no prolonged and hard-fought resistance to the rebels in their advance on the capital.

The Federals are reported to have received instructions from Huerta to harass the enemy in every possible way, destroy the railroads and burn all bridges so that Villa's advance will be slow and will give the dictator time to fortify Mexico City and its approaches, and to train his men who are being gradually drawn back to the south.

San Luis Potosi is the next city expected to fall, and Zacatecas, where Gen. Panfel Natera has been besieging the main plaza for a week, is also expected to capitulate.

The Federal retreat is sure to be costly to Huerta, as it is mostly across the dry plans of Central Mexico, and many are expected to perish from hunger and thirst, as well as at the hands of the rebels.

Villa's Men Pursue.

The Federals who evacuated Saltillo are being pursued by Villa's men and couriers have been sent to Gens. Torres and Guiterrez at San Luis Potosi to be on the lookout for them and to prevent them from effecting a junction with the Federal garrison in that town. If this can be done Huerta's army of Central Mexico, which has composed his second line of defense, will be at the mercy of the revolutionary arms.

Carranza is to establish his capital in Saltillo as soon as order is restored

Continued on Page 2.

Best Electric Wiring—Home, Office, Factory. DENNIS G. BRUSSEL, 39 West 38th Street.—Adv.

Consul Silliman Again Reported Safe and Was Expected Last Night at Capital

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 21.—Consul John R. Silliman is reported safe, and is likely to arrive here on the night train from the North, which is late and will probably not reach the city until after midnight.

This afternoon Acting Foreign Secretary Esteva Ruiz informed The New York Times correspondent that the Foreign Office had telegraphed to various points for news of Consul Silliman. He authorized the correspondent to say that if any harm were to befall Mr. Silliman it would not be the fault of any one connected with the Federal Government, inasmuch as the latter desired to afford him all necessary protection.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The news that Consul Silliman was expected in Mexico City tonight came as glad tidings to the State Department, where the fear had been growing that Mr. Silliman was dead. No word had been received directly from him for weeks, while telegrams from the British Consul at Saltillo to the British Minister in Mexico City indicated that broken communications did not explain his silence. It is supposed now that he was either in prison all this while or else that his dispatches were censored.

LARGE REBEL ARMY IS MENACING PUEBLA

Led by Lucas, "Patriarch of the Indians," and a Methodist Preacher.

THEY HAVE 15,000 MEN

Many of Them Deserters from Huerta's Army—Fall of the City Said to be Near.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, May 21.—H. W. Gotfried, an agent of the Westinghouse Electric Company, who arrived here today, reported that he had been forced by Huerta to sell electric detonators, with which it was intended to destroy the railway bridges between Vera Cruz and the capital.

Benigno Zenteno and Gen. Juan Francisco Lucas, with about 15,000 men, are reported to be menacing the city of Puebla. Zenteno is recruiting his force from Huerta deserters in the region known as La Malinche. Lucas is in revolt against Huerta, making his headquarters in the Sierra de Puebla, a mountainous region abounding in practically impregnable positions.

It is expected that Puebla will fall within the next few days. The rebels are already halting trains at the second station out of Puebla and searching the pasengers.

San Luis, a small town near Puebla, was recently captured by Zenteno, who occupied the church towers and other colgns of vantage and awaited the Federals, who had been ordered there from Puebla. Six hundred of the latter entered the town, not knowing that the rebels were there. They were allowed to reach the centre of the town, where they encountered a withering fire. Many were killed, and the rest fled in confusion.

The military escort of a passenger train at the nearest station refused assistance to this force, the officer in command saying that he had been ordered to protect the passengers, and was, therefore, unwilling to leave them to go and reinforce the Federals. It is believed that these were practically annihilated.

Gen. Lucas has established his headquarters at Tetela de Ocampo, in the heart of the mountains, where he is known as "the patriarch of the Indians." He has also occupied Tezuitlan, a rich copper mining camp; Zacapoaxtla a rebel stronghold; Zacatlan, and other important positions in this region, which give him a good base whence to attack Puebla.

Gen. Lucas was second in command to Porfinio Diaz in the battle of Puebla a half a century ago, and has great prestige among the Indians of this region, while Zenteno, a former native Methodist preacher, has been in the field against the Government for more than two years, with varying fortunes, and is now evidently taking advantage of the situation to gain such prestige as is possible.

Passengers arriving here from Jalapa, the capital of the State of Vera Cruz, report that the rebels are almost within sight of that place, preparing to attack it at any time. They also say that many prominent men have been forced to fight in the front ranks of the Federals at this place. On this account the rebels have not taken the offensive, but are waiting for these men to desert and join them at the first opportunity.

A large force sent by Villa is reported, according to the refugees, to be attacking Zacatecas, and the fall of the place is expected hourly, while near the capital the Zapatistas have been making nightly attacks upon San Angel, only 30 miles out.

Reports, which are greatly doubted,

Continued on Page 3.

VILLA'S BUTCHERIES THREATEN A BREACH

Menace Future Friendly Relations of Washington with Rebels.

SPANISH PROTEST LODGED

Ambassador's Visit Stirs Bryan to Call Constitutionalist Agent to a Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Since yesterday, when the tactful opening of the Niagara peace conference by the Latin-American envoys elicited expressions of hope from officials here, the Mexican situation has presented one of the gravest possible developments, and this turn of affairs has been given by the Constitutionalists, who in the last few weeks have become the mainstay of American policy south of the Rio Grande.

The wholesale murder of prisoners by Gen. Villa, which is officially announced by revolutionary agents here without apology or surprise, has sent a shock through the country that will greatly embarrass this Government in future friendly dealings with him. This slaughter might be overlooked, as his impetuous proceedings in the past have been forgiven. But his sweeping threats of vengeance against all Spaniards who may fall into his hands have raised an ominous international question which no tendency on the part of the American Government can solve satisfactorily.

The deep significance of this international problem was presented pointedly to Secretary Bryan today by Señor Riano, the Spanish Ambassador. Though a recent addition to the local Diplomatic Corps, Señor Riano has already won a high place for himself by his frank suavity of manner. But he was very silent and stern when he called at the State Department today. Señor Riano has a reputation for self-possession, but when he left Mr. Bryan's office his excitement was evident.

This new aspect of Mexican affairs was discussed earnestly and in detail tonight at a conference at the State Department. Those taking part in it were Mr. Bryan, John Lind, the President's personal representative for many months in Mexico; Robert Lansing, Counselor of the State Department, and Charles A. Douglas, a local lawyer representing the Constitutionalists. No report of what passed at that meeting was given out, but Mr. Douglas went from the State Department straight to a prolonged discussion with Señor Urquidi, the confidential representative of the Constitutionalists in Washington, of the views expressed there.

Wholesale Executions Admitted.

While there is reason to believe that Mr. Bryan was reluctant to credit the accuracy of the reports brought to him by Senor Riano and received from other sources, there seems to be no doubt of their truth. They come straight from Gen. Villa's headquarters outside Saltillo. His threats against the Spaniards accord perfectly with his previous treatment of them, and they are reported along with the accounts sent by his representatives of his summary execution of all prisoners whom he considered worth the powder expended in their shooting.

"Extremely menacing," was Señor Riano's description of the situation as he left the State Department this morning; and those words fit the situation confronting the Government to-night.

On the eve of Gen. Huerta's collapse the United States is reluctant to admit a breach in its relations with the rebel leaders. But it must be recalled that some months ago, just when Dr. William Bayard Hale's conversations with Gen. Carranza at Nogales, across the Arizona line, seemed to promise a better understanding with the rebels, Gen. Villa's outbreak at Juarez caused a sudden cooling of the Administration's regard for that faction in Mexican politics. After Gen. Villa's capture of Juarez it was estimated that he put 126 prisoners to death, and the nearness of Juarez to the border gave wide publicity to his acts.

At that time, to be sure, while negotiations with Gen. Carranza came to an abrupt close, the White House continued to speak doubtingly of the murders, or at least to express the view that some latitude must be given to "human temperament" in moments of struggle. But today the Constitutionalists themselves have removed all doubt. It has often been said that Gen. Villa killed every hostile officer he

Continued on Page 2.

Carranza Move Follows Conference in Bryan's Office.

SPECIAL PEACE MEETING

Envoys at Niagara Falls Call Session at Once on News from Washington.

THEIR HOPES INCREASED

Attitude of Huerta Delegates Toward Rebel Representatives Is in Doubt.

LAND PROBLEM TAKEN UP

American Delegates Inform Envoys of President Wilson's Stand on the Question.

MEXICANS ARE RECEPTIVE

Show Disposition to Discuss General Plans for a Provisional Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Mexican Constitutionalists have decided to send a representative to Niagara Falls to confer with the peace envoys who are trying to settle the Mexican problem.

The announcement followed a conference at the State Department which was attended by a representative of the Constitutionalists.

Constitutionalist agents here tonight said that the question of their sending a representative to Niagara was raised in a message received from the peace envoys tonight. The envoys seemed to feel handicapped by lack of definite information on rebel intentions. It is understood that Jose Vesconcelos, a young Mexican lawyer now at Montreal on a financial mission for Gen. Carranza, will oe the representative sent to Niagara Falls.

The idea is that the Constitutionalist representative is to give the peace envoys information as to Gen. Carranza's purposes without committing the rebels to any peace plan the envoys may decide upon.

This arrangement, while short of what was originally expected when the envoys first invited Gen. Carranza to send representatives in the formal sense, may ultimately prove of great benefit when the Constitutionalists control the country.

The question of taking this step has been the subject of several informal conferences between representatives of the Constitutionalists and of the Washington Administration recently, and it is understood that Gen. Carranza has given his consent.

It was reported tonight on apparently reliable authority that another invitation might be sent to Carranza by the peace envoys to take formal part in the conference.

Government officials here have urged that the presence of a representative of the Constitutionalists would greatly assist in bringing about a solution of the Mexican question.

Late today Secretary Bryan, John Lind, and Charles A. Douglas, attorney for the Constitutionalists, held a conference, and tonight Gov. Lind met Señor Urquidi, the confidential representative of the Constitutionalists in Washington, of the views expressed there.

Wholesale Executions Admitted.

While there is reason to believe that Mr. Bryan was reluctant to credit the accuracy of the reports brought to him by Senor Riano and received from other sources, there seems to be no doubt of their truth. They come straight from Gen. Villa's headquarters outside Saltillo. His threats against the Spaniards accord perfectly with his previous treatment of them, and they are reported along with the accounts sent by his representatives of his summary execution of all prisoners whom he considered worth the powder expended in their shooting.

"Extremely menacing," was Señor Riano's description of the situation as he left the State Department this morning; and those words fit the situation confronting the Government to-night.

On the eve of Gen. Huerta's collapse the United States is reluctant to admit a breach in its relations with the rebel leaders. But it must be recalled that some months ago, just when Dr. William Bayard Hale's conversations with Gen. Carranza at Nogales, across the Arizona line, seemed to promise a better understanding with the rebels, Gen. Villa's outbreak at Juarez caused a sudden cooling of the Administration's regard for that faction in Mexican politics. After Gen. Villa's capture of Juarez it was estimated that he put 126 prisoners to death, and the nearness of Juarez to the border gave wide publicity to his acts.

At that time, to be sure, while negotiations with Gen. Carranza came to an abrupt close, the White House continued to speak doubtingly of the murders, or at least to express the view that some latitude must be given to "human temperament" in moments of struggle. But today the Constitutionalists themselves have removed all doubt. It has often been said that Gen. Villa killed every hostile officer he

Continued on Page 2.

NEWS PLEASES ENVOYS.

General Expressions of Hope at the Peace Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., May 21.—The report that the Constitutionalists were preparing to send a representative to the peace conference here was made known to the envoys and the American and Mexican delegates when they were taking their coffee with the women of the Mexican party in a parlor of the Clifton Hotel after a dinner this evening given by the Dominion Government.

"I am very much gratified to receive the information," said one of the envoys. He declined, however, to say whether advices to the same effect had been received by his colleagues and himself. "There is nothing more that I can say," he remarked.

Immediately after the receipt of confirmatory dispatches from Washington telling of the intention of the Constitutionalists to send a representative here, the three envoys went into informal conference to discuss the new development.

The Huerta delegates, who also had been unofficially informed of the Constitutionalists' intention to send a representative here, later joined the mediators in conference.

After the conference the envoys declined to say what would be their attitude toward the representatives of the Constitutionalists. This question was the subject of a two hours' discussion.

There is some question as to whether

the Constitutionalist representative will be admitted to the negotiations at this stage of the proceedings.

A dispatch from Montreal to-night said that Señor Vesconcilos would arrive here to-morrow morning.

Envoys Express Hope.

Although the peace negotiations have Although the peace negotiations have been in progress little more than twenty-four hours, a slight degree of hope of a successful outcome has taken the place of the pessimism with which most of those concerned viewed the effort of the Ambassador of Brazil and the Ministers of Argentina and Chile, acting for their Governments, to bring peace and order in Mexico. This hopefulness appears to be based on a reputed friendly attitude of the Mexican delegates toward the desire of the peace envoys to set up a provisional government in Mexico that will serve only until an election of President, Vice President, and Members of Congress can be held under constitutional forms.

"At first all was dark; now the prospect is very hopeful," was the statement to THE TIMES correspondent today by one of those participating in the conferences.

A short time before that statement was made there had been what the envoys preferred to call "a conversation" between themselves and Señors Rabasa, Rodriguez, and Elguero, the Mexican delegates. The decided feeling of optimism was apparent after this "conversation" ended.

The tentative plan of the envoys to establish a provisional government in Mexico seems to have found no opposition from the Mexican representatives. They are even credited with having told the envoys that such a plan would be acceptable to them. However cautiously the three South American diplomats may put forward their views, the belief prevails that their major proposal will be the ending of Mexico's troubles through the initial step of the installation of a provisional government in the City of Mexico to which all parties and factions will adhere.

Get Views of Both Sides.

Last night Señor Da Gama, the Ambassador of Brazil, and Señor Naon, the Minister of Argentina, comprising a majority of the Peace Board, held an informal discussion with Justice Lamar and Mr. Lehmann, the Amer can delegates, and it was the impression that another such conversation this afternoon, in which Señor Suarez, the Chilean Minister, participated with his two colleagues and the American representat ves, was for the purpose of a further exchange of views along the line of the suggestion concerning a provisional administration.

The two American delegates have had ample opportunity since last night's informal exchange of views to communicate with Secretary Bryan. They appeared twice at the Clifton Hotel in the course of the afternoon, ostensibly to pay a visit of ceremony to Señor Suarez, who did not reach Niagara Falls until midnight Wednesday. On their first visit Señor Suarez was absent, but hardly had Justice Lamar and Mr. Lehmann returned to their hotel on the New York side of the Niagara River when they received a message that he had returned to the Clifton House. The Americans lost no time in crossing the International Bridge, and when they reached the Clifton House they found Señor Da Gama and Señor Noan as well as Señor Suarez ready to receive them.

To carry out the idea that the discussion which followed was merely an informal conversation, the session was held in one of the reception rooms of the hotel and not in the solarium where the conference began yesterday.

The five men were closeted for nearly two hours, and it was supposed that the envoys were made acquainted with the views of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan with respect to the suggestions brought forward at last night's meeting.

It was learned that this was devoted largely to a discussion of the Mexican land question, the settlement of which President Wilson holds is the first step toward as one of the conditions of American recognition of the Government which will be installed in Mexico if the peace envoys are successful in their undertaking. The discussion evidently was intended to acquaint the envoys with President Wilson's belief that the adjustment of the agragrian problem was a prime necessity to permanent peace in Mexico.

No Lagging Spirit.

What impresses observers here is the absence of any spirit of "manana" among the three envoys. To use an expressive American term, they have "gone right to it." Their businesslike manner of procedure has tended to increase confidence in their ability and resourcefulness. Realization of the prominence and progress of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile is expected to come to the American people through the peace conference, and the diplomatic representatives of those Governments are demonstrating that the A B C nations constitute a powerful trio in the adjustment of affairs of the Western Hemisphere.

No details of the suggestions submitted by the envoys as a basis for a workable plan to rescue Mexico from its present chaos have been disclosed. It is fully realized here that President Wilson is determined in his opposition to including any of the elements of the Huerta régime in the establishment of a provisional Government, and his ideas must be received in proposals along the line of bringing the representatives of all the Mexican factions into an ad interim administrative authority. But it is realized also that the peace envoys must keep constantly in mind that they represent the interests of Gen. Huerta as much as those of the United States, and they cannot take sides with one of the parties in interest against the other. Therefore they must assume a non-partisan attitude and maintain it to the end.

Settle Whole Problem.

The events of the past two days indicate that the peace envoys are proceeding in the hope that they will be able to adjust Mexico's internal problems, and not merely regard their mission as ended if they furnish a satisfactory solution for the differences between the Huerta Government and the United States growing out of the Tampico incident. The Washington Government has made it sufficiently clear that the quarrel between the Wilson Administration and that of Gen. Huerta has passed beyond the stage where the object of the landing of the United States forces at Vera Cruz will have been accomplished if Gen. Huerta agrees to order a salute fired to the Stars and Stripes in reparation for the Tampico incident. An overhand letter always as a ruler are regarded as numbered. If he should hold out to the end, fighting the Constitutionalists' advance to the last ditch, his possession of power would be numbered by weeks, according to the way his situation is generally viewed. The current opinion is that the Government of the United States is satisfied that the revolutionists will soon be in Mexico City, although, perhaps, not soon enough to prevent Zapata from going there before them. In these circumstances Gen. Huerta's only chance of saving his face lies in voluntary retirement while the peace proceedings are in progress, leaving to the peace envoys the task of persuading Gen. Carranza and the United States to accept the installation of a provisional government pending the solution of a permanent authority under constitutional forms.

There is a strong belief that this is the line of procedure mapped out by the envoys. It is fully realized that there is ever present danger of some event that may change the whole situation, such, for example, as the sudden flight of Huerta and an effort on the part of Zapata to reach Mexico City before he could be intercepted by the Constitutionalists, or United States troops hurried forward in response to insistent demands of European Governments, who would fear for the safety of their nationals. But the peace envoys might see their opportunity to make terms with Gen. Carranza if Gen. Huerta should retire from office. The Carranzistas have said that nothing short of complete military victory would satisfy them, and that it was useless to attempt to persuade them to cease operations until their forces had entered Mexico City. The existing hopefulness here, however, furnishes ground for belief that the envoys have proposals to make that they believe will satisfy the demands of the Constitutionalists and permit an amicable settlement of Mexico's difficulties.

The Mexican delegates are greatly pleased over the action of Ambassador da Gama in his welcoming speech at the opening of the conference yesterday in addressing them as "Delegates of the United States of Mexico." This recognition of them as representatives of the Mexican Government, and not merely as representing a faction headed by Gen. Huerta, has had an effect that may help the envoys in their work.

"That phrase deserves to be underlined," said one of the Mexican delegates tonight in expressing his pleasure over the phrase used by the Brazilian Ambassador.

OUTING FOR THE ENVOYS.

To View Niagara Falls from a Steamboat To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA Falls, Ont., May 21.— William B. Howland, President of the Niagara State Reservation, crossed over from the American side of the falls to-day to invite the peace envoys and delegates to visit the Administration Building of the Reservation and take a trip in the steamboat Maid of the Mist to the foot of the cataract. The offer was accepted. The hour set for the trip was 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Sunday things quieted down a bit, as the belief grew that there was little chance of anything important emanating from the preliminary sessions of the conference. The American delegates and the envoys kept busy enough, but the Mexicans took a day off. While Justice Lamar and Mr. Lehmann talked with the three peace envoys, the Mexicans devoted themselves to automobiling. Señor Rodriguez, his daughter, two sons, and Mrs. Martinez del Campo went out for an automobile trip. Señors Rabasa and Elguera also went motoring.

Joseph E. Montague, President, and Fred. Mason, Vice President of the Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Board of Trade, acting as spokesmen of a committee of citizens of that place, invited the newspaper men gathered here for the conference to see the sights and take luncheon tomorrow.

After the corps of newspaper correspondents gathered here had lived all day on hints as to what had happened at the morning session of the peace conference a representative of the envoys appeared late in the afternoon with a typewr tten sheet of paper which he hung on the bulletin board in the hotel office. In a few seconds the board was surrounded by a score of newspaper men.

But Bulletin No. 8, as it was impressively labeled, informed the world that the envoys had received Thomas Warren Cornett and Miss Dorothy Josephine Perrier, President and Secretary of the International Polity Club of the Univers ty of Toronto, who handed to them a letter full of hope and welcome, and closing with a greeting to the students of the Southern republics.

At a banquet tonight given by the Canadian Government to the peace envoys and the American and the Mexican delegates, Martin Burrell, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, who presided, offered only one toast, "The King." It was apparent that if he had offered a toast to the President of the United States, he would necessarily have been obliged to toast the President of Mexico, but owing to the attitude of the United States Government toward Gen. Huerta it would not have been tactful to have paid tribute to him.

Ambassador Da Gama made a sympathetic response to Mr. Burrell's address of welcome. In the course of his remarks the Brazilian envoy said that before leaving Washington he had taken advantage of the opportunity to tell President Wilson that had it not been for the encouraging efforts of the President and Secretary Bryan the present peace conference would not have been possible.

HUERTA'S DELEGATES REPORT.

Send Cablegram on Opening Session to Mexican Foreign Office.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 21.—The Foreign Office today received a cablegram from the Mexican delegates at Niagara Falls, which said:

"The opening session was held yesterday, with the Ambassador of Brazil in the chair, who delivered a speech containing ideas and wishes suitable to the circumstances. The American delegate Justice Lamar answered very briefly, and next Señor Pabasa set forth the good-will with which the Mexican Government and delegates attend the conference, saying that if at present there was a world-wide movement toward peace, it was for the nations of America a superior duty to establish it in a solid manner on this continent. He reiterated his expressions of thanks to the mediators for their noble effort, which he said would redound to the glory of America."

EL BRAVO HITS AT CARRANZA.

Peace Envoys Receive Copies of an Attack on the Rebel Chief.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario, May 21.— Reprinted copies of an editorial said to have appeared in the Constitutionalist daily, El Bravo, have been sent to the peace envoys here, apparently to influence them to eliminate Gen. Carranza from consideration in the settlement of Mexico's affairs. Its chief significance, however, according to the view here, lay in its comparison of Villa with Carranza, to the First Chief's detriment.

The article praises Villa and asks what Carranza has done with large sums of money alleged to have gone through his hands. The money was not used to buy arms and ammunition, it continues, since Carranza has not bought a single cartridge." Villa's campaign, it says, has been carried out with sums raised by himself, and the same is true of the campaigns in Sonora, Sinaloa, and Coahuila, and every Constitutionalist leader who has relied for funds on the promises of Carranza has received nothing, for which reason there has been no revolt in Yucatan and Campeche. As for Zapata, it is asserted he, too, has raised his own money.

HOLD HUERTA MACHINE GUNS.

Colt Consignment Turned Back and Stored in Navy Yard Arsenal.

In the arsenal at the Brooklyn Navy Yard are twenty-five cases containing machine guns and machine gun ammunition. This consignment left this port early in April on the Ward liner Monterey. It was to be receipted for by the commander of the Huerta forces at Vera Cruz. The consignment was one of several which this Government prevented from being delivered at the Mexican port at the time Vera Cruz was occupied by the Americans. The final destination of the shipment is a matter of speculation, for it is said that it has not been seized in the strict sense of the term.

The consignment is from the Colt Rapid Fire Arms Munufacturing Company in Hartford, Conn. It was shipped by H. Marquardt & Co. of 35 South William Street. There was no secret about the shipment. When the Monterey reached Havana the War Department had the consignment transferred to lighters in the harbor and reshipped to this port on the Ward l ner Saratoga, which left Havana on May 10 and arrived here on May 13. When the Saratoga reached New York Harbor she was met by navy tugs and the shipment of arms was taken off and conveyed to the navy yard.

PRIESTS OFFER TO SERVE.

Services as Chaplains Tendered to President in Case of War.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Seven Catholic priests to-day volunteered to President Wilson to serve as chaplains in the army or navy in the event of war with Mexico. They were the Rev. James H. Maloney, the Rev. J. P. Devane, and the Rev. Thomas I. Kelley, all of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.; the Rev. John A. Toohey of Valley Falls, R. I.; the Rev. D. J. Moran of St. Peter, Minn.; the Rev. John M. Prendergast of Bay St. Louis, Miss., and the Rev. F. C. Renier of Ames, Iowa.

A number of priests previously had offered their services to the President.

AMERICANS IN DISTRESS.

Thirty in Campeche Short of Food and in Fear of Violence.

PENSACOLA, Fla., May 21.—Thirty Americans at Laguna, in the Mexican State of Campeche, are unable to communicate with the United States authorities and are in danger of violence, according to J. P. Lewis of Petersburg, Va., who reached Pensacola last night on the Russian schooner Alps.

Lewis said the Americans at Laguna were running short of food when he left, and that their situation was serious. Six Americans, he said, set out on a journey of 200 miles through dense forests in an effort to reach British Honduras. He did not know what became of them.

REBELS THREATEN GEN. PENA'S LINES

Land Troops from Tampico Near Our Outposts at Vera Cruz.

MAY CUT COMMUNICATIONS

Gen. Aguilar Said to be Working to Induce Pena to Join Constitutionalists.

VERA CRUZ, May 21.—The possibility of a clash between Federals and Constitutionalists in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz is indicated by a persistent rumor that 400 Constitutionalists from Tampico have landed at Barra de Chachalacas, at the mouth of a small stream about twenty-five miles north of the American outposts.

Headquarters officials are inclined to place little faith in the reports. The landing may have taken place yesterday, and forms another possible explanation of the repeated rumors of troop movements among the Federals about Vera Cruz and of the alleged movement of Gen. Castro and the Puebla garrison to reinforce Gen. Navarrete along the Inter-Oceanic Railway.

If Constitutionalists have landed at Barra de Chachalacas in sufficient force to move to the interior, they threaten Jalapa, by way of the Interoceanic, as the landing point is within twenty miles of the San Francisco bridge across the Santa Ana River on the Interoceanic.

This movement would place a hostile force directly in the rear of the Federal outposts along the north line of Vera Cruz. It is probable that the Federals would be forced to concentrate near the bridge to defend their communications in the rear and abandon the northern sweep of territory around Vera Cruz, thus opening to the city the truck garden and dairy supply region, now cut off.

The Mexican paper Los Sucesos issued an extra edition tonight crediting the report of the Constitutionalists' landing and saying that Gen. Candido Aguilar was in command.

Commenting on this, the paper says that it has the best authority for saying that Gen. Aguilar is trying to pass through Orizaba, which is close to Cordoba, where the Federal Gen. Garcia Pena has his headquarters.

Gen. Pena was an ardent supporter of Madero, and joined Huerta's forces because he thought possibly Mexico might become involved in a foreign war, and Gen. Aguilar thinks that he may be induced to join with his entire force in a rising against Huerta.

The editor of Los Sucesos expresses the belief that Gen. Pena will take this course. The fact that many of the Mexican outposts in front of Vera Cruz are held by State Rurales, and not Huerta's regulars, and that these men have not received their pay for a long time, lends color to the report.

If the report of the Constitutionalists' movement toward Jalapa from the coast is true, apparently the Constitutionalists are planning an advance from Tampico on Mexico City by the most direct route, avoiding the roundabout road to San Luis Potosi and then southward. The result would be to interpose Constitutionalist lines between the Americans and Federals before Vera Cruz. Any kind of fighting would be audible to the American outposts.

JUAREZ, Mexico, May 21.—While the immediate troop movements of the Constitutionalists will not be hurried, they will not be delayed, according to local authorities. Preparations for the final struggle at Queretaro began today when Col. Perez Romero, a brother of the wife of former President Madero, was ordered to proceed with a strong force from Tuxpam on the Gulf Coast to the State of Queretaro.

Gen. Candido Aguilar, in command at Tuxpam, has been ordered to lead the larger portion of his 5,000 troops to the vicinity of Vera Cruz to prevent the troops of Gen. Garcia Pena and Rubio Navarete, now facing the American forces, from reaching the battle field at Queretaro or returning to the capital.

Developments in the last few days have made it possible for the Constitutionalists to concentrate a very large force there to eliminate Gen. Carranza from consideration in the settlement of Mexico's affairs. Its chief significance, however, according to the view here, lay in its comparison of Villa with Carranza, to the First Chief's detriment.

The article praises Villa and asks what Carranza has done with large sums of money alleged to have gone through his hands. The money was not used to buy arms and ammunition, it continues, since Carranza has not bought a single cartridge." Villa's campaign, it says, has been carried out with sums raised by himself, and the same is true of the campaigns in Sonora, Sinaloa, and Coahuila, and every Constitutionalist leader who has relied for funds on the promises of Carranza has received nothing, for which reason there has been no revolt in Yucatan and Campeche. As for Zapata, it is asserted he, too, has raised his own money.

WHY LOZANO QUIT.

Left Cabinet Because He Disagreed with Huerta.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 21.—The text of Minister Lozano's resignation was given out today. All such communications pass through the Foreign Relations Department, and Lozano's note to Minister Esteva Ruiz is as follows:

"I earnestly entreat you to be pleased to present to the President of the Republic the resignation which I hereby tender, in an irrevocable manner, of the office of Minister of Communications and Public Works.

"In the circumstances through which the country is passing in these painful moments, I consider that the most elementary patriotism imposes upon me the duty of facilitating the great task which falls to the President's lot by leaving him, as I hereby do, in the amplest liberty to select in my place an adviser in accord with the new orientations and tendencies of public opinion.

"Such is the motive of my resignation, which I accompany with my most fervent wishes for the success of the republic and its Government, together with the expression, not merely as a manifestation of etiquette but as a deep and earnestly felt sentiment, of my personal gratitude to the President, to whom I am so deeply indebted for reiterated and unmerited proofs of kindness shown me, in return for which I assure him unconditionally of my personal loyalty."

Señor Esteva Ruiz's answer says:

"I have laid before the President the resignation which through me you were pleased to present of the office of Minister of Communications and Public Works. In reply I inform you that the President has decided to accept the said resignation, and directs that thanks be given you for having exercised the high public functions of the portfolio intrusted to you."

BARGAIN TO SAVE OIL.

Mercy Offered to Zaragoza if He Spared Property at Panuco.

TAMPICO, May 19, (Via Brownsville, Texas, May 21.)—The last considerable detachment of Constitutionalist troops left here for Monterey this afternoon, and those left in Tampico are only sufficient to hold the city secure against attack.

For several days before the Federal evacuation and also after the arrival of Gen. Zaragoza at Panuco the entire interest of the inhabitants and commercial men was centered on the fate of the oil fields.

Gen. Zaragoza had several times reiterated his determination ruthlessly to destroy the town of Panuco and all the oil properties throughout the region if he was attacked by the Constitutionalists. The fear that he would execute his threat caused prominent oil men in Tampico to call the attention of the Constitutionalist commander to the danger.

At their urgent instance Gen. Caballero decided to stop the advance of a column of 1,500 Constitutionalist troops which had been told off as an advance guard of the Constitutionalist army with which he had intended to take Panuco by assault.

It was decided at a conference between the Constitutionalist commanders and the representatives of the principal oil companies to offer to Gen. Zaragoza the proposition that if he refrained from the destruction of the properties in and around Panuco and retreated the Constitutionalists would refrain from attacking him within 100 miles of the town. If Gen. Zaragoza decided to surrender they proposed to guarantee him the fullest protection for himself, his officers, and his men and give him safe conduct out of the country. If the proposition was refused Gen. Zaragoza was told that the Constitutionalists would immediately begin an attack upon Panuco and exact the fullest reparation for all wanton destruction of life and property.

Three managers of oil concerns were appointed to act as a committee to proceed to Panuco on May 20 to present the propositions to the Federal commander and urge their acceptance.

FEDERAL TROOPS EVACUATE SALTILLO

Continued from Page 1.

there after the Federal destruction of property when they evacuated the town.

JUAREZ, May 21.—A telegram was received today from Gen. Filipe Angeles by H. Perez Abreu, head of the Constitutionalist Information Bureau here, stating that Saltillo was evacuated last night by the Federals.

The evacuation of Saltillo, if confirmed, will mean a long step in the direction of the coveted goal of the Constitutionalists, Mexico City. It will be impossible for the Federals to carry with them on the desert march to San Luis Potosi any large quantity of provisions or ammunition as the railroad has been cut. The Federals who will through the desert and the Constitutionalist lines, will find themselves in a town much less adapted for defense than Saltillo.

Queretaro, already twice famous as the spot where periods of unrest have been concluded in Mexico, is the place, local officials declare, which will mark the end of the Huerta régime. They point out that the fighting of the final battle of the revolution at that point instead of Mexico City would be hailed with delight by foreign nations whose citizens are numerous in the capital.

Those who pick Queretaro as the next clashing point, instead of San Luis Potosi, argue that San Luis is not as well adapted for a strenuous defense as Saltillo. If the Federals also may evacuate that point. Gen. Carrera Torres is said already to hold a position within the outskirts of San Luis, and it is possible he may occupy the city before the fleeing Federals from Saltillo can straggle in.

No word has been received here regarding the entry of Constitutionalist troops into Saltillo, and it is believed that an immediate movement to bring the main body of Villa's army to that point will be made. The railroad to Saltillo from Paredon still is in an unprepared condition, and the need of haste is not regarded as pressing.

The Constitutionalist troops, according to present plans, will move against San Luis Potosi by a roundabout route which the low grade of railroad transportation all the way. They will be transported from Saltillo to Monterey, thence to Tampico and from the gulf port to San Luis Potosi over the National of Mexico Railroad.

MEXICO CITY, May 21.—Gen. Blanquet, Minister of War, announced last night that a band of Constitutionalists, which approached the suburbs of San Luis Potosi Tuesday night, was repulsed by the garrison. The Constitutionalists fled to the mountains.

Passengers from Tepic report that Gen. Juan Solares, the Federal commander who joined the Constitutionalists a few days ago, was killed by Constitutionalists near Acaponeta.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved a proposal for a new tax on cultivated lands. Small landowners are exempt from the tax.

ARMY MAY BE ANNIHILATED.

Federals Will Have a Hard Fight to Reach San Luis Potosi.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The bloodiest week of the Carranza revolution is believed by Constitutionalist agents in Washington to be at hand. The victory of Gen. Francisco Villa's army at Paredon, and the evacuation of Saltillo by Gen. Joaquin Maass, Jr., was a staggering blow for the Huertista army. It was at Saltillo rather than at San Luis Potosi that the Federals hoped to be able to check the onward rush of the Constitutionalists.

The victory at Paredon and the retreat of the Federals from Saltillo wipes out the most northern of the Federal strongholds in Mexico and gives the Constitutionalists, flushed with success, an open route to San Luis Potosi, 242 miles south. The latter place has been the object of their military campaign since the American occupation of Vera Cruz cut off Gen. Huerta's main source of military supplies and is now believed by Constitutionalists to be within easy grasp of their forces.

Information reaching the Constitutionalists in Washington tonight is to the effect that the Federal forces under Gen. Maass have been utterly demoralized by the blow struck at Paredon. Many of those who fought in the ranks of the Federals around Saltillo are expected, after their capture, to join the Constitutionalists in the advance on San Luis Potosi. Those who died with Gen. Maass are represented as fleeing precipitately and with utter lack of organization.

The retreating army is represented by Constitutionalist agents here as being in a precarious situation and in danger of annihilation on their retreat southward.

While Gen. Maass' army is pressed from the rear by Gen. Villa's advance guard, another Constitutionalist force, under command of Gen. Carrera Torres, will endeavor to intercept the retreating Federals and prevent their arrival at San Luis Potosi. Gen. Torres is the officer who won the battle of Penasco, a short distance north of San Luis Potosi, on May 5. In that battle Gen. Torres captured Gen. Arzarmendi and his staff, made 1,800 Federals prisoners, captured three military trains, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. Arzarmendi was being sent north to the relief of Gen. Maass at Saltillo.

Gen. Torres has been operating quietly but with remarkable success in the State of San Luis Potosi. Though he was in Federal territory and operating under great odds he has formed a powerful brigade which is now expected to prove an asset to the constitutionalist cause. Gen. Torres figured prominently in the Madero revolution as commander of a column that covered itself with glory.

Gen. Torres has been operating in harmony with the forces of Gen. Candido Aguilar, who severed railway communication between San Luis Potosi and both Saltillo and Tampico.

The Constitutionalist campaign has been planned with great care. It follows a right-angle triangle formed by lines connecting San Luis Potosi, Saltillo, and Tampico. Tampico is 282 miles east and Saltillo is 242 miles north of San Luis Potosi. Two weeks ago the Federals were in command of all three of the towns of this triangle.

Now Gen. Pablo Gonsales and Luis Caballero are in control of Tampico. Villa and his generals are in command of Saltillo. Zaragoza is retreating westward from Tampico toward Potosi and Maass is retreating southward from Saltillo towards Potosi to reinforce Gen. Velasco, but they may be crushed between Gen. Torres's flying column and the armies behind them.

The success of Gen. Villa's battle at Paredon, where the Mexican Federals retreating from Monclova were surprised and routed, and of a subsequent flank engagement at Zertuche, on the railway to Saltillo, was conveyed to the Constitutionalist confidential agents in Washington today by the chief of the Constitutionalist Bureau of Information at Juarez.

The text of the dispatch from the Constitutionalist Bureau of Information at Juarez is as follows:

JUAREZ, May 21.—This is the official report of the battle of Paredon:

The Federals evacuated Monclova. They united with the outposts which they had at Paredon, making a total force of 5,000 men. The fight took place between 10 and 11 o'clock. The enemy was completely routed by Gen. Villa's forces.

Eight hundred prisoners were taken. Three military railway trains were captured, along with 600,000 rounds of ammunition, nine field guns, seven machine guns, all their military trains, and a large number of accessories.

It is believed that Gens. Alvarez and Munoz were killed in the battle. Gen. Osorno was executed, with a large number of officers. Our losses were comparatively small.

Four brigades were detached toward Zertuche on the railroad to Saltillo to prevent three military trains entering Saltillo. The result of this movement was the capture of a General and thirty-two officers of his staff, who were executed.

This dispatch confirms officially the executions which were reported yesterday from the front.

MAZATLAN IN A PANIC.

Fear That Federals or Indians with Rebels Will Sack the Town.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

U. S. S. CALIFORNIA, Mazatlan, May 21.—A rebel biplane was wrecked here this morning and Aviator Salinas was badly injured.

Gen. Obregon now plans to occupy Mazatlan before marching on Guadalajara. The rebels have taken many prisoners at Tepic and Acaponeta.

By The Associated Press.

ON BOARD U. S. S. CALIFORNIA, Mazatlan, May 20 (via Wireless to San Diego, May 21).—An army of 5,000 Constitutionalists, having occupied Tepic with a loss of 400 killed and an unknown number of casualties among the Federals, has begun its advance on Guadalajara. In advance of the moving troops a flying squadron of cavalry is working destruction to the Huerta lines of communication, its main object being the crippling of the railroad from Manzanillo to Guadalajara.

The capture of Tepic was accomplished after a bloody struggle. Although the losses of the Federals are uncertain, it is known 200 of them were taken prisoners.

Mazatlan is in a state of panic today. Back of the city the Constitutionalists are closing in, and the terror of their approach is augmented by the presence in the ranks of 700 Indians in war paint, whose excesses in the event of the city's fall, it is feared, their white leaders will be unable to curb.

More dismal to the contemplation of the average citizen is the prospect of the sacking of the city by the Federals when they are forced to retreat, as seems inevitable. It is the general belief that they will not give up Mazatlan to Gen. Obregon without first wrecking the city.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Rear Admiral Doyle, commanding the United States naval forces on the west coast of Mexico, received from Mexican newspapers to the effect that he entertained Constitutionalist Generals on the flagship California. In a cable to the Navy Department today the Admiral said that no such Generals had been aboard his ship, nor had he been in communication with any of them except to protect Americans and neutrals.

Admiral Doyle further reported that there had been heavy volley firing at Mazatlan today, and that there was occasional outpost artillery firing last night at Guaymas.

Admiral Howard has been asked to render aid to the Smith family under protection of foreign Consuls at Tonala, Chiapas. Mr. Smith is still a prisoner. Admiral Howard notified the Navy Department today that he would send a ship from Salina Cruz with instructions to render all possible assistance to the Smiths.

MEXICO CITY, May 21.—It is officially confirmed that Brig. Gen. Juan Solares, who recently joined the Constitutionalists at Acaponeta, was hanged by his own men.

Cuautla, an important town in the State of Morelos, recently captured by Zapata forces was evacuated today according to reports to the War Office when Government troops approached the place. The Zapatatistas sought refuge in the mountains.

The War Office denies the report.

AEROPLANE FOR REBELS.

Carranza Agent Tests and Accepts Machine Here.

The Mexican Constitutionalists have obtained another scout flying machine for use in their campaign against Huerta, if they can get it out of the country and into the port of Campico. It is an eighty-horse-power monoplane, and formal acceptance of the machine was made by William Staat, representing the Carranzistas, after Charles F. Niles had taken him aloft at the Hempstead Plains aviation field yesterday afternoon for a short flight. They made an elevation of 2,500 feet. Mr. Niles had promised a flight of twenty-two miles from the trial field to Governors Island, with a performance of looping the loop, but the fog was so dense at an elevation of 2,000 feet that Mr. Staat declined to allow the programme to be carried out. The flyers ran into a cloud bank so thick that they could not see the earth, and it was decided to forego the trip to New York Harbor. The Carranzistas now have two machines at Hempstead, and Mr. Staat will be thankful for some information as to ways and means to get them into Tampico harbor without the interference of the Huertistas or the American authorities.

CHILDREN WAVED OUR FLAG.

Young Americans Undaunted, but Father Hurries Them from Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 21. — With his two children, Mariana, 9 years old, and Horace, 6, Dr. Horace G. Whittlesey has arrived here from Mexico City, where he had lived for several years. At the time of the recent anti-American demonstrations by mobs in the Mexican capital the Whittlesey family several times was threatened with violence. In the midst of this the two children paraded through the streets waving American flags.

The children were captured by their parents and the flags hidden. But the feeling against the family rapidly became more bitter, and Dr. Whittlesey decided to leave the country.

Few Americans Now Registering.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 21.—The following few names have been added to the Brazilian legation register of Americans intending to remain in Mexico: John Edward Hughes, Charles L. Miller and wife, Frederick Fulton Ramsey, Gerald H. Wickes, Lucio T. Welch, and Ada M. Wiendahl. Though a few more names may be entered, no important additions to the list are expected.

LARGE REBEL ARMY IS MENACING PUEBLA

Continued from Page 1.

reached here from Mexico City today to the effect that Huerta purposes to cause the failure of the peace negotiations by refusing to submit to American arbitration his differences with Villa. This is generally discredited here, despite the fact that the report is said to come directly from Esteva Ruiz.

Leonard L. Moore, the manager of a sugar plantation in the southern part of the republic, who has arrived here, reports that fifty Americans, who were attempting to make their way out of Mexico into Guatemala or Honduras, have not been heard from since April 23. They were accompanied part of the way by an American who returned, but reported that when he left them they were undecided whether to take the road to Guatemala or Honduras, having at that time reached the fork in the trails. Great fear is expressed for their safety, since they were traveling through a jungle in a country sparsely populated and infested with filibusters smuggling arms and ammunition into Mexico.

Mr. Moore reported the facts to the authorities here, who are investigating the fate of the refugees.

VILLA'S BUTCHERIES THREATEN A BREACH

Continued from Page 1.

caught. Today the rebel junta said unhesitatingly that this drastic policy had been followed to the letter in the skirmishes before Saltillo.

"Gen. Osorno was executed with a large number of officers," was part of the official account of the battle of Paredon received by rebel agents here from their official bureau in Juarez. The same dispatch told of a rebel success at Zertuche in these words: "The result of this movement was the capture of a General and thirty-two officers of his staff, who were executed."

This would indicate the execution of about forty commissioned prisoners of war. The lack of comment in the revolutionists' account indicates that incidents of this sort are not new to them.

Señor Riano's reticence about his call on Mr. Bryan makes it impossible to say what steps the Spanish Government will take to remedy the situation, which follows naturally a long series of threats against Spaniards and impositions upon them. The Benton murder presented a similar situation in regard to Great Britain, but the imminence of the repeal of the Panama Canal tolls exemption objected to by Great Britain tied the hands of the British Foreign Office.

But even in that situation Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, said that only circumstances prevented condign punishment of the offenders. The revolutionists held no port then, he pointed out, for British warships to seize, while the expense of an inland expedition made that redress impossible. But these conditions, he said, might change. The point of all this is that the revolutionists now have a port, though it is hardly expected that Spanish warships will train their guns upon it.

Reports of ill-considered actions by the most successful of the revolutionary leaders come simultaneously with a published statement in which President Wilson spoke of Consul Hanna's references to the desire of the rebels to obey the rules of war and restore peace. And a remark by Mr. Bryan last night at the commencement exercises of a girls' school seems to have a bearing on today's developments.

"It is better," said he, "that we should occasionally be deceived than that we should go through life without trusting any one."

Rebel Success Seems Certain

These unwelcome aspects of the Saltillo struggle have diverted attention here from what would otherwise be hailed as a long step toward a settlement of the Mexican controversy. The apparently authentic report of the evacuation of Saltillo by the Federals, after their heavy reverses outside the city, puts the battle-line at one stroke 200 miles nearer Mexico City. Every indication is that nothing can now stop the onward march of the insurrection. This weakened by so much the position of Gen. Huerta. It was untenable before the conference at Niagara Falls was agreed upon; it is now impossible. But no one here has ever believed that the conditions he was thought to be planning to attach to his expected resignation would be seriously considered at Niagara. And the value of his views on any phase of the Mexican problem is dwindling each day. Even if the United States were willing to grant him a graceful retreat by heeding his suggestions as to his successor—which the United States has never intended to do—the increasing confidence of the rebels would prevent it.

The attitude of the Constitutionalists toward the American occupation reduces the effect of the fall of Saltillo to one of time. It simply hastens the imminent collapse of Gen. Huerta, otherwise leaving the diplomatic situation as before. This keeps interest in military plans of the United States as high as ever, with the possibility of an inland march when the flight or death of Gen. Huerta gives the signal.

It was said here today that the original plan of the occupation of Vera Cruz contemplated taking the American forces from the low-lying city to a plateau 3,000 feet above the sea, far enough inland to protect the largest of the railroad bridges. One of those bridges has already been destroyed by the Federals, and the others are believed to be mined. But the plateau, it is now thought, is far short of the army's ultimate destination.

Meanwhile little faith is given to reports from the border that Luis Cabrera has been selected by the Constitutionalists for provisional President in the interregnum following the capture of Mexico City. Their representatives here say that no one has been considered seriously for that difficult post. Señor Cabrera in particular has not been considered. He fled the country at the outbreak of the present rebellion, and his return from Europe now is not expected to change the situation.

SANTO DOMINGO FIGHTING.

Rebels Take Higuel—Sugar Plantations in Peril.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Fighting continues in Santo Domingo between the revolutionists and the forces of the Bordas Government, according to dispatches received today by the Navy Department from commanders of American vessels sent there to watch developments in the revolution. A dispatch from Commander Bierer of the gunboat Wheeling at Santo Domingo City read:

"Higuel is in the hands of the revolutionists that have been operating near Macoris. Yesterday they looted the American sugar plantation near Laromana, signing a recept for property taken. The American Consul there says the revolutionists are marching to Laromana from Higuel. The Government has a small force at Laromana and a larger force at Selbo. Mr. Vadder, an American Sugar attorney, leaves here for Laromana tonight to make a more detailed report of conditions there. There are bands outside of Santo Domingo City reported from 200 to 800."

Another dispatch from Commander Bierer read:

"Mr. Vedder and the Consul report from Laromana that the town has not yet been attacked, and the whereabouts of the revolutionists is unknown. There are fifty or sixty Government troops at Laromana. The sugar property is several miles inland, and is without protection. The landing is unnecessary at Laromana at present. Santo Domingo's auxiliary gunboat Jacaqua expects to leave to-night for Sanchez and Puerto Plata. The Jacaqua has one three-pounder."

The following message came to the department from Capt. Eberle, commanding the cruiser Washington at Puerto Plata:

"No fighting of consequence during last nine days, but sniping and desultory firing from Federal lines caused about twelve casualties among Dominican noncombatants in Puerto Plata. Both sides are on the defensive and their forces are small. The roads to town are again open from the eastward. The town appears to be supplied with food. Furnished the Dominican Red Cross with medical supplies for the wounded, as the blockade has caused a shortage of supplies. Puerto Plata is quiet."

CHILDREN'S HEALTH LEAGUE

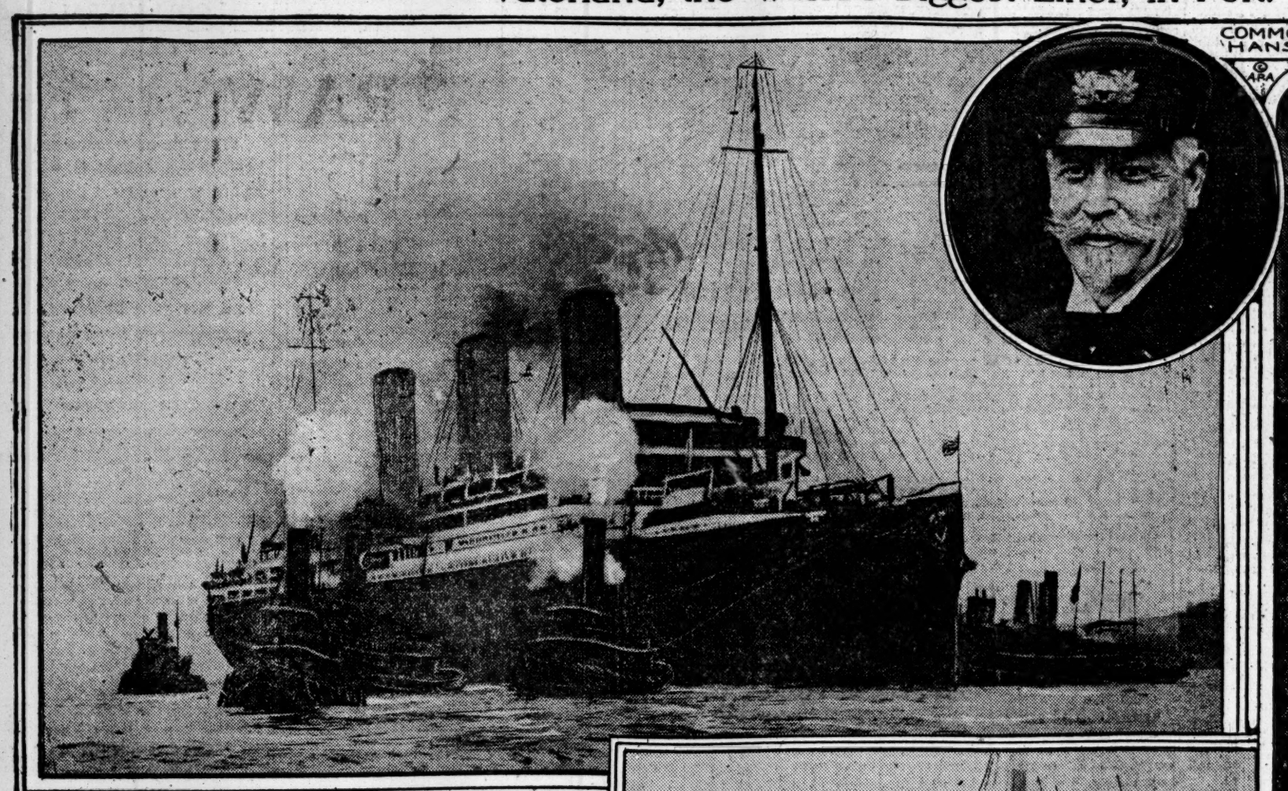
Mrs. Heath Organizes Bodies to Guard Food of Young Persons.

At a meeting of the Housewives' League at the Country Life Exhibition in the rand Central Palace yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the league, announced that she had organized Junior Housewives' Leagues to teach children to demand pure food and sweets.

These Junior Leagues will be divided into a department for children of from 10 to 16 years and one for those under 10. Leaflets have been prepared instructing the children what to avoid. They are told to beware of adulterations such as varnish, glue, and lamp-black in candies, soap-suds in soda water, fats in ice cream, and unsanitary conditions in candy stores and at soda water fountains.

All members of the Junior League are asked to pledge themselves to seven regulations. They must agree to learn all about the adulteration of sweets, what clean food means, to find out where clean candy, soda water, ice cream, and food can be bought; to refuse all drinks containing st mulants, to eat ice cream and candy only from clean dishes or retainers, to refuse all food that has not been protected properly from flies, dust, and cinders, and to avoid all handling of fo

Vaterland, the World's Biggest Liner, in Port.



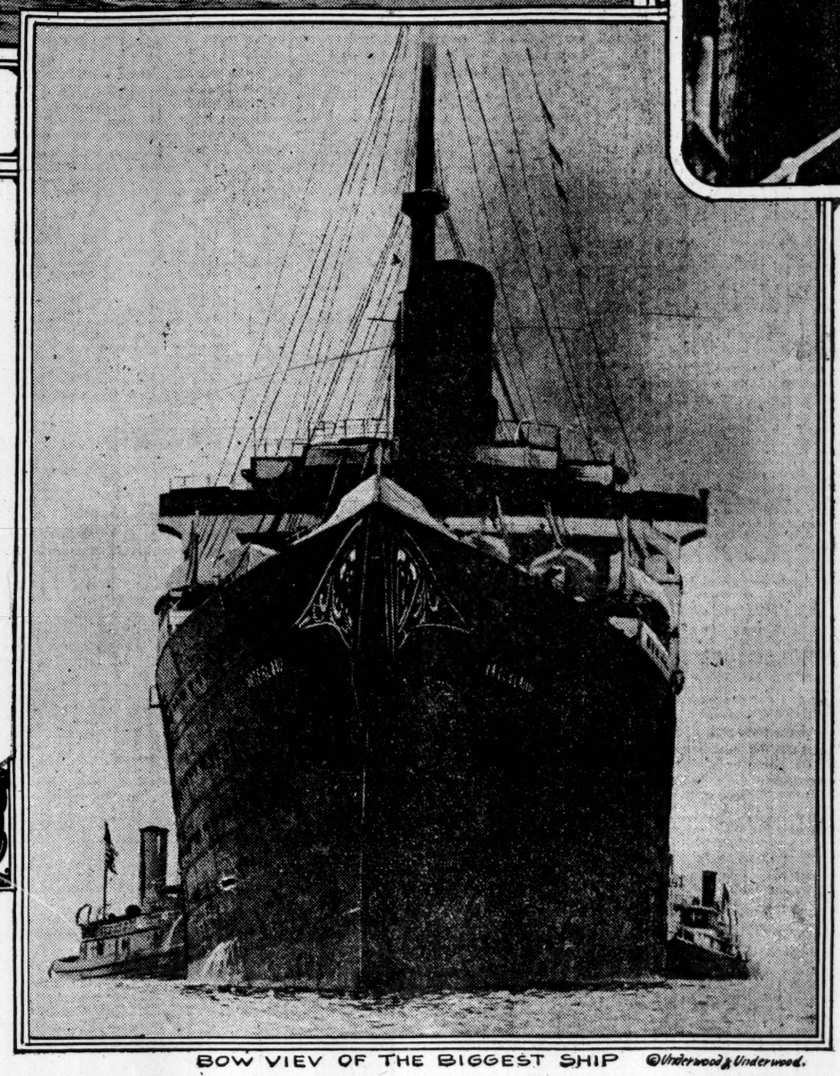
THE VATERLAND BEING ASSISTED TO HER PIER. © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

COMMODORE HANS RUSER

HOW THE CUSTOM OFFICERS CLIMBED ABOARD ©AMERICAN PRESS ASS.

© AMERICAN PRESS ASS'N

MISS A. G. O'CONNOR OF BROOKLYN and HER GERMAN POLICE DOG.



BOW VIEV OF THE BIGGEST SHIP ©Underwood & Underwood.

VATERLAND ARRIVES FIGHTS TIDE 4 HOURS

Continued from Page 1.

make a suggestion that the Federal authorities co-operate with the City authorities in maintaining regulation of traffic when ocean liners were due at their piers. He added that a most important question which faced the port was the lack of depth in the Hudson, and that the Government should make provision for dredging it at once.

The captain of one of the tugboats that got in the way of the Vaterland insisted that the big ship touched the mud through extreme caution and had to go astern on that account.

$625 for the Fleet of Tugs.

The Vaterland was decked with bunting from the bow over her fore and main trucks to the taffrail aft, and the Amerika and Batavia, belonging to the Hamburg-American Line, were likewise dressed in honor of the occasion. As the whistle blew for the gangways to be run out the band on the deck payed "The Star Spangled Banner" and the tugboats sounded their whistles after their long task of pushing and pulling the new queen of the seas into her slip.

Usually the steamship companies pay $10 for each tug whether it is an hour or only fifteen minutes that is occupied in berthing a ship, but on a special occasion like yesterday it probably would be $25 a tug, meaning a total of $625 for the twenty-five tugs employed.

All the passengers united in speaking of the excellent seagoing qualities of the Vaterland, and notably her steadiness, absence of vibration, spacious apartments, and the care taken to provide safety and comfort for those on board. She brought 270 first, 142 second, 355 third, and 910 steerage passengers.

The voyage of 3,177 miles, from Cherbourg to Sandy Hook Lightship, was made in 5 days 17 hours, at an average speed of 23.02 knots. Her best day's run was 592 miles, from Wednesday to Thursday noon.

After the concert on Wednesday night the following message was sent by wireless to Herr Albert Ballin, the Managing Director of the Hamburg-American Line in Hamburg:

Heartiest congratulations on the successful maiden trip of the Vaterland—the greatest as it is the best ship afloat—a monument to your company's intelligent direction, its courage, and its enterprise. The most sanguine expectations of the passengers have been fully realized. The Vaterland is a veritable palace afloat, and its colossal proportions, ample accommodations, and superb comforts are only surpassed by the sense of safety and security that in every direction impresses the intelligent observer. The last word in shipbuilding is expressed in German, and in every language it spells genius. The happy and satisfied first voyagers on the Vaterland send you greetings and felicitations and wish you and your company continued and increasing prosperity.

ADOLPH S. OCHS,
NELSON W. ALDRICH,
A. M. CARLISLE,
PAUL J. RAINEY,
JOHN A. SLEICHER,
JAMES A. HART,
REUBEN S. ADLER.

Praises Ship and Officers.

Mr. Sleicher, who is the editor of Leslie's Weekly, said in his speech at the concert held in the ball room:

"This magnificent steamship typifies the highest achievement of those who sail the seas. It signalizes the ambition of one of our greatest nations to lead in whatever it undertakes. No matter what our flag may be, we take off our hats to that which flies over the Vaterland and we take it off again to the virile, vigorous, earnest, commanding personality that has led the German Empire to its foremost place in the commercial and industrial world. Our country might well emulate his patriotic example.

"The timid and superstitious are fearful of the first voyage of a great steamship. Every ship must have its first voyage, and its first voyage has every reason to be one of its most delightful ones. The ship is always in perfect trim on its maiden voyage. The commander and all his associates are eager to make the best record; the voyagers have a sense of fellowship peculiar to such a rare occasion, and let us not forget that on its first trip the newcomer from across the sea is assured of a reception on landing that few ever receive.

"I congratulate you, therefore, my fellow passengers, including as our list does gentlemen who have achieved an international reputation as statesmen, journalists, shipbuilders, business and professional men, that you have had the privilege of making this historic first trip. I congratulate the Hamburg-American Line and its distinguished representatives who have honored us by their presence. I am sure that all of us most heartily congratulate Captain Ruser and his splendid associates on the bridge. We congratulate the engineers, the pursers, the stewards, and those in every other department who have contributed to our safety and comfort."

Features of the Great Ship.

The Vaterland has accommodation for about 4,000 passengers of all classes and carries a crew of 1,134 officers and men. There are 100 cooks and bakers, 400 stewards, and 500 engineers and stokers.

The funnels of the Vaterland each part into two branches just above the hold, and these branches are carried through the decks near the hull and brought together above, each part verging at the top into one funnel. This makes room for spacious passages in the middle of the ship between the long lines of staterooms.

The Vaterland, if stood on end, would reach 200 feet higher than the Woolworth Building. She has a double skin, and is fitted with longitudinal and transverse steel bulkheads of great strength throughout. She has nine decks above the waterline, and is fitted with the Frahm anti-rolling tanks.

There is no drudgery in her vast kitchens, as everything is done by electrically driven apparatus, which whips cream, peels potatoes, chops meat, kneads dough, washes the dishes, polishes the silver, and awakens the cook's staff by sounding a powerful gong in different sections at various hours. Buckwheat cakes are turned and browned by an electrical device.

Her dining room in the first cabin will seat 800 guests at once. There are 250 private baths.

On the voyage there were consumed 50,000 pounds of fresh meat, 48,000 eggs, 28,000 pounds of vegetables, besides 120,000 pounds of potatoes, 7,000 quarts of milk, 32,000 litres of German beer, and 25,000 bottles of mineral water.

Her Gross Tonnage 54,500.

The Vaterland is 950 feet long. She has 100 feet beam and 65 feet depth of hold and is of 54,500 gross tonnage.

Her quadruple turbines develop 92,000 horse power, and can be increased to 95,000.

A centre alleyway running through the ship is 391 feet long.

There are 15,000 electric lights and 450 annunciators.

There are 800 water jets for use in case of fire.

The lifeboats number 84, including 2 motor boats.

The ship is equipped with fireproof glass doors that will stand a temperature of 1,000 degrees.

There are three separate sending instruments in the Vaterland's wireless equipment, which is the most powerful ever installed on a ship. It will keep the vessel in touch with land continuously throughout the crossing. A second system will cover 1,200 miles at night and 400 miles in the day. A third emergency outfit operated by storage batteries is kept in reserve. There are three operators to share the duties in the wireless room. On the next voyage, it is asserted, passengers will be able to telephone to Hamburg from a distance of 100 miles at sea.

The linen supply of the Vaterland comprises 160,000 pieces, weighing 85,000 pounds, and on a single trip the laundry list includes 10,000 pillow cases, 5,000 bedsheets, 5,000 spreads, 30,000 towels, and 45,000 napkins.

There are a public stenographer, a candy shop, flower shop, book store, drug store, photograph and camera department, Roman swimming bath, a gymnasium, and a Ritz-Carlton restaurant which is a model of the Ritz-Carlton Restaurant in New York. There are also a barber shop, manicure room, and hairdressers' shop.

The Vaterland is propelled by four great screws driven by turbine engines. Each of these propellers measures 19 feet 7 inches in diameter and weighs fifteen tons. When going at full speed the propellers make more than 150 revolutions a minute. The engine plant driving these propellers consists of four main turbines hitched in series. For driving the steamer astern two special high-pressure and two low-pressure turbines are provided. All the turbine engines may be used singly. The Vaterland has four firing rooms, with forty-six water tube boilers. As a special precautionary measure the forward engine room is divided into three water-tight compartments, and the aft room into two compartments.

Every conceivable precaution has been taken in the construction and equipment of the Vaterland to insure safety. She carries submarine sounding signals and electrically driven lead heavers. A searchlight of great candle power is placed high on the foremast. Loud-speaking telephones keep all parts of the ship in instant communication with the bridge. The Vaterland carries life belts for every passenger and man of the crew, with many life buoys and illuminated night buoys. She has lifeboat equipment for 5,300 persons.

Compared with Other Liners.

This is how the Vaterland compares with other great liners:

	Length in Feet.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.
Vaterland	950	54,500	92,000
Imperator	900	50,000	62,000
Aquitania	901	47,000	60,000
Olympic	882	45,000	46,000
Mauretania	790	32,500	72,000

Hermann Frahm of the firm of Bloehm & Voss of Hamburg, the builders of the Vaterland, who was a passenger, said that the engines were capable of developing 85,000 horse power and that later he expected to see the liner average 24 knots or more. On her trial she went up to 26.04 knots for a short time.

The uptake for the funnels at the side of the ship instead of the centre gave much more bunker space, he said, and the intake had a capacity of sending 700,000 cubic yards of fresh air an hour into the interior of the ship. It was the steadiest vessel he had ever been on. Entering New York the Vaterland drew 33.6 feet forward and 36.6 feet at the stern.

The chief color used for decorating purposes was white and gold. A feature noticed by the visitors yesterday was that the ship has companionways on either side from her upper decks to the dining saloon instead of one wide companionway in the middle. The height between decks and the length of alleyways gave the impression of a big hotel rather than a ship.

Alexander W. Carlisle, the retired partner of Lord Pirrie, in Harland & Woolff's firm of Belfast, said that the Vaterland was the most wonderful ship afloat, and he did not think that she would be surpassed in his time.

NOTABLE MEN ON BOARD.

Dr. George Brondes, Paul Rainey and Dr. Alfred Ker Among Them.

Dr. Georges Brandes, the Danish literary critic, who arrived on the Vaterland on his first visit to the United States, said that he intended to remain here three weeks. He will deliver lectures at Yale University and the University of Minnesota on the character of Hamlet, Shakespeare in general, and the philosophy of Nietzsche.

Dr. Brandes said that in his opinion Poe was the greatest American poet, but was a little mad.

"I like Thomas Paine's works," he continued, "and think he was one of the greatest American writers. Tom Paine was a heretic, and so am I, which is one of the reasons that I like his works. I am also a great admirer of Jack London and like his stories of the South Sea very much, and also the works of Frank Norris.

"Emerson was a great writer because he was the greatest American thinker, but there is a warmer feeling in the hearts of all Scandinavians for Longfellow because he understood the spirit of the people. His translation of the Scandinavian hymn was wonderful."

When asked what he thought of woman suffrage Dr. Brandes said that it would put the world back a hundred years.

"You will notice if you go to church that on the average there will be ten women to one man," said he, "and that means government by the clergy, who are against progress."

Asked why the Russian Government would not allow him to go to Moscow last year to deliver a lecture, Dr. Brandes replied that the officials were afraid the students would make a manifestation in his favor, and also admittance was refused because he was a Jew. He added that he had been to Russia before, and did not care whether he visited the country again or not. He is 73 years of age, and is very active, with wavy gray hair, mustache, and small imperial.

Dr. Alfred Kerr, the futurist critic of Berlin, said that George Bernard Shaw was the greatest living dramatist for plays dealing with social life, and was a humorist and a satirist, but he was not romantic.

"Mr. Shaw was very much pleased with the reception of his plays in Germany," said Dr. Kerr, "and he told me that Germans were the only people who appreciated his dramas. The English did not understand him, and the French did not want any play unless it was written about the Seventh Commandment."

Another interesting passenger on the Vaterland was Paul Rainey, the big game hunter, who had spent sixteen months in Central Africa and British East Africa. He said that he had brought back 5,000 feet of picture films taken and developed entirely by himself, which included a thrilling picture of a charging lion.

"The picture was taken," said Dr. Rainey, "when the lion was within fifteen feet of the camera and showed the forest king in the act of turning a complete somersault after the bullet struck him.

"The native beaters had chased the lion out of the brush toward my camera and a man was standing beside me with a gun ready loaded. When the lion got within thirty-five yards of the camera he made a charge. I handed the machine over to the man and took his rifle, with which I shot the lion in the act of springing, and after turning the somersault the animal fell dead at my feet.

"Another time we came upon a herd of buffalo in the brush which were about to charge down upon us, when fortunately the leaders spied the curious screens we had to keep off the sun, and after sniffing the air for a moment they made off at full speed."

Mr. Rainey also spoke of the accident four months ago, when Fritz Schindler, one of his party, was killed by a lion. He said:

"The animal sprang right at him and buried its great claws in his chest, shook him like a rat and dashed him to the ground. As the lion rushed for us I shot at him and killed him with my first shot."

The vast size of the Vaterland and the number of her decks were realized by the newspaper reporters and photographers when they set out to find Bernard Kellerman, author of "The Tunnel," who was said to have spent the entire voyage gazing at the engines. When inquiries were made for Mr. Kellerman the rim of the third funnel, which is stated that he was seated on the outer rim of the third funnel looking down into the boiler room.

Mr. Kellerman was found on deck. He explained that he had watched the engines a great deal because to him they were the real live features of the Vaterland. Any one could go into a hotel and see costly furnishings. He denied that he had stoked the fires below or sat in the rim of the third funnel, which was a dummy, by the permission of the Captain.

Among others on board were: Dr. Forester, designer of the Vaterland; Admiral Oscar von Truppel of the German Navy, and Mrs. von Truppel; Walther Blohm, representative of builders of the Vaterland; Max Warnholtz, a Director of the Hamburg-American Line; Joseph Melnik, manager of the literary bureau of the line; the Right Hon. Alexander Carlisle, ship designer; Emil Goos, chief of the engineering department, and Chief Inspector Sachse, both of the Hamburg-American staff; Director Frahm, inventor of the anti-rolling tank; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Fox, Carl von Wiegand, R. H. Fiebelman, Edgar Allen Forbes, author; Wilson Marshall, and George Wood Bacon.

BIDS FOR SUBWAY TRACKS.

Thomas Crimmins Co. Makes Lowest Offer on Brooklyn Job.

The contract for the installation of tracks in the Fourth Avenue Subway in Brooklyn will probably be awarded by the Public Service Commission to the Thomas Crimmins Contracting Company. The bids were opened yesterday and this concern offered to do the work, according to unofficial figures, for $210,880, whereas the Degnon Contracting Co. asked $220,051, M. J. Drummond & Co. and William F. Jordan $287,000, and the Eastern Contracting Company $367,435.

All the contractor will have to do will be to install the equipment, which the city has already purchased under separate contracts. It will not have to undertake any work connected with the electrical or signal apparatus, as that will be put in by the B. R. T., which will operate this line. The contract covers the line from the Manhattan Bridge to Eighty-sixth Street, including all turn-outs and junctions.

FALLS DEAD FROM BULLETS OR FRIGHT

Husband Shot at Intruder Who Had Pursued His Wife for Months.

MOVED TO ESCAPE GUADIO

Saloonkeeper Found New House and Eppolito Chased Him Over a Fence Firing Five Shots.

Pasquale Eppolito, who had recently moved his family from East 100th Street to 4,144 Broadway, near 175th Street, to guard his wife from the annoying attentions of a café proprietor, Felipo Guadio, caused Guadio's death when he tried to force his way into their new home yesterday afternoon. Eppolito fired five shots at the intruder, but a physician was unable to find a bullet wound on the body of the dead man.

An autopsy will be necessary to determine whether Guadio died from shock and fright or from a bullet. One of the shots bored through Guadio's Fedora hat. Benedetto Fatto, Guadio's partner in business, who accompanied him to Eppolito's home, was accidentally shot in the wrist.

To Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy, Eppolito admitted the shooting, asserting that he did it to protect his home. He said Guadio not only had tried to entice Mrs. Marie Eppolito away, but had boasted that he would make a white slave of her.

Guadio had searched for the new home of the family, and at 3 P. M. yesterday he appeared at the gate of the front yard before the frame cottage, accompanied by Fatto. Eppolito, who was fixing a swing in a tree for his three children, playing in the yard, ordered the intruders away. They retorted with insults, he said, and then walked away. Eppolito went into the house, and, arming himself with a revolver and a knife, followed the two.

At 174th Street, near Wadsworth Avenue, at the side of the Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, he overtook the pair and began shooting. Guadio fell, but got up and threw himself over the fence of a vacant lot behind the church, and tried to escape the infuriated husband. He dropped again within a few steps of the fence. Fatto, who had been wounded, ran toward St. Nicholas Avenue. Eppolito said he had never seen Fatto before and had not intended to harm him. Many women and children were in the street at the time.

Within a few minutes after the shooting one of Police Capt. Hulse's men had captured Eppolito, who had thrown the empty revolver and knife in the basement of his home and had then concealed himself in the kitchen of the home of a neighbor at 4,146 Broadway. Policeman James A. Glynn dragged him out, and shortly afterward Policeman Charles Bauer arrested Fatto as he was leaving the Washington Heights Hospital.

Guadio lived at 1,110 Interyale Avenue, near East 167th Street, the Bronx, and had a saloon nearby. Fatto, his partner, lives at 442 East 112th Street.

BURKE GIVES $24,000 BOND.

Indicted Panama Commissary Superintendent Pleads Not Guilty.

John Burke, former Superintendent of the Commissary Department of the Panama Railroad, appeared yesterday with his counsel, A. H. Strickland, of 68 Wall Street, at the Federal Building and formally surrendered to District Attorney Marshall. He had just arrived from New Orleans, where he landed last Tuesday from Colon and agreed to come straight to New York.

He was taken before Judge Hand and pleaded not guilty. Then going before Commissioner Houghton, his bail was fixed at $24,000, which was provided by the National Surety Company. Mr. Burke refused to discuss the charges against him, which are based on commissions which he is alleged to have taken from merchants dealing with the Commissary Department.

"Big Tim" Mortgage Suit.

The Lincoln Trust Company began action in the Supreme Court yesterday against the executors of the late Timothy D. Sullivan to foreclose a mortgage of $25,000 held against the premises at 207 Bowery. The mortgage was due on May 1, 1912, but no action was taken until the executors failed to renew the insurance. The trust company looked after this at an expense of $140, which has been added to the claim.

Helping You

Most of us are busy trying to find out what is going on in the rest of the world—keeping abreast of the times—our success depends upon it to a certain extent.

Our Department of Service can help you and simplify your search for financial matters that interest you.

Ask for service card.

F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
64 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

The Dignity of Saks Clothes

¶ Saks clothes are neither conspicuous nor yet inconspicuous, but rather possess that happy medium of dignity which attracts but does not offend.

¶ In design, in cut, in tailoring, in fabric, they express the utmost of style, yet they never by any chance run to extremes.

¶ The radical black and white check is softened and toned down, and the quiet, unobtrusive serge is individualized by the simple elegance of smartly tailored lines.

¶ For, in the final analysis everything is in the tailoring, even as the painter's art is in the brush and not in the palette.

¶ And for that man who can distinguish that which is inherently smart from that which is merely novel and superficial Saks clothes are the only logical selection.

Suits $17.50 to $45
Overcoats $15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

These Goods Not On Sale Till Saturday

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

"Young Men's Shop"

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor.—*Entirely Separate from Fifth Avenue Store*

Will Offer (To-morrow) Saturday

A Special Purchase of

Men's and Young Men's Suits

SIZES 33 TO 44 CHEST

Of highest grade imported fabrics

460 Hand Tailored Suits

FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, SIZES 33 TO 44 CHEST

Three or four button English sack models, in navy, black, gray or brown pencil striped cassimere, striped or checked worsted, Scotch homespun, vicuna or navy serge.

15.00

Actual Values $21.50 to $29.50

430 Hand Tailored Suits

FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, SIZES 33 TO 44 CHEST

Three or four button English sack models, in navy, black, gray or brown pencil striped cassimere, striped or checked worsted, Scotch homespun, vicuna or navy serge.

20.00

Actual Values $27.50 to $40.00

YOUNG MEN'S SHOP—16 West 38th Street

WHY Trust Companies advertise the risk of selecting a friend executor of your will on the basis of his good intentions and sterling character.

This applies to women as well as men.

The Answer On Request.

Thos. P. Spencer
149 Broadway New York

Note: IT MUST BE IMPORTANT

This message, printed last Fall, was retained by business men and answered months later.

Seal of the Manhattan Company Since 1799

Bank of the Manhattan Company

In 1798 New York suffered from a yellow fever epidemic which was attributed to an inadequate water supply.

On April 2nd, 1799, the Manhattan Company was chartered, with a capital of $2,000,000, for "supplying the City of New York with pure and wholesome water."

The Manhattan Company supplied water to those living south of the City Hall until a complete municipal supply was installed about 1832.

As the charter permitted its surplus capital to be employed in monied transactions, on September 1st, 1799, an office of discount and deposit was opened in its house on the site of the present No. 40 Wall Street. This was the beginning of the "Bank" of the Manhattan Company.

Capital $2,050,000
Surplus $4,100,000

We want your account.

114 Years at 40 Wall Street

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for June

opens with a fresh and summery article, "American Holidays—The Seashore," by Harrison Rhodes, the first of a group of elaborately illustrated articles that will picture the many gay and brilliant summer resorts for which America is famous. Paintings in full color by Howard Giles.

A Woman in the Himalayas

Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman, the foremost of women mountain-climbers, here tells for the first time her recent thrilling and arduous experiences in ascending the Great Rose Glacier in the Himalayas. Illustrated with striking photographs.

Days with Franz Liszt

Madame de Hegermann-Lindencrone writes delightfully of diplomatic society at Rome in the eighties, when Liszt, whom she saw often and knew well, was the lion of the house.

Eight Unusual Stories

A delightful new story of "Old Chester" by Margaret Deland, in which Dr. Lavendar reappears. Other stories by Calvin Johnston, Georgia Wood Pangborn, Brand Whitlock, Mrs. Henry Dudeney, etc.

Girdles the Globe

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

Safety First

You can not be properly insured unless you are safely insured

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE Insurance Co.

TIME TRIED—FIRE TESTED

52ND. YEAR

T.M. STEWART

438-440-442 WEST 51ST ST.

RUG AND CARPET CLEANSING

in Fire-Proof Building.

FIRE PROOF STORAGE for Household Goods.

Founded in 1863

TELEPHONE 5567 COLUMBUS

BECKER CASE GOES TO JURY TO-DAY

Continued from Page 1.

District Attorney of the county asks you as honest men to save the truth, to speak the truth, to declare the truth, that Charles Becker, Lieutenant of Police, indicted for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, is guilty of murder, of murder in the first degree."

The District Attorney talked from 8:07 o'clock until 11:12 o'clock last night. A special night session had been called for this summing up, the first night session in the course of the trial. Mr. Manton had summed up in the afternoon and he took three hours and four minutes, a minute less than Mr. Whitman.

Mr. Manton had sought in his review of the evidence to show that there had been a "frame-up" against Becker and that a perfect alibi had been established for him. Mr. Manton admitted that his client had had a fair and impartial trial. He had no criticisms to make, he asserted. He asked the jurors to bring in a verdict for first degree murder if they found his client guilty. He did not want any compromise verdict, he said. His peroration was delivered in a subdued voice, whereas the District Attorney spoke with great force.

Mr. Whitman, in his address, sought to break down the defense which Mr. Manton had introduced. He showed that the connection between Becker and Rose that the State had established was not destroyed. He attacked the defense's witnesses as being of a lower character than those of the State, and he insinuated that if any one could be charged with "framing up a case" some of the defense's witnesses were guilty of that offense. He pointed out the places where Rose, his chief witness, had been corroborated, and impressed the fact on the jury that Rose was, after all, telling the whole truth, not because he was essentially a truthful man but because it was to his own interest to tell the truth and because the District Attorney had pounded the truth out of him.

The brunt of the District Attorney's argument was reserved for the Harlem conference. He denounced as a "bluff" the defense's attempt to get an alibi for Becker through policemen formerly connected with Becker.

"It is such a bluff that a clerk in a police court would detect it," he said.

If the summing up of Mr. Manton pleased Becker his manner did not show it and he was undisturbed seemingly by Mr. Whitman's attack. The defendant sat unmoved at both sessions, chewing gum most of the time. Mrs. Becker likewise showed no signs of elation or depression throughout the day.

At the morning session yesterday the last of the testimony was taken. Harford T. Marshall, one of Becker's counsel, was the only witness for the defense, and Matthew Hogan, head keeper of the West Side Prison, in which Rose, Vallon, Webber, Schepps, and "Jack Sullivan" were confined, was the only witness called by the prosecution in rebuttal. Both of these witnesses were called more to defend themselves than to give material evidence in the case.

Mr. Marshall had been accused by Bridgie Webber, at least inferentially, of representing both Webber and Becker at the same time, and he had been charged by Willie Shapiro with asking him to testify falsely upon the witness stand. The lawyer denied both of these accusations yesterday. Matthew Ryan had been accused by Jack Sullivan of treating Rose, Vallon, Webber, Schepps and Shapiro more as hotel guests than as prisoners. On the stand yesterday Ryan denied the charge.

WHITMAN ASSAILS DEFENSE.

Made Up Wholly of Accusations, Not of Proof, He Contends.

The evening session opened a few minutes after 8 o'clock with every seat in the courtroom taken and every available space occupied by a chair or a bench. The crowd pressed against the counsel rail and blocked the aisles. Women and men wrestled for seats, for they knew that all left standing would be put outside.

When Clerk Penney called the crowd to order for the opening of court Becker had not come in. He entered, followed by a Deputy Sheriff, soon after Justice Seabury had taken his seat on the bench. Becker literally had to force a way to his seat at the bar of justice. Now it was a woman he had to guide out of his path, now a man, and, as he slowly moved up the aisle, he apologized pleasantly to those whom he had to jostle.

Mr. Whitman began his summing up in a most pleasant, affable manner. In a conversational tone, with a smile upon his lips, he congratulated the jury on the nearness of the end of the trial, and assured the twelve men that he and the counsel for the defense had done all in their power to expedite proceedings.

Coming down to the subject of the trial, still speaking moderately, Mr. Whitman reminded the jury that he had asked them at the beginning of the trial to "travel with us over the road which we have been compelled to travel," and from that moment held the rapt attention of every person in the court room.

Murder That of a State Witness.

"The crack of those pistols in Forty-third Street was a defiance to our American institutions, and the bullets from those pistols hissed a challenge to our very civilization itself. It was more than the killing of Rosenthal. It was not the gambler who was killed, it was the man who had offered himself to the people of the State of New York as a witness who was murdered. He was coming to me, not to meet a charge against him; he was coming to me, as your counsel, and yours, and yours, and he was killed because he was coming to me.

"Is there any doubt in your minds? Has there been one single word which has been presented from that stand that indicates anything else? Has any witness from me testified to anything on behalf of the defendant that would indicate anything else—by the most violent stretch of anybody's imagination? Has any motive been offered at all?

"I listened for three hours with patience to a very well-prepared and very well-presented statement on behalf of the defendant, but I cannot understand what motive defendant's counsel claims actuated the murderer or murderers of Herman Rosenthal, if the defendant was not the murderer.

His Fight for Witnesses.

"This case is very different from any case of which I heard in this county. The man charged with the assassination is the man whose sworn duty it was to protect human life, an officer of the law, one of the most powerful men holding one of the most powerful positions in the one department through which I am supposed to work.

"I am not charging the Police Department, as a department, with trying to injure the cause of justice. That is not true. But I want you to remember the peculiar circumstances under which we had to act. We had to take such means as we were able to protect our own witnesses against those who ought to have been with us. We had to fight not only those who openly were against us but those who were secretly against us, and when I say 'We' I don't mean my assistants alone; I mean the people of the State of New York.

"The District Attorney is a judicial officer. It is his duty to gather in all the evidence that he can get of a crime that is under investigation from any source, from every source, from every person, from everywhere in New York.

Even Tainted Source Yields Truth.

"A man is not necessarily lying because he is a thief; he is not necessarily lying because he is a criminal; he is not necessarily lying because he is a gambler; he is not necessarily lying because he is the lowest of the low; if he can be made through hope or through fear, or through any reason or any motive, to tell the truth. You have no right to discredit the statement because it comes from a tainted source.

"If you want to know about murders or crimes you don't go to the altar or lyceum. I am not responsible for the fact that I can't put gentlemen on the stand to testify to the conditions of the underworld. If you want to know he truth of the matter and the dealings that have been had between the gambler and the police officer, to whom do you have to go to get it? There are only two people on earth that can tell you the truth; one of them is the officer and the other is from a tainted source and poisoned, but that is the only person that can tell you.

"Mr. Manton has told you that we have gone down in the slums, that we have gone down into the underworld, and it is perfectly true; that we have put on the stand witnesses who, under ordinary conditions, are never to associate with the people that you and I know and love, and it is perfectly true. If I held any brief for these men, why did I go and arrest them? I pounded and pounded and pounded them—Rose and Webber and Vallon over there in the city prison—and held them there in jail before the Coroner day after day, and day after day, convinced as I was that they had the truth and determined as I was that it was my duty to get it if I could.

"Don't you suppose I knew during those days, when I had those three, that I had the men who knew the truth? They did fight well. Rose did stand, and so did Webber stand, and so did Vallon stand for hours and days of examination and pounding, just as Mr. Manton says, and they did try to protect the man who had compelled them to be what they were.

"Not My Witness, but Yours."

"They are not my witnesses. They are not Whitman's men. They are your witnesses, and the people's witnesses. If they are not telling the truth, has a sinle person taken that stand, one who has contradicted successfully any single material fact, one single word of evidence that is competent in this case? I ask you to think with me for a minute.

"There has not been a successful denial of the essential evidence presented by Rose or presented by Webber or presented by Vallon. I am not saying they were worthy of belief. We corroborated their statements. Has any voice been raised on that stand to contradict these 'rats,' if you please? Don't you think it would be easy to deny it if it could be? Just think that over for yourselves.

"Something has been said about a letter written by Mr. Moss. He simply wrote letters, the same as other men do, and there was nothing improper, there was nothing irregular, there was nothing unprofessional, there was nothing in any way to be criticised or condemned. There was nothing wrong in Mr. Moss writing to a man in prison and telling him that there was evidence to be presented in the Grand Jury, and that it would be presented the next day. It was called a threat. Gentlemen, if that is a threat; if information conveyed to a man that the District Attorney's office is about to present evidence against him—if that is a threat, then we threaten men every single day the jury sits.

The "Pounding" of Jack Sullivan.

"Of course we wanted to know what Jack Sullivan knew; of course I wanted the information which I believed he knew. I knew he could give it; and I wanted it. I had been spending weeks and months trying to get it, because I knew it was there. And that is a threat, and we are taking this poor innocent boy'—you have seen him—and are threatening him. He is the greatest character that has been produced in the nation for years.' You heard that, too. I did send for him to ask him to tell the truth about this thing, and that is all that I ever asked any of these men to do.

"It has been charged that Marshall, that little colored boy, was dined and wined, or something or other, in one of the best hotels in New York. Now, this hotel is in Brooklyn. I have never heard this hotel referred to as one of the best hotels in New York. This statement is so absurd! These witnesses have been brought from their work, one brought from Washington, one from California. Who brought Hart from California?

"They have been brought from every place that I could locate them in, and I have paid every cent of their expenses, and I am willing, on the part of the people of this State, who have voted a special appropriation to me to use and trust me absolutely, to use those means in the ends of justice, and every cent of it that has been spent is filed down in the Controller's office. All you need do is to go down to 280 Broadway and see where every cent goes.

Jury's Duty to Trust Him.

"I asked you in the first instance, if you had served on a jury before; I wanted to know if you had been through the mill and knew how it was done.

"But I want to say to those of you who have not served before, that I want you to trust me. It is your duty to trust me. I am a man whom the city has chosen to discharge the duties of this office. I am the man to whom the voters in New York have committed this trust. I am the man on whom the county imposes the confidence by a unanimous vote, that I will use these funds and discharge these duties honestly and faithfully and righteously, and I am here to say to you that I have.

"Gentlemen, I would have admitted every single thing brought out on the cross-examination of Rose and Webber and Vallon, cross-examined as they were for hours. What is the use? They showed they were gamblers. Certainly they were. They showed they had been living in the underworld. Certainly they had. They showed that they knew—I can't remember that long list of funny names. Of course they knew.

"I would have admitted all that. But when it came to the point where they were shaken at all as to the real facts to which they testified in the trial which sent four men to the death house to the facts which are just the same and that they testified to nearly two years ago, there were some discrepancies, of course. Why, it would not be truthful if there were not. I have examined these men over and over again. I have examined them on two trials before, some of them, and, to save my life, I could not have told those stories alike, or hardly any portion of any of them, after having heard them over and over again.

Explains Variations in Evidence.

"Most of the variations alleged or presented to you or claimed this afternoon did not occur at all, as I will show you from reading the testimony. Mr. Manton started speaking in the friendliest way of counsel, but not of crime. Mr. Manton said, 'He was killed in the brightest spot in New York.'

"'No policeman, with the experience of Becker, would pick out that spot to kill a man in.' Now, think of that. I am perfectly willing to concede that the defendant didn't pick out that spot, and I am perfectly willing to concede that the gamblers didn't pick out that spot.

"No; but desperados, gangsters, hired murderers, knowing that behind him was the most powerful element in the Police Department, that Becker's got the cops fixed'—that is not evidence that Becker had them fixed, but it was that that satisfied the gunmen, and they did the murder. Could Jack Rose do that?

"Mr. Manton, speaking about Krause, asked you: 'Why should Krause be called? The police officers were there.'

"Now, gentlemen, did you get that? Why, isn't it obvious? Didn't you hear Files say that he did not see the gunmen? Didn't you hear Brady, who came from Broadway and Seventh Avenue, say that he ran up to follow the car and he was called back and he did not see it? Didn't you hear Phyfe say that he did not see it?

Why They Got Immunity

"Then he says that these people refused to talk without immunity. Terrible! These men, whom I believe were implicated in this murder, against whom I didn't have evidence enough to hold them longer than from twelve to twenty-four hours, from day to day! The three men whom I expected to be turned out on a habeas corpus writ, and they probably might have been; against whom there was nothing but suspicion; these three men, Rose, Webber, and Vallon, come out and admit they were murderers!

"I remember Mr. McIntyre—I remember him saying, 'They had something to sell that Whitman wanted to buy.' That is absolutely true. They did have something to sell to the people of the State of New York. It was price—worth far greater than anything that I could give—worth far more than I could offer. That is true, every word. 'Pay the price.' I would have bought it for a hundred times what it cost, what they had, and what it was my duty as the District Attorney of New York to get, and get well-nigh at any cost."

At this point Mr. Whitman read to the jury the stipulations under which immunity was promised to the informers. Then he went on:

"Now, gentlemen, who has the greatest and most compelling motive for telling the truth. The man who is charged with murder and on trial, who has every motive to lie, or the man who goes before the Grand Jury after entering into a stipulation like that and agrees that if it be proved that he is not telling the truth his life is forfeited?

"I don't know whether Rose told Sullivan—I don't recall—that 'Whitman wants Becker.' I don't know whether Webber told him that. I don't care. I want not Becker, the man, but the one who is responsible for that awful crime. I do want Becker. Why, I would be ashamed of myself if I didn't. I want to get the man that is really responsible for the crime, that inspired it and compelled it, and not the poor little chap who is responsible under the law, but who is as much the instrument as the dagger or pistol."

Becker Ready to Trick Rose.

Then he got around to the affidavit obtained for Becker by Lawyer Hart from Rose in hiding, and in which Rose falsely swore that he and not Becker had loaned the $1,500 to Rosenthal to open up a gambling house.

"Going in the middle of the night to Becker's stool pigeon in hiding, who had been guilty of murder three days before," he said. "Think of that! Becker's stool pigeon, Becker's man! The man went up, if we are to believe either side, in the dead of night to get that affidavit to save him from charges made by Rosenthal, when Rosenthal had been dead two days. Did you ever hear anything more absolutely absurd and ridiculously impossible? Why would he call to get an affidavit to protect him from Rosenthal's charges—Rosenthal gone where he could not make any more?

"I will tell you what the reason was. It was a very good one, and a very clever one, too, conceived within the brain, not of John Hart, but of the friend of the man who had dealt with criminals and had been criminal, at least criminally inclined well night from his birth.

"He knew that up there in Pollock's apartment was lying a murderer. He knew that that man, his stool pigeon, his friend, the man in whose house he breakfasted day after day and to whose home he took his, Becker's wife, the man who was his most intimate acquaintance in social life—at the Elks' Club, at the Union Square Hotel, and everywhere—he knew that that man was up there Wednesday night, and that he had committed murder, and that he, Becker, was just as guilty of murder as Rose. Becker had got to have in his possession the power and the means to show that Rose did not know anything against him.

"He wanted to get a sworn statement taken by Becker's own lawyer. And what did he get him to say. There is a good deal about the mortgage, but that does not amount to anything. Why do you suppose Rose was giving a loan of $1,500 when he, Rose, was bankrupt, and he says in the affidavit itself that Rosenthal owed him $5,000 or $6,000, and that Rosenthal didn't know this $1,500 came from him. But there is in the affidavit a statement that he does not like Rosenthal's attitude toward him, Rose. It is in the affidavit and so he cancels the mortgage."

On the subject of the mortgage taken by Becker through a dummy on Rosenthal's property, Mr. Whitman went on:

Why Didn't They Call Hibbard?

"'Why not call Hibbard,' Mr. Manton asks me. If you want any more proof about th's affidavit? Why didn't you call Hibbard?' Now, gentlemen, he knows why. The record shows why. The testimony shows that Hibbard was Becker's lawyer. Of course, I didn't call him. 'Why didn't you call Donohue's man?' He thought you had forgotten that Donohue was Becker's dummy.

"But I say now, why didn't they call Hibbard? Don't you suppose they know what their best interests are? Why didn't they call Hibbard? I charge that every word I have said about that transaction and that mortgage is absolutely true, and the only man that could ever contradict it, as I believe, was Hibbard, and he was not called by the defense.

"Becker was afraid of Hibbard. Was Hibbard afraid to be cross-examined? Was Becker afraid that Hibbard would be cross-examined? Were they afraid afraid that Hibbard would tell the truth? Hibbard was Becker's lawyer. Hart was Becker's lawyer. There is a striking and noticeable disinclination on the part of the lawyers who have been connected with these transactions to come forward for the defense. Haven't you noticed that?

Whitman Attacks Fischman.

Saying that he understood the defense to be that the District Attorney had entered into an unholy conspiracy to "frame up" Becker, Mr. Whitman went on:

"As to Fischman, he was about the only witness that was called, as I understand. I did hear about Fischman in the first place, and he was going to have us dictaphoned."

Defendant's Counsel.—I object to that.

The Court—Objection overruled.

"And what did you think of Fischman?" Mr. Whitman asked. "Talk about evil witnesses! Why, gentlemen, I could not have found, I do not believe it would have been possible for me to find, a man as vile and unholy and unspeakable as that man Fischman; and if they had let me gone on—I wouldn't continue the subject—you saw him; you know him. That man who has been dodging his own trustees; that man who first tells you he is living with his wife and mother, and then tells you that the woman is not his wife, and that he introduced her to his mother as such. That man—that man charges the District Attorney of New York with 'framing up' somebody, with entering into an unholy conspiracy.

"That is about all there is about that conspiracy, although we heard a good deal about it in the opening."

Where Is the Gamblers' War?

Mr. Whitman next referred to another theory of the defense as accounting for the murder of Rosenthal.

"A gamblers' war," he said. "Did they show it? Did they show anything that indicates a gamblers' war! They say that Rosenthal was killed because he circulated a report that Rose framed up Zelig. 'Framed up,' I suppose, means 'got the police.' Don't you see?

"I want to show you how many absurd things there are about that charge, and how every one reflects upon Becker. That Rose got Zelig; that Rose was instrumental in having a job put on Zelig; that some police officer slipped a pistol in his pocket, and he was taken to the station house and charged with carrying a concealed weapon; and he was held down here—and the subsequent proceedings you are familiar with.

"Rose was charged with framing him up. Why? Because Rosenthal—that is their charge, I don't believe it—because Rosenthal said that Rose did it because Rose could use Becker. Was it the Strong Arm Squad, if anybody, that framed up Zelig? Zelig was arrested by the Strong Arm Squad men, and Rosenthal circulated the story—so they claim, and it was believed by everybody, so they claim—that Rose framed him up, because they all knew that Becker and Rose were waiting together; and if Becker, or the Strong Arm Squad, framed up Zelig, it must be Rose that did it.

"And what did Rose do? He goes to the Zelig gang and gets them to kill Rosenthal! Now, did you ever hear anything more ridiculous in your life? That is the gamblers' war. He is frightened to death. Rosenthal says so. So then in order to straighten it out Rose goes right to this crowd that he is afraid of and tells them to go and kill Rosenthal."

How He Got Marshall.

"Now Mr. Manton says that we didn't have Marshall before. Marshall is the man who saw Becker and one other; says he saw Becker and somebody else—Rose—up at 124th Street. Now, gentlemen, don't you suppose I would have had this man before if I could have gotten him? We didn't have the colored boy.

"We couldn't get from the Police Department any record of any raid the last of June. Why, there was evidence that there wasn't any, and you heard those officers say they didn't have any other raid. There were two others, but we couldn't find them at that time. But right in the evidence two years ago is the proof of the truth. It verified itself. On page 1,506 of the record of the last trial this is what Vallon says:

"'Lieut. Becker told us he was going to raid a crap game that night, and there was a little colored boy on the other side of the street and he called him over.'

"That is the testimony two years ago. Now, gentlemen, could that be framed up? How could it have been? Could the District Attorney and these men sitting upstairs figure out that some time, a year and a half ago or six months ago, there was a raid made by Becker up in 124th Street? We didn't know it. They couldn't tell me the day."

Mr. Whitman then told how, after Becker's first trial, he had got the record of that raid and so fixed its date.

"We found this boy," he went on, "and he was the boy that was Becker's stoolpigeon. I found him in Washington, and yet they say that these police officers, White, Rice, and Shepherd, and the other one, didn't come to testify the last time because the exact date was not fixed. What do you think of that? What do you think of that?

Resents Slur on Mrs. Rosenberg.

The District Attorney defended Mrs. Lillian Rosenberg, "Lefty Louie's" widow, who had been attacked by Mr. Manton in the afternoon.

"I respectfully resent in the name of humanity," Mr. Whitman said impressively, "the statement that Mrs. Rosenberg came here 'all dolled up.' She was in deep mourning, and while I could not read her heart I believed and believe she was in sincere mourning for the man whom I prosecuted and who went to his death only a little while ago.

"I have every reason to believe that this woman hates me. Mr. Manton says that she had revenge in her heart. Perhaps so I ask you, gentlemen of the jury, to decide that for yourself. Of course, she lied at the first trial, and of course I knew it all the time. Do you believe that the wife lives, good or bad, who would not perjure herself to save her husband's life?"

Mr. Whitman, when he came to the climax of the evening in his denunciation of Jacob Abraham Reich, alias Jack Sullivan, did not even refer to this witness as a man, but always as a creature.

"Had I known what Sullivan was to testify to I would have called him myself for the State," he said. "He put the last finishing corroborative evidence on the record. This creature, we find, is joy-riding with a Lieutenant of police at midnight. This is on the night of the murder, remember, gentlemen. We find a great Lieutenant of police and a man of the underworld riding together; a representative of the powers that prey and a representative of a power that protects the powers that prey.

Accuses Sullivan of Murder.

"Gentlemen of the jury: I did not know until two days ago that this creature Sullivan was the connecting link on the night of the murder between Rose and Becker, and now, by his own admissions, he has told the whole story. Rose took him from Fourteenth Street to Madison Square Garden, where he met Becker. Becker then took him to the rendezvous of the murderers. Three Becker dropped him just a few minutes before the murder, and when the shots were fired we find Sullivan 100 feet from the fallen body. And then we find him running to Rosenthal's side, turning his body over, and looking into his bleeding face.

"Now, I charge Sullivan with being a murderer. I never believed that so firmly as I do this very minute. Of course he would protect Becker. He is another murderer on the list of murderers that we have revealed. It is a creature like this that this defendant picked out for the joy ride just before the murder."

At the close of the District Attorney's address Mr. Manton read to the court a list of objections to the District Attorney's remarks. Mr. Whitman arose, too, and there was a heated argument between the two men. Justice Seabury sustained some of the objections but overruled others.

When court adjourned many persons went to the counsel rail to shake hands with Becker and the attendants had a difficult time in clearing the room. Finally Becker was led away and the court room was cleared.

FREE HIM OR EXECUTE HIM.

Becker's Counsel Tells Jury He Wants No Compromise Verdict.

A special corps of policemen had to be stationed near the door of Justice Seabury's court during the noon recess. Announcement that the defense was to sum up brought the greatest crowd of the trial to the Criminal Court Building. The crowd blocked the elevators and the staircases, and forceful measures were resorted to to clear the building of all those who could not show tickets of admission to the trial.

When court was called to order at 2 o'clock District Attorney Whitman took a chair to the left of Justice Seabury and out of sight of the jury. He had the records of the case before him. The counsel box was also cleared of assistants to Mr. Whitman, and Mr. Manton took the floor at 2:04 o'clock. He talked until 5:08, just 3 hours and 4 minutes.

Mr. Manton is not an orator. He spoke during those three hours in a soft, modulated voice, keeping it at almost one pitch. There were only two exceptions to this, once when he raised his voice in a laudatory reference to Jacob Abraham Reich, better known as Jack Sullivan, and again in his peroration, during which his voice sank almost to a whisper.

Denounces "Lefty Louie's" Widow

Mr. Manton's review was more in the nature of a denunciation of the District Attorney's witnesses than a story of the Rosenthal murder and the case presented by the defense. He devoted an hour and a half to Rose alone. Webber, Vallon, Walter Krause, and Sam Schepps, who was the corroborator at the first trial, but who did not figure in the present trial, were also pictured as characterless. The fact that the complete record of the first trial had been made a part of the record of this trial gave the lawyer a big leeway. To the surprise of many he also denounced Mrs. Rosenberg, telling the jury that "Lefty Louie's" widow had revenge in her heart and that she should be discredited on that ground.

The climax of his summing up was the characterization of Jack Sullivan (Jacob Reich), who was pictured as the pivot of the defense's whole case. Mr. Manton compared "Sullivan's rugged honesty" with the "honesty" of the District Attorney's witnesses. He glorified Sullivan and put Rose, Webber and Vallon down as "products of the scum of the earth."

Reporters who followed him closely were of the opinion that he touched on many things which were not parts of the record. But the District Attorney made no objection; he just jotted down notes as Mr. Manton talked.

Justice Seabury interrupted only once, and that was when the lawyer tried to read to the jury a decision of the Court of Appeals. The court reminded the lawyer that he was trespassing on the court's rights. Mr. Manton several times after that quoted from the Court of Appeals decision on the first Becker trial, but he did not again mention the court.

Calls It a Reeking Case of Perjury.

"I am today defending this man in this reeking case of perjury," said Mr. Manton. "My associates and I have done our best, and it only remains for me to point out to you what has and what has not been established. In this we are seeking to aid the jury in their important task.

"I call your attention to the fact that Herman Rosenthal was killed in the lightest spot of New York, and, as Jack Sullivan said, 'in a way to which the West holds no candle.' The prosecution wants you to believe that this Police Lieutenant hired four men who hired four others to commit that crime. Rosenthal was killed, either by four men or six, I don't care which, and the crime was the most outrageous ever perpetrated in this country. But the real murderer is not the man at the bar.

"Why didn't the District Attorney call the police who were on the scene of the murder? Instead, he called Krause, the waiter, and paid him a salary. He gets $32 a week. Do you see the reason for retaining him? Krause tried to discredit Jack Sullivan. Why? For $32 a week; remember that.

"And who does the prosecution pick out to prove the connection of Becker with this crime? Through three certain men, self-confessed assassins, the prosecution asks you, gentlemen of the jury, to determine this most important case. Do these three men come with open hearts, remorseful? No, they come with signed stipulations, which protected them from trial for murder and every other crime on the calender. They were glib men, evasive, defensive.

Scouts Partnership With Victim.

"Think of it; this is the story they would have you believe: That this Lieutenant of police, with graft in the palm of his hand at any time, went into a permanent gambling business with a gambler and gave up to 10 per cent. of his profits to Rose. We hear that for $1,500 he was going to get a 20 per cent. interest; we hear that the bank accounts after a few months totaled $5,000, and we hear that Becker, despite these big profits, was ready to get out of the profitable business.

Referring to the raid on Rosenthal's establishment, Mr. Manton contrasted the character of Rose, the informer, with that of Policeman Driscoll, one of Becker's associates, who testified that the raid was not friendly, but an honest one, and went on:

"If you believe the story which Rose told, then John Hart and the notary, Carter, who took Rose's affidavit in Harry Pollok's house, ought to be in State Prison for subornation of perjury. This poor, miserable specimen of humanity, Rose, built up his lying story about Becker around Rosenthal's affidavit. He resorted to a frame-up and he got caught.

"Where is Hibben and where is Donohue, the men alleged to have taken a part in the mortgage transaction? Why weren't they called? God knows that Rose requires corroboration. But where are these men who were said to have acted for Becker? They didn't show up, did they?"

Puts Crime Wholly on Rose.

He referred to Jack Zelig's "frame-up" as the most important incident in the Becker case. This "frame-up," he tried to show, explained Rose's hatred of Rosenthal. He summed up the whole theory of the defense in this way:

"Rose knew the gunmen in Zelig's army," said Mr. Manton. "He said in his writing that the gunmen would do his bidding at command. So when Rose and the Avenue boys' accused him of framing Zelig, he realized that he would have to square himself with them. To show his good faith, he said he would get bail for Zelig. And to whom did he go? To 'Bridgie' Webber. Sometime he had met 'Lefty Louie.' Then he learned that it was Rosenthal, and not 'the Avenue boys,' who had circulated the report. Back goes Rose to Zelig's gunmen and asks them to kill Rosenthal."

Referring to the Harlem murder conference, on which the prosecution had produced a new witness in this trial, Mr. Manton pointed out that Webber could tell nothing of his movements relating to Becker except this one night in Harlem and the subsequent meeting after the murder.

Attacks Marshall's Testimony.

"But how about the colored boy Marshall, who figured in the Harlem conference? That is where they slipped up. They got in wrong when they fixed the date. They had to have somebody to corroborate, and Schepps wasn't corroborating this time, so they got Marshall, a colored boy, who was betraying his friends, and who admitted that he had perjured himself. And this is how Marshall picks out Rose as the man with whom he saw Becker talk at the Harlem street corner. The District Attorney got this boy from Washington and paid all of his expenses and his salary, but they neglected it all when they picked out a date."

Here Mr. Manton told about the alibi furnished for Becker on Wednesday by three former members of Becker's Strong Arm Squad—Shephard, Shields, and Rice.

"You heard Rose, Webber, Vallon, and this colored boy on the one hand, and you heard three policemen on the other. Which will you believe? Why should Shephard tell a lie? I could trust Shephard with anything, but I would not trust Rose and his crowd. Would you? The District Attorney could not even scare Shephard with threats of perjury.

Lauds Jack Sullivan as a Martyr.

Mr. Manton argued that with guilty knowledge of the murder about to be done, Becker would have gone to a theatre or on an outing, and would not have ridden in his automobile near to the scene selected for the crime. It was in this connection that he talked at length about Jack Sullivan, who rode with Becker in his automobile until shortly before the murder.

"I call Jack Sullivan the greatest character the city has ever produced. He has within himself, perhaps, not the making of a gentleman, but he has the fervent desire to tell the truth and to see justice done. Look at the temptations offered to this man, who was arrested and rearrested. Why did he stand for telling the truth? He was indicted for murder, but his day in court came and his lips were unsealed. He told you things as they were, of conditions which would not be tolerated in Russia.

"Why was he locked up? Because he drank soda water when the shots were fired? Was he locked up because he was a murderer? Oh, no; only because he wasn't a corroborator. Even Frank Moss, then an Assistant District Attorney, wrote him a letter of temptation, threatening him with indictment on a murder charge and on many other charges. Thank God! Mr. Whitman didn't write that letter.

"Did you ever hear of a District Attorney informing a man that he would be indicted on the morrow if he didn't come across. That is what happened to Jack Sullivan. He didn't come across and he was indicted—and he went to prison for nine months.

"That is why I say he is the greatest character ever produced. This boy, crude as he is, should have the admiration of the jury. He could not be tempted; he could not be bribed. He was willing to spend a life in prison to preserve the truth. It is a compliment to the human race that such a man can be found in life. Oh, men of men, will this defendant go to the electric chair on the testimony of perjurers, or will he be saved by this man, who speaks with rugged honesty?"

Calling of Plitt an Insult.

Mr. Manton said that it was "an insult" to call such a man as Charles B. Plitt, Jr., to the stand. Plitt was formerly Becker's press agent, but turned State's evidence at this trial and told how Becker had warned him to get an alibi for the night of the murder. His story, if true, will probably stand as the strongest link in the prosecution's case.

Of "Lefty Louie's" widow Mr. Manton spoke in a sarcastic vein.

"Mrs. Rosenberg, dolled up for the occasion, came in here a widow," he said. "The District Attorney, I ask you to notice, walked in behind her. She changed the testimony which she gave at the first trial. She testified, perhaps, for revenge. You know that she admitted perjury, and you know that she married a bad man. I know that she had revenge in her heart, and I know that she is unreliable. She is not such a person as you would trust in a business way, is she? I know that what she said was never said before. In studying her case, I wonder sometimes if she didn't enjoy the luxuries she could have through her husband's business."

Mr. Manton jumped next to Webber's alleged admissions after the first trial, that Becker had no part in the murder plot. He told of Webber's talks with newspaper men, with lawyers, and with his friends, and called it "an act of Almighty God" that Webber's conscience should have given him away after he had sworn away a man's life.

Wants No Compromise Verdict.

Then Mr. Manton looked at the clock, the hands of which had just marked the hour as 5 P. M., and announced that his time was up. He suddenly dropped his voice and, bending far over the counsel table, his head only two feet from the row of jurors, closed his address with these words:

"I know this, gentemen of the jury. We have now done the best we could to bring out those things which will help us. This man is charged with murder in the first degree. I want you, gentlemen of the jury, to understand that I want no compromise verdict.

"I want this man's life spared for God's free air, or else I want him sent to the electric chair. If he is guilty that will be merciful death for him.

"I didn't believe, and I do not believe now, that it was necessary for him to deny the accusations of perjurers, and thus, perhaps, bring in other things foreign to the case. He is either innocent, or guilty of murder in the first degree, and nothing else.

"I do not come to you with requests for sympathy. I don't want sympathy. I ask you to do your duty so that your conscience won't bother you when you go back to your homes. But think of those cells in the death house from which the light of heaven is barred. Think of these things, gentlemen of the jury, and all I ask of you is to give him an impartial verdict. I say now that he has had a fair and impartial trial, and it is for you to give him a fair and impartial verdict."

While some of the jurors were rather listless during the first hour or two of Mr. Manton's summing up, he had won the rapt attention of all of the twelve men before he finished.

Court then adjourned until 8 P. M.

JAILER RYAN LAST WITNESS.

Marshall Contradicts Webber and Shapiro from the Stand.

When the trial was resumed at 10:42 A. M. Mr. Manton offered in evidence transcripts of testimony in favor of Becker, given before the Grand Jury that indicted him. This evidence, it was understood, was to be introduced through Harford T. Marshall, one of Becker's lawyers. Mr. Whitman objected to the procedure, and Justice Seabury called a conference, as a result of which it was agreed that Mr. Manton should withdraw the Grand Jury transcripts and that Mr. Marshall should be permitted to take the stand to deny imputations against him made in the testimony of "Bridgie" Webber and Willie Shapiro.

Webber had said that Mr. Marshall had been his lawyer and had created the impression that the attorney was at the same time counsel for Becker. Shapiro had directly charged that Mr. Marshall, as his counsel, requested him to testify that Harry Vallon had hidden away from the Metropole in the murder car.

In answer to Mr. Manton's questions, Mr. Marshall testified:

"I never became counsel for Becker until May 4, 1914. I retired as Becker's counsel when Max Steuer took charge of his case long before that date. Regarding Shapiro, I never at any time suggested testimony to him."

On cross-examination by Mr. Whitman, Mr. Marshall said that at different times he had been counsel for "Bridgie" Webber, Jacob Reich, (better known as Jack Sullivan,) and Sam Paul.

When Mr. Marshall left the witness stand Mr. Manton announced that the defense had finished. It was understood that Mr. Manton had wanted to call witnesses who would give evidence tending to show that Jack Rose, Harry Vallon, and "Bridgie" Webber could not have been at 124th Street and Seventh Avenue on the night of June 27, 1912, the time and place of the alleged "Harlem Conference," but these witnesses had gone to New Jersey to avoid testifying.

Mr. Whitman called Matthew Ryan, head keeper of the West Side Prison, as his only witness in rebuttal. Mr. Ryan testified that no special privileges had been given to the informers and Jacob Reich while they were confined in the West Side Prison. This was in contradiction to Reich's testimony that he and the informers had been treated in the prison as if they were guests at a hotel.

Mr. Ryan said that the West Side Prison was more of a detention house for prisoners awaiting trial or transfer to Blackwell's Island than a jail for convicted persons, and that, for this reason, it was customary to allow the inmates more liberties than were usually accorded prisoners elsewhere. He admitted that these usual liberties were accorded to Rose, Schepps, Webber, Vallon, and Reich, but he denied that they had enjoyed privileges not granted other prisoners. He had never heard a word from the District Attorney or any one representing the District Attorney's office about how he should treat the prisoners in the Becker case, he said.

On cross-examination Mr. Manton brought out that the informers and Reich had been allowed to receive clean bedding in the prison and to eat meals with their wives in the counsel room of the jail. He also made Mr. Ryan admit that he left the prison every night at 7 o'clock, and so could not swear of his own knowledge to what had occurred after that hour. The witness sought to repeat his declaration that whatever privileges had been accorded the prisoners in question they were not unusual, but Mr. Manton prevented

CANNON FOR CONGRESS.

Ex-Speaker, Still Vigorous, Announces Candidacy to Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 21.—Joseph G. Cannon formally announced his candidacy for Congress today. Standing before forty-two Republicans, representative of the counties in his district, the ex-Speaker made the announcement. Mr. Cannon, with all of his old-time vigor, told the delegation he would make the race and would put up a strenuous fight.

"Uncle Joe," who celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday less than two weeks ago, presented a striking figure among the young men comprising the committee.

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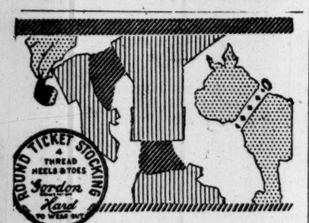

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NEIGHBORS TURN OUT TO GREET COLONEL

Children of Oyster Bay Welcome Roosevelt with a Song and He Has 'Bulliest Time of His Life.'

ALL EYES ON HIM HE HEARS

Voyager Promises to Tell Townsfolk of His Travels When He Returns from Spain.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., May 21.—To use his own words, Col. Roosevelt had the "bulliest time of his life" today. Although he refused to consent to any public demonstration in New York upon his return from South America, the Colonel agreed to attend the celebration planned by the townsfolk of this place in his honor.

It was staged in the business centre of the little village where the main streets cross, and all the Colonel's neighbors were there. Even "Jake" Warner, the village police force, who as a regular thing does duty at night, was roused from his sleep and put on his uniform with brass buttons to add dignity to the occasion. The brass band, led by Principal Colby of the public school, played appropriate airs, beginning with "Our Favorite" and ending with "This is the Life," and 600 school children sang "Home Again" in high-pitched voices that quavered with excitement.

The Colonel, standing in an automobile beside the leading attorney of the village, beamed, and finally laughed outright. He said "Bully!" and "By George!" and shook hands with old friends and patted the babies. He waved his Panama hat in response to the cheers which greeted the words of welcome spoken by Attorney Robert F. Duvall.

"Once more we are proud to greet our distinguished fellow-townsman," Mr. Duvall said, "and Oyster Bay has much cause for pride. Providence has been most kind and nowhere has nature been more lavish in her endowments of scenic beauties. While in these alone there is sufficient cause to satisfy the pride of any community, they dwindle into insignificance with our pride in claiming you as friend and neighbor."

And then followed an attack upon the Democratic Administration, which ended in this way: "The times demand strong measures and strong men, and thank God that here in this little village we have a world leader from whom his countrymen are anxiously waiting to hear. Today the eyes of the nation are not looking at Mexico or at Washington, but are turned toward Sagamore Hill."

In his reply, Col. Roosevelt told the townspeople of the help they had been to him and the solemn obligation which he felt to conduct himself so that they need never feel ashamed of him. He promised also to return and tell them in his first public lecture of his explorations.

This is what Col. Roosevelt said:

"Mr. Chairman and you my friends and neighbors: I have always been peculiarly touched by the way you men and women who know me best have stood by me. The first and only celebration to which I have consented since my return from South America was here from you, because the older men here I have been brought up with and those who are a little older still remember me, not always with pleasure, as a boy. I don't know any boy who had a good time who was always remembered with pleasure by his elders, and I have seen the younger residents grow up.

"I want to thank the band and the chorus which sang the song of greeting and welcome. And now, friends, I will say for myself what I had asked Mr. Marsh to say. Now that I have come back I have got to go off to see another son married. I am thankful to say that they have got the habit. I have just returned from seeing my second grandchild, and all the back counties are not heard from yet. When I come back I am going to see if I can't be given a chance to address you and tell you something of my experiences, which were varied and not always pleasant in South America, and that is something I have not done yet anywhere.

"My own neighbors here have a peculiar claim upon me and not only has your friendship helped me but it has always made me feel that I was under a solemn obligation to you to bear myself both in private and public life so that whatever your political opinions might be you would have no cause to feel shame or regret that I was your fellow citizen. I will not make an extended speech because I am still nominally an invalid, but I am worth several ordinary invalids still. So I shall only say good-bye and thanks to you and I hope I shall meet you all in the Opera House or whatever place you may designate whenever I get the chance to make an address to you on my South American explorations. Good-bye and good luck to you forever."

The hour set for the celebration was 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon, but long before that hour the streets were thronged and the Oyster Bay band formed well down in South Street, where it could sound the first tune of warning as the automobile in which Col. Roosevelt was speeding from New York appeared in the distance. The main streets were gay with bunting and flags and over the grocery store at the corner, where the speeches were to be made, was nailed a large sign, reading, "1916 and Victory."

Fifty automobiles which brought parties from the outlying districts and near by villages were lined up along the curbs, many of them filled with pretty girls, who were bubbling over with excitement. Street vendors passed through the crowd offering flags and pennants for sale. Just when it seemed that "Jake the police force" could no longer keep the crowd from swarming over the roadway the signal was given that the Colonel had arrived.

A shout went up that the parade was coming, and up South Street marched the Reception Committee, headed by H. G. Vall, who has a plumbing shop; E. B. Edwards, Chairman of the Nassau County Progressive Committee, and H. L. Hooge, Chairman of the Town Progressive Committee. There were a score of others. Every one was dressed in his best clothes. The Colonel followed in an automobile on the heels of the committee, and he could be seen waving his hat the moment the motor got to the edge of the crowd.

The Colonel shook hands with every one who came near his automobile. Once he spied an automobile in which were several girls, and he grasped one of his hands with the other and shook them at the young women, a broad smile on his face. The throng about the automobile as it pulled into the square was so dense that the 600 school children were unable to get through it until Scotty Townsend, the constable, came to the aid of "Jake." The Colonel stood up in the automobile and shouted, "Let the children in," then, as he glanced over the crowd, he exclaimed: "This is a real Oyster Bay greeting."

Then the Colonel stood with bared head as the children sang. Young women who were leaning out of the upper windows of the houses joined in the choruses. Among those in the throng were 400 negroes from Pine Hollow, headed by John Puff, who wore a nosegay of lilacs and was looking for a camera man. He was in his glory when the moving-picture man directed his camera in his direction.

Prominent in the crowd was Oslas Karp, Treasurer of the Nassau County Progressive Committee. He said there had never been such a demonstration in Oyster Bay before. And that was what Jake, the policeman, thought about it.

In one of the automobiles was Father J. C. York of the Roman Catholic Church at Huntington, L. I. Father York was greeted warmly by the Colonel. He presented the Colonel with a daily diary for his grandchild, Richard Derby, Jr., and also with the book "Lord Acton," bearing the inscription "To Col. Roosevelt from Francis A. Gasquet." Abbe Gasquet is head of the English Benedictines.

Among others who motored in for the celebration were Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock of Westbury, Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens of Jericho, Mrs. Raymond Almirai of Hicksville, and Mrs. Celestine Eustice, and Augustus Heckscher of Huntington.

Col. Roosevelt went to New York yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock by automobile. He visited first the home of his son, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and spent some time with his publishers. After luncheon the Colonel went to the Outlook office. Among his callers there was Robert Bacon, ex-Ambassador to France. At 4:20 o'clock the Colonel started on the return trip to Oyster Bay. The automobile he used was rented from an Oyster Bay garage, and the chauffeur made a fast trip to get to the celebration on time.

WANT COLONEL FOR GOVERNOR

Queens County Progressives Follow Lead of Erie County Organization.

The Queens County Progressive Committee has come out for Col. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor, following the lead of the Progressive Committee of Erie County, which indorsed the Colonel for the nomination. The Queens organization will not adopt any resolution on the subject at this time, feeling that it would be premature to do so.

County Chairman Henry S. Johnston, William Georgi, and William J. McGahie are among the leading Roosevelt supporters in the Queens committee.

JOB FOR JOSEPH JOHNSON.

Campaign Manager Slated for $6,000 Place in P. S. Commission.

Joseph Johnson, Fire Commissioner under Mayor Gaynor and manager of John A. McCall's campaign for the Mayoralty, is likely to be appointed in a few days head of the Transportation Department of the Public Service Commission at a salary of $6,000 a year. This department has been without a head since E. G. Connette retired two years ago to become President of the International Railway in Buffalo. Mr. Connette received $10,000 a year and had the title of Transportation Engineer of the commission.

After Mr. Connette left the title of the job was altered to Chief of the Transportation Department, so as to permit the appointment of a non-engineer. The work consists largely in keeping an eye on the service maintained by the transportation companies of the city, to see that they are running sufficient trains and cars to accommodate the passengers.

With Commissioner Cram away on account of his recent accident and Commissioner Eustis unwilling to vote for the appointment of a man of whose qualifications he is not fully informed on the very eve of his own retirement, Mr. Johnson will not be nominated for a few days. His appointment, it is expected, will be one of the first matters on which Commissioner Wood will have to pass after taking office.

GIRL'S SCALP TORN OFF.

Screams Set 2,100 in Panic and Firemen Were Called.

Mary Goodman, 18 years old, of 285 Brook Avenue, The Bronx, who was at work yesterday afternoon at a sewing machine in the lace waist factory of M. A. Kaplan on the third floor of the twelve-story loft building at 143-154 West Twentieth Street, reached for her barrette, which had dropped to the floor near the revolving shaft which operates a row of sewing machines.

As she stooped her long black hair, loosened by the fall of the barrette, fell upon the shaft and was wound about it. In a second she had been dragged to the floor and her scalp torn from her head.

Her shrieks were taken up by many other young women who had seen what happened. On other floors the screams were taken for cries of "Fire." In less than a minute the building was in an uproar and the 2,100 women and girls employed in it were crowded on each floor at the fire escapes, elevators, and stairs.

The building was only partially emptied by the time the firemen responded to an alarm. When they learned the cause of the panic, some ran up ladders to the fire escapes and others entered the building, shouting that there was no fire and no cause for alarm.

Dr. Kutil, who arrived in an ambulance from the New York Hospital, found Miss Goodman unconscious. She revived as she was being taken to the ambulance and begged to be taken to her home, where her mother was waiting for her. It was said at the hospital last night that her injuries were very serious and might result in death.

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This has been an unusual season in the clothing business, and we have quietly been taking advantage of good opportunities wherever we found them, to buy liberally until we have assembled by far the largest and best stock of Men's Suits that we have ever had at this season of the year—even at full prices. These we can afford to mark at a price from $5.50 to $8.50 less than we should usually ask for the suits.

Note These Very Important Facts

The Suits are all newly made by wholesale tailors of high reputation.

In models, materials, patterns and colorings, they present a larger selection at a flat price of $16.50 than a man could usually find at three or four prices combined.

Materials are the most favored of the season:

Flannels Soft-finish Cassimeres Cheviots Tweeds Unfinished Worsteds Serges

Colors and patterns to suit every man's taste:

Plain blue Plain black Plain gray Fancy blue
Shepherd checks Tartan checks Gun-metal effects
Stripes in dozens of styles. Handsome mixtures

A word about the fine tailoring and variety of styles:

Much handwork—no padding—coats that you can roll up like a ball.
Full, half, quarter or eighth lining; some with silk sleeve linings.
Youthful or conservative models—many with patch pockets.
All sizes from 32 to 48 in. chest—regulars, stouts, shorts and longs.
All on sale this morning when the clock strikes 8:30. Extra salespeople.

$7.50 Imported Linen Dusters at $5

Double-breasted, with inside pockets, very full skirts, extra large pearl buttons, wide collars and wind shields in sleeves. Made especially for GIMBELS, of pure linen.

$3.50 and $3.95 Motor Dusters at $2.75

Excellently made in tan or gray cotton.

Men's $5 to $7 Tennis Trousers, $3.75

Plain or fancy striped serge or flannel, excellent in style, hang and finish. Our regular lines at the higher prices.

Khaki Trousers, with Belt, at $1.50

A specially priced group of well-made outing trousers, in tan or olive, finished with belt and belt straps.

Fourth Floor

GIMBEL Waterproof Straw Hats, $2 to $5

Soft Bangkok Straws, special at $3.75. Panama Hats, $5, reg. $8.

Fourth Floor

Men's $1.50 Soft Shirts at 95c

All soft-finished mercerized materials, in handsome stripe effects, with plain bosoms and French cuffs. The maker gave us a special concession to get some of our business.

Men's Crepe and Foulard Four-in-hands at 50c

The Foulard Scarfs in flowing end style in various smart polka dotted effects. The 2¼-inch Crepe Scarfs are in twelve bright and dark plain colors.

$1 and $1.25 Athletic Underwear at 50c

An interesting clean-up of many styles of nainsook, "aircel" mesh, voile, silk-striped madras, I. & R. Morley's India gauze, and other summer fabrics, in athletic shirts and knee drawers.

Also $1.25 and $1.50 Union Suits, in plain or fancy striped nainsook at 75c.

Men's 50c Silk Socks at 35c Pair

Black and most desirable shades—a clean-up of standard grades; all sizes.

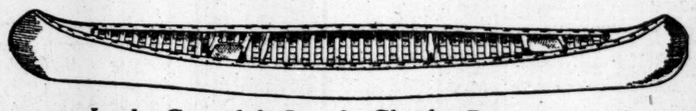
Main Floor

Men's $5 Rubber-Soled Tan Shoes, $3.95 Pair

High and Oxford Walking Styles, with rubber soles and heels, extraordinarily comfortable for city streets.

Second Floor

Second Annual Sale of Mullins Cedar Canoes



In the Graceful, Speedy Charles River Model Canvas-Covered

16-ft. Length, $29.50, Regularly $39
18-ft. Length, $32, Regularly $41.50

Colors, Harvard Crimson, Yale Blue, Coach Green

Fourth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY—NEW YORK—33rd STREET

Store Opens At 9:00 A.M. Closes 6:00 P.M.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Merchandise Here Advertised On Sale Today and Tomorrow

Men's Newest Suits

The Pick of Three High Class Shops, $19.75

Suits of like Quality are Selling Elsewhere at $22.50 and $25.00.

This is an important message to every man who wants good Clothes, but who hesitates at the prices charged by custom tailors.

We have selected from the three most prominent makers of clothing in America their best styles and patterns.

We have bought heavily at a maximum price concession because the manufacturers wished to keep their organizations intact during a dull season.

We have paid cash for our purchases.

The result is a big stock of the finest grades of Suits for men and young men at a price which places them within the reach of every good dresser in town, no matter how limited his income.

The coats are in the English long-roll sack, with one or two buttons to button, and there are conservative models with the "stationary" fronts.

The materials are Chalk-Line Stripes, Tartan Plaids, Blue Serge (color guaranteed), Dark Mixtures in Fancy Worsteds, and Shepherd Checks.

Every Suit is strictly hand-tailored.

Another Special Lot of Men's and Young Men's Suits at $14.75 *For Friday and Saturday Only.*

Fifth Floor, Broadway

Latest Straw Hats for Men

All Dimensions All Regular Sizes

$1.39, $1.89, $2.74, $4.89 up to $14.74

Splits, Sennets, Panamas, Leghorns, Bangkoks, Milans, Yeddos

The assortment is the most complete ever shown in Macy's Men's Shop, Main Floor, 35th St.

Main Floor, 35th St.

500 All-Silk Shirts, $2.89

Men who bought these Shirts last Saturday will want more, now that they have had a chance to square our promises with the facts. The first shipment of 1,200 sold so quickly that we ordered and have just received a second shipment of 500. Crepe weaves, satin stripes, etc. The colorings are of the best and are remarkably varied. Sizes 14 to 17½. All are coat style with soft double cuffs.

Main Floor, 35th Street.

Shirts of Summer Crepe & Satin Stripes, $1.19

Only 1200 of them, and they Will not Last Long

The crepes are imported very soft satin striped, and the madras with soft satin stripe are of a very fine domestic weave. Materials were intended for "made-to-measure" Shirts. Coat style, soft double cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17.

Main Floor, 35th St.

$4.74 Men's Linen Dusters, $3.69

Macy's usual price, $4.74.

A special lot of Motor Dust Coats, including Tan Linens and Repps and a few Mohairs. Single- and double-breasted models. All sizes, 34 to 46.

Fifth Floor, 34th St., Centre.

Young Men's Newest Crochet Cravats, 48c

Sold Elsewhere Special at 65c

New ideas and new colored effects.

Main Fl., 35th St.

Men's $1.00 Belts, Specially Priced at 59c

They are made of tubular calf, morocco and calf (suede lined) and white kid. Sizes 30 to 42 inches.

Main Fl., 35th St.

$5.00 Shoes for Men, $3.96

Four Styles of Low Shoes

Tan calfskin in the dark mahogany shade and black calfskin. Both plain and Blucher styles. All are made on flat stylish lasts and have broad comfortable heels.

Four Styles of High Shoes

Handsome button and lace styles in dull calfskin and two exclusive styles in tan, choice of either dark mahogany or light tan shades.

Main Floor, Balcony, 35th St.

Men's Summer Weight Underwear and Hosiery—

A great assortment of Underwear for men, specially priced. The right weight for the warm months which have just come so suddenly upon us.

Main Floor, Centre.

Athletic Shirts, Newest Style, All Sizes, each, 49c

Included are fine nainsook, cotton voile, crossbar nainsook, crinkled crepe, figured madras, striped woven madras and some colored striped goods.

Also a fine assortment of athletic styles, in many patterns and designs, at 59c, 69c, 74c, 98c, $1.19, $1.24 to $2.89.

French White Lisle Shirts and Drawers, each 74c

Shirts are athletic (pull over), sleeveless, no buttons, drawers to match, knee length, neatly finished, light weight, for Summer wear. Last season we sold this garment for 98c; but owing to the tariff changes, they now are 74c.

Athletic Shirts and Drawers, each 39c

Slightly Imperfect. Standard Price, 50c

Men's fine white cotton Shirts (PULL OVERS), no button, sleeveless, very elastic, drawers to match, knee length, double gusset and suspender strap. The slight imperfections do not in any way harm the wearing qualities of the garment.

Cross-Bar Nainsook Suits (Special), each 98c

Made with an elastic Jersey ribbed band in the back, closed-crotch, trimmed with pearl buttons; well made, athletic style for Summer wear.

Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, each 49c

All styles; Shirts are long and short sleeves, with a ribbed bottom. Drawers to match, in regular, stouts, ankle length and knee length; one of our best selling balbriggan garments; extra good wearing qualities; sizes, Shirts 34 to 50; Drawers to match, sizes 30 to 50.

Men's Ribbed Union Suits, 79c

Men's fine spring needle ribbed, light weight cotton union Suits, sleeveless (athletic) and knee length, closed crotch.

Men's $1.50 Silk Socks, 98c

Black only; Ingrain pure thread, medium weight, black silk Socks; extra heavy soles, heels and toes.

Main Floor, Centre.

Imported Cotton Socks, 15c

Medium weight, imported black cotton Socks, high spliced heels, soles and toes; last year's price was 24c, but owing to the tariff changes, now 15c per pair.

Imported Lisle Socks, 19c

Medium weight black lisle Socks, extra heavy sole, toe and high spliced heel, very elastic top; usually 24c.

Also a small quantity of cotton split sole Socks; good Summer Socks. Same price.

Imported Silk Lisle Socks (Special), 24c

Men's fine gauge silk lisle Socks, extra spliced heels, soles and toes; very fine and dressy, extra good wearing Hose; very elastic.

"Porosknit" Union Suits, 69c

Slightly Imperfect. Standard Price, $1.00

Shirts are short sleeved; in knee, ankle length, and three-quarter length; also athletic (no sleeves), loose knee length.

MELLEN FOR STATE RAILWAY MONOPOLY

Continued from Page 1.

Haven had the benefit of it, while in New England the New Haven took care of the Legislatures, and the New York corporations enjoyed a reciprocal advantage.

President Mellen's closing words gave his views as to railroad management. He said that railroads should be monopolies in order to insure economy, and ultimately it would be a Government monopoly. The New Haven, he said, had been a monopoly from its inception. The Westchester investment he characterized as almost a crime. The Boston & Maine purchase, he said, would have worked out well. The Rhode Island trolleys he condemned. The retention of the steamship lines, he said, was a great mistake. The Grand Central terminal cost, the electrification in New York, and many bad investments were among the numerous reasons for the misfortunes of the system.

Gov. Folk said tonight that the rumor that the Department of Justice, in order to shut off the investigation and prevent giving immunity to men who are under indictment, would proceed at once to press them to prosecution could not be traced to any substantial statement by the Attorney General or any of his associates. He doubted if there was any foundation for it.

TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

Senator Aldrich Helped Put Through Deal with United Gas.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—When the New Haven inquiry began today before the Interstate Commerce Commission the United Gas Improvement deal was taken up. Mr. Mellen said he did not want to buy their Connecticut lines, only the Rhode Island lines, and at first the whole proposition was rejected.

"The whole proposition, including the Connecticut trolleys, was turned down," said the witness. "There were two separate and distinct properties widely separated by more than 100 miles. One of them we wanted. They wanted to put the two together and make us take both to get the one we wanted. We fell apart and the negotiation was suspended.

"Then Senator Aldrich appeared on the scene. I should say from those dates that it must have been in June, shortly after June 8, that I met Senator Aldrich in my house at Stockbridge. I think he was automobiling up through the Berkshires, and stopped perhaps half an hour at my house. The Rhode Island Securities Company owned all of the stock and indebtedness of the Rhode Island Company. We bought of the United Gas Improvement Company the Rhode Island Securities Company property.

"Immediately we liquidated, the Rhode Island Securities Company put us in direct control of all that the Rhode Island Securities had controlled. We eliminated one of these wheels within wheels that we found in connection with that property. We had been at work for several years acquiring another holding company, and had acquired by purchase 25 or 30 per cent. of the securities of the United Traction and Electric Company. The United Traction and Electric Company was the direct owner of the securities of the trolley company, which were legal entities, and which were leased for 999 years to the Rhode Island Company. It was a very involved transaction. It is enough to give a man the headache to think of."

Q.—April 2, 1906, you wrote to Randall Morgan in reference to the contemplated purchase of the Rhode Island trolleys: "I state to you with no less frankness than at our interview that the basis I have in mind that I have expressed to you will result in a deficit on our company in five years of between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000." A.—We looked a large deficit in the face when we made the trade. We thought that the control would more than make it up.

Q.—It has not yet, has it? A.—Not yet.

Q.—There was a payment of cash. That was to offset the deficit, was it? A.—The estimates of the United Gas Improvement people were that there would be a deficit of $1,200,000. My estimate was very much larger than that, as you will see by the letter to Mr. Morgan. The agreement was that the owners of the Rhode Island Securities Company before we bought it should assess themselves to the extent that it left $1,200,000 of cash in the treasury, out of which we were from time to time to meet their assumed or estimated deficit. That was absorbed at the end of half a year instead of five years.

Q.—So you paid $8,000,000 for actual value and $12,000,000 for a dream?" A.—Well, we estimated the increment of the future in order to justify the payment.

Q.—In other words, it was $12,000,000 for a dream? A.—Well, rather we had a dream in that particular instance, perhaps.

Q.—Twelve million dollars of this purchase was water at the time of the purchase? A.—We gave something that was not water. Perhaps we got water.

Q.—For $12,000,000 of the purchase price you received water? A.—It is a case of taking water, not giving water.

Q.—Can you roughly estimate the actual cash deficit of the Rhode Island trolleys since their purchase up to this date? A.—Two million five hundred thousand dollars I figure that. It has been eight years up to the present time—approximately about $300,000 a year.

Q.—What was (your policy—what policy were you attempting to carry out in the acquisition of the Rhode Island trolleys at the price that you have mentioned? A.—I was trying to obtain the control of the trolleys contiguous to the lines of the New Haven Railroad, because I had the theory and belief that the railroads were going, sooner or later, especially in congestive communities, to be operated by electricity. There was a great economy in the erection of large units in the way of power houses to furnish the electricity for both systems of transportation, and when I say both systems of transportation, I mean those now conducted by electricity, and those now conducted by steam. I had the theory that there was going to be in place of the tremendous railroad stations, which are awfully expensive for a suburban business if you apportion the expense upon the number of passengers using them—I had the theory that the public was going to be better accommodated by running about the street railway tracks in large cities, collecting and distributing, running at high speed to the next city, collecting and distributing, and keeping up a continuous service. That was the main theory that I had that the two systems of transportation were closely related, and should be supplementary, and not competitive. They were not competitive in any material degree. They took from the railroad a certain class of business that the railroad could better be without, that the railroad had not money on, and I am just as confident at this moment that I was right, and that it would have worked out right, but I met all kinds of opposition because of the fear that it was going to put too much power into one man's hands, or one corporation's hands, and that the public was in some way, in some indefinite way, going to be injured, when they were fighting, and I say it today in cold blood, for I have no interest in the proposition any longer—I say they were fighting against their own interest.

Control of New England Systems.

Mr. Folk asked the witness whether he had not planned to consolidate the transportation systems of New England under one control.

"I would be a consummate liar to say that I thought anything else with what I did. Any man could read it without my asserting it," replied Mr. Mellen. "And," he added, "I came pretty near doing it."

Q.—Regardless of cost? A.—The cost of a separate unit in a large system is not so material. It is the aggregate cost per mile of the whole proposition which is considered that is the thing to look at. A man that considers every time he buys an orange the price of that orange, if he is going to buy an orange orchard, that man never gets anywhere.

Q.—Do you think it would be wise, from the standpoint of the public, to have the control of the entire transportation system of this company in one man? A.—The control of the transportation systems in this country, if authority and economy is to be had, has got to be either in large units, such as was contemplated in New England, or the inevitable result is control by the Government. I think Government control is just as sure to come, and I think I was working toward that end, perhaps unconsciously.

Q.—The control of the vast transportation system in New England carried with it practical control of the government of those States, did it not? A.—If the citizens of New England are all Hessians, yes; but they are not.

Q.—How many men did you have employed in your system? A.—One hundred thousand to one hundred and twenty-five thousand.

Q.—They would undoubtedly vote as you might indicate, would they not? A.—I wish I could have been assured of it; some of them would have voted differently from what they did.

Q.—So you regarded the consolidation of the transportation system in one man in all New England as a good thing for the public? A.—That is a misnomer, Governor—the one man; no one man would have control. I had more bosses when I was getting $60,000 a year as President of the New Haven Railroad than I had when I was getting $50 a month as a clerk. The higher a man gets in this world the more bosses he has, and the more consideration he has to give to his neighbors.

Q.—What bosses do you refer to? A.—Well, you are one of them. Everybody who had authority was a boss. I could not do anything without consulting innumerable people, and when I had convinced those people I had innumerable officials who for some reasons, often personal to themselves, wanted to intervene.

Q.—The main boss, however, of this great transportation system would have been Mr. Morgan, would he not? A.—The great force in the world is brains. Mr. Morgan had them.

Q.—So that this consolidation would have carried control of the transportation system in that region to that one man? A.—If his brains controlled the situation, he had the right to all they brought him.

Q.—In the light of subsequent events, have you had any change of view? A.—No, Sir. Mr. Morgan is dead.

Q.—Do you think it was a good thing to consolidate? A.—Mr. Morgan's death is the reason for the change.

Q.—Do you think the purchase of these trolley systems at prices double their value was a good thing for the New Haven Railroad? A.—I believe the New Haven Railroad was working on the right lines, for the benefit of the public, for the benefit of its stockholders, for the benefit of the whole community; and I think had Mr. Morgan lived, the road would have been paying dividends to-day.

Q.—Where would you have ended in this dream of consolidation if Morgan had lived, do you know? How far would you have gone? A.—I would have gone to heaven, I suppose, some time. I hope so.

Q.—Would you have extended your theory of monopoly and consolidation throughout the United States eventually? A.—No; I think there are natural geographical divisions in this country where it is better that the transportation should be monopolized. I do not think those larger systems should be permitted to go together unless they go together through Government ownership.

Q.—There was a practical working arrangement between the Pennsylvania system and the New Haven system by reason of the ownership in the New Haven of 35,000 shares by the Pennsylvania, was there not? A.—That never had the slightest influence upon the policy of the New Haven Road, except in one instance that I do recall. The relations of the New Haven Railroad, so far as interchange of business and through service are concerned, would have been just the same and were not changed as the result of the purchase of New Haven stock by the Pennsylvania. I was solicitous to have the purchase made. I urged Mr. Cassatt—and the correspondence in my office will show I urged Mr. Cassatt—to buy 10,000 shares and become a Director of the New Haven Railroad. The proposition came from me.

Q.—The New York Central owned 35,000 shares in the New Haven? A.—The New York Central acquired its shares, as I recall, by the investment it had in the old New England Railroad, which stock became eventually New York, New Haven & Hartford stock through an exchange at the time of the lease. I do not think they have ever acquired a share of New Haven stock except as there had been rights distributed to the stockholders for additional stock, and they have increased their stock simply to the percentage their rights entitled them to.

The Interlocking Directorates.

Mr. Folk then brought up the question of interlocking directorates. He wanted to know how many of the Directors of the New York Central were members of the Board of Directors of the New Haven Railroad. Mr. Mellen thought the most at any time occupying dual positions were four, but of those four two of them were first Directors of the New Haven and were's afterwards invited upon the New York Central board. He never understood there was more than one Director who was considered essential and nominated practically by the New York Central interests:

Q.—How many Directors did the Pennsylvania have on the New Haven board? A.—At the time the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. Cassatt, was made a Director. That was under the agreement under which he bought the first 10,000 shares of stock. On his death Mr. McCrea became President and he was, until his resignation, a Director. Mr. McCrea asked if he could not have another Director on the New Haven Railroad, because his business was so burdensome that he found it very difficult to attend all the meetings of the board, and he wanted his company represented. He suggested Mr. Cuyler as a man to relieve him, and Mr. Cuyler was made a Director at his request, and has remained a Director and is one at this time. Upon Mr. McCrea's retirement Mr. Rea became a Director in succession.

Q.—Were Messrs. Morgan, Bacon, and Rockefeller on the board of the New Haven and on the board of the New York Central at the same time? A.—Yes.

Q.—From your experience as a railroad man of many years, would you say it is a good thing from the standpoint of the public for one railroad to hold stock in another road system? A.—I think there is a very good reason for interlocking directorates, for that is what I suppose you mean by your question. There is a very good reason for interlocking directorates where systems of transportation are held together by stock ownership, but I think it is a very good thing for the railroads and for the country generally that there should be interchange between definite and distinct Boards of Directors.

Q.—What evils result from that interchange? A.—I know of no evils that have ever resulted in the particular instance of the New Haven Railroad, but I have got to keep myself posted regarding other systems of railroads, and I have made inquiries from time to time, and I think in many instances the interlocking directorates prevent each road from working out its own salvation in its own way. They stop initiative; they stop construction when it is inimical to other companies in which they are interested. They are acquainted with all that goes on financially; they are able to help or hinder, and many times they do both.

Q.—Would you, from your experience as a railroad man, say it was a good or a bad thing, from a public standpoint, for a railroad to own stock in another? A.—Except by authority of some public body that should investigate, find out, and determine the public interest, it is bad. I do not think too much authority should be given to any railroad. I think it is liable to abuse.

Q.—Explain the transactions with regard to the Massachusetts trolleys from the beginning, if you will. A.—I think the first trolley we bought was the Worcester and South Bridge. That was in 1904. That was in the hands of a receiver. It was bought from the organization company. You know I think we bought the Springfield Street Railway system. Then we built the connecting link connecting the Worcester and South Bridge with the Springfield system. Then we bought the Worcester system, and we bought the Berkshire Street Railway. Those comprised a few little subsidiaries that were bought and consolidated with them. Those comprised the trolley systems acquired by the New Haven Railroad up to the time of the decision of the Massachusetts court. They were all held by the Connecticut Voluntary Association, which had $4,000,000 in preferred stock and $100,000 of common. The $4,000,000 of preferred stock elected three Trustees; the $100,000 of common stock elected four Trustees; so you see I elected four of the seven Trustees, and that is the way I controlled.

Q.—Is that the way you controlled the Massachusetts trolley systems? A.—I controlled them personally.

Q.—Notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts? A.—The decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts had nothing to do with Mr. Mellen.

Q.—But Mr. Mellen had a good deal to do with the New Haven? A.—At one time.

Q.—And still has? A.—No, not the slightest in the world.

Q.—Of course we know you have resigned as President. A.—I am entirely out of the concern. I have sold all my stock. I have not one dollar's interest in the New Haven Railroad. I have a little residual stock in the Boston & Maine and a little in the New York, Ontario & Western, very much to my dissatisfaction and to my great loss.

Q.—And at that time you controlled the Massachusetts trolleys in your individual capacity you were President of the New Haven Road and President of the Boston & Maine? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You had reached a point in your scheme of consolidation where, in the manner described, you controlled the Massachusetts trolleys, the New Haven controlled the Rhode Island trolleys and the Connecticut trolleys; the New Haven controlled the Boston & Maine Railroad; you had reached that point, had you? A.—It looks like it. We required legislation.

Q.—And the Boston & Maine controlled the Maine Central? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—What other roads were controlled indirectly in that manner? A.—Everything that adjoined us, I think, except the Grand Trunk.

Planned Better Service.

Asked what his ultimate aim was in bringing about all these consolidations Mr. Mellen affirmed that it was better service at lower rates and much more satisfaction on the part of the public. He said he believed the public was better served by a monopoly of transportation than in any other way. The only thing that was necessary in case there was oppression, which was likely to occur whenever human beings had large power, was that oppression should be curbed by the Government.

Q.—Was not that power vested in you, or through you in Mr. Morgan, the dominating force on the Board of Directors of the New Haven, entirely too great to be trusted to human nature? A.—That is a matter of opinion, but I think with proper regulation by the Government it is all right. I do not know of anything a railroad can do now except take its hat off to some Government official.

Q.—By means of those consolidations you had reached a point where Mr. Morgan as the dominating force had more power than any of the State Governments under which you operated? Is that a fact? A.—No.

Q.—He was in control of the transportation systems of New England? A.—Well, they have an old expression which I think fits Mr. Morgan's case: "Where MacGregor sits is the head of the table." He was MacGregor.

Q.—Without him on your Board of Directors how would you describe a meeting of the board? A.—I think a record of the New Haven's transactions with the elimination of Mr. Morgan would have been tame and uneventful—as devoid of interest and incident as would the record of a herd of cows deprived of the association of a bull.

Q.—So you did not stop your dream of consolidation with the trolleys and railroads, but decided also to bring the steamships into the fear from Boston and your port? A.—No, Governor; I was opposed to steamships. I was always afraid of some tremendous disaster on those great big timber boxes that run between New York and the Sound ports. Among the papers you have you will find two reports that I made to the Directors, in which I urged them, when they had a favorable opportunity, to sell their interest in steamships. I would not be heartily pleased. I did, I thought, all I could do to induce them to see that it was for their interest to sell their steamship lines. I do not care for them, and if I were to assume, again the control I should urge them to part with their steamship lines.

Q.—Why were the steamship lines purchased? A.—They were mostly purchased before I became connected with the road. They were an inheritance, so far as I was concerned.

Mr. Folk read a letter written by Mr. Mellen on Oct. 25, 1907, to Mr. Buckland, as follows:

I have written the President for an appointment the week beginning Nov. 4, and look for a favorable response, which will take me to Washington during that week. The purpose for which I am going you will understand without explanation here, and I am writing simply that you may advise Mr. Herbert Knox Smith what is impending that he may be on hand in case he is needed at the time the appointment is made and appear to confirm such statements as I shall have admitted to the President at that time.

"What was the purpose of your visit to the President at the time referred to?" questioned the Chief Counsel.

"The President," replied Mr. Mellen, "thought I had indulged in some sharp practice, I think, am putting words in his mouth, you understand. I had called on him previously and explained to him the situation we were in with regard to our steamships. Mr. Morse who was then in the heyday of his prosperity had organized a company that controlled nearly all the coastwise steamship interests on the Atlantic Coast. He was anxious to buy our holdings of steamships, and after a considerably protracted negotiation, I arrived at a point where I had a definite offer of $20,000,000 for the properties we controlled.

Roosevelt Against Morse Control.

"I was anxious to sell, but my relations with Mr. Roosevelt, which I explained yesterday, were intimate; I was a great admirer of him, and still am; I did not feel that a matter of that kind, which was going practically to cement Mr. Morse's monopoly of steamship coastwise transportation should be put through. I considered it a measure of public interest that I felt he should be consulted about. I went to Washington and consulted him about it. He was very anxious, apparently, that Mr. Morse's scheme should fail; that he should not have the control of our steamship lines. I am justified in saying that he urged me not to sell.

"I raised the question with him that this was a peculiarly favorable opportunity; that I thought we ought to avail ourselves of it; that I foresaw Government interference preventing ultimately the ownership of steamship lines by railroads, and I thought it was doubtful if we should turn down an offer of this importance at a time when we could turn our property into cash and trust to the uncertain future, when we might not have an offer and might be confronted with a necessity.

"He said: 'I can only promise for myself, Mr. Mellen, but if you do not sell your lines to Mr. Morse I will promise you, so far as I am concerned, that you shall have no trouble while the law remains as it is—you shall experience no trouble from me in your ownership of what you now have.' That was the reason, I suppose, when the dissolution, or bill in equity, was filed, there was no mention of steamships in that bill in the accusations made against the New Haven road."

"What bill are you speaking of?"

"The bill that was filed by Attorney General Bonaparte some time before the close of Mr. Roosevelt's Administration.

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MELLEN FOR STATE RAILWAY MONOPOLY

Continued from page 6.

of the Boston & Maine in 1910, after a most distressing series of accidents in which a great many more people lost their lives and were injured than during the accidents you referred to on the New Haven Road, and I hardly had a wheel off the track and no serious accidents during the three years. The same was true with the Maine Central, except they had always been fortunate. The same is true of the New York, Ontario & Western.

"For eight years of the ten I was on the New Haven I had practically no accidents at all. The record was remarkably good, then a series of distressing accidents, due almost wholly to men failures, came about within a very short period, and the funny part of it, something I do not understand, was that they occurred on a section of the road where there is probably no better piece of construction, no better signals, no more appliances for the safety of trains, than on the section where the accidents occurred. I cannot explain it. I wish I could.

Q.—Under what circumstances did you leave the New Haven? A.—I was practically fired.

Q.—By whom? By the Board of Directors? A.—No, I could not state that, so far as that is concerned.

Q.—Did they have anything to do with it? A.—Well, they did not know of it until after it was over.

Q.—Do you mean to say they did not know you were discharged as President of the New Haven system? A.—I mean to say that if I had gone before the Board of Directors of the New Haven Railroad 75 per cent. of them would have voted to have me renamed.

Q.—Why did you not go before the Board of Directors? A.—Because I did not want a squabble or a fight.

Q.—How did you learn that you were discharged? A.—A gentleman who was connected with the Board of Directors said he thought that a change, in his judgment, would be desirable, and, inasmuch as I felt that the change would be desirable, I was glad to welcome the opportunity and availed myself of it.

Q.—What arrangement did you have with the New Haven when you left as to your compensation? A.—There was a contract offered me, not at my solicitation, but the contract was in effect to retain my services semi-officially, for my information, my experience, my advice, for a term of five years at $30,000 a year. Just prior to the annual meeting in October I was waited upon by two members of the committee, who had arranged my retirement. They said that the compensation that had been voted me was a source of embarrassment to them, and that it was likely to be a bone of contention at the stockholders' meeting, which was to occur within a day or two. They asked me if I would not waive it, and with my usual way of doing business with the New Haven Railroad, I made them a present of the $150,000.

Q.—Did they pay you anything in cash? A.—Not one cent, except my salary up to the day I left, and I would not receive a cent from them under any circumstances whatsoever.

Commissioner McChord—What do you say your salary was? A.—My salary was, when I went there, $50,000 a year; it was afterward raised to $60,000, and at the time we cut the other employers 10 per cent. I cut my own salary 10 per cent., which made it $54,000, and I refused on several occasions to allow it to be put back. I retired on $54,000.

Commissioner McChord—Did you receive any compensation or salary from any of the subsidiary corporations in addition to that? A.—When I left the Maine Central in July they voted me for my services for the period of three years, substantially three years, that I had been President, they voted me $40,000, which I received.

Commissioner McChord—That was in addition to your $60,000? A.—That was in addition to my compensation paid me by the New Haven.

Commissioner McChord—That made a total compensation of— A.—No, there is another one. When I left the Boston & Maine they voted me $80,000, so I received $100,000 from those two roads in addition to the compensation I received from the New Haven. That is all.

Commissioner McChord—$160,000 compensation then? A.—$154,000 for the last year, but you must remember the $60,000 and the $40,000 were distributed over the three years, I had never drawn a dollar for the three years.

Paid Bosses to Keep Off.

Mr. Folk now switched his inquiries back to the subject of the New Haven's relations with politicians by asking who was the road's boss.

"We worked there, during the time of his life, through Gen. Brayton," answered Mr. Mellen. "He was called the boss."

"He was the blind boss of Rhode Island, was he?"

"That was what he was called. He was a boss, all right."

Q.—Did you get what you wanted through him? A.—If I did not, I tried again. I generally succeeded in the end.

Q.—How much did you pay him? A.—I forget. I should think $8,000 or $7,000 a year. It was a regular compensation.

Q.—Do you know whether he ever used money in connection with your legislation? A.—I do not think money was used that way. I have the impression that it was probably used in helping certain people get elected, and when elected they probably remembered their help and were willing to reciprocate.

Q.—You spoke of Gen. Brayton being your legislative agent there. A.—He was not simply our legislative agent; he was the boss. He was everybody's legislative agent who wanted to get anything. The payments to Gen. Brayton were all made properly, properly vouchered, and are on the books. I do not think there is any concealment. We were not dealing cards under the table.

Q.—Did you not ask for any legislation in Rhode Island during the time you had Gen. Brayton as your legislative agent? A.—Comparatively, no. I think we were in a negative position. We were probably opposing more or less legislation. We were willing to let well enough alone. We did not expect to better our condition by legislation. I do not think any railroad is looking for failure. They are looking for something like a lightning rod to shy away the knocks.

Q.—Who was your legislative agent in Connecticut? A.—J. Henry Rohrback. I think I saw vouchers in this investigation for something like $5,000 a year. We paid him for his services. If we could only have a session once in five or six years, why we would make money.

Q.—Who was your legislative agent in Maine? A.—I do not think we had any legislative agent in Maine. I think such little business, and it was mostly inconsiderable, that we had there was looked after by the general counsel of the company, Mr. S. M. Carter. So far as Connecticut was concerned, our interests were in charge of Mr. Robbins; so far as New Jersey was concerned, Mr. Buckland; so far as Massachusetts was concerned, Mr. Byrnes. In other words, everybody that was employed in any way, such as you have in mind, would come to me through those different people.

Q.—Who looked after the New Haven interests in New York State? A.—Probably I did that myself about as much as anybody. We did not have any very considerable interest in New York State. New York State is a big State. There are big corporations there. Their interests were so much greater in any legislation than ours that we hid under their shadow. They hid under ours in New England. Our business in that direction in New York was very largely conducted by those who had the paramount interest, and was slipped through easily.

Q.—You left the New York Central to care for New York? A.—I let everybody. I did not do it myself. I did not have to, and I did not do anything of that kind, anyway, where I did not have to.

At this point the proceedings were adjourned until tomorrow, Chief Counsel Folk announced that there remained only questions that would perhaps occupy half an hour or so of the witness's time. In reply to a question he said he had no intention of halting his inquiry and turning the whole subject over to the Department of Justice.

STOCK NOT "UNLOADED."

Peabody Says Sale to Morgan & Co. Was Plain Business.

Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, was asked yesterday about the transaction by which 16,634 shares of stock of the Worcester, Nashua & Rochester Railroad were transferred through J .P. Morgan & Co. to the Boston & Maine, as related by Charles S. Mellen in his testimony on Wednesday. There was an intimation in the reports from Washington that the stock had been unloaded at a high price by the insurance company, which was compelled by law to dispose of it.

"There was no unloading about it," said Mr. Peabody. "I sold the stock to J. P. Morgan & Co., without knowing what they intended to do with it. I supposed it was to go to the New Haven rather than the Boston & Maine, but we had no interest in that and simply sold it to J. P. Morgan & Co.

"A representative of the firm came to me and asked if the stock was for sale. I replied that it was, for the law required us to sell all the stocks we owned. At the time of the sale, Feb. 2, 1910, however, we were under no particular pressure to sell it, as the law gave us until Dec. 31, 1911, to dispose of our stocks, and this limit was afterward extended to Dec. 31, 1917.

"The Morgan representative offered 150 for the stock, but I said that was not enough. He replied that as the stock was paying 6% per cent. dividends it was paying only about 4 per cent. on the price he had named, 150. I told him that this was not a case of buying a few shares of stock, that our holdings carried control of the road and that for that reason it was worth ten points more than it would be otherwise. He reported my price of 160, and, after some consideration, J. P. Morgan & Co. agreed to it, and the sale was made. It was an ordinary business transaction and the price was a fair one.

"The New Haven people at that time, as I learned, were contemplating extensive improvements to the Worcester property, which they did not care to make if it was to revert to us at the end of the lease, which had seventeen or eighteen years to run. The purchase was preliminary to the investment of their money in these improvements."

Arnold Constable & Co.

Men's Fine Summer Furnishings

Unusually Attractive Latest Up-to-date Summer Needs at Remarkable Concessions From Regular Prices.

PURE SILK SHIRTS—Fine grade silk shirtings of white grounds with single and group woven stripes of Blues, Greys, Helio and Black. Finest custom work. Sizes 13½ to 18. *Regular value $4.50* **2.60**

TENNIS SHIRTS OF BIRDSEYE CHEVIOT—Plain white, new long pointed collar that buttons down. Long or half sleeves. *Regularly $2.00* **1.45**

NEW MUSHROOM TUCKED SHIRTS—All Summer shirtings in white for dress occasions and fancy for general wear. Soft double cuffs. *Regularly $2.00 and $2.50* **1.45**

TAFFETA FLANNEL NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Light weight Summer flannels of unusually neat patterns. Neck bands and soft French cuffs. *Regularly $2.50* **1.45**

SUMMER SOFT CUFF SHIRTS—Newest crepe fabrics, silk mixtures and mercerized shirtings in a handsome array of new patterns. *Regularly $2.00 and $2.50* **1.45**

PURE SILK HALF HOSE—With reinforced lisle sole, toe and high spliced heel—newest accordion two tone, plain black and solid colors and mottled effects. *Unusual value, pair* **45c**

PLAIN SILK HALF HOSE—A sheer but firm hose with lisle toe, heel and top. Black, Tan, Grey, Navy and White. *Unusual value, pair* **25c**

WORSTED BATHING SUITS—Fine quality knitted suit, sleeveless or short sleeves—plain or neatly trimmed. *Regularly $3.50* **2.45**

Summer Requisites at Special Prices

French Ratines

Two Exceptional Values in This Most Popular Summer Fabric.

FRENCH RATINE—43 inches wide—finest quality imported—in a complete range of the season's newest colors—also white. *Value $1.25 yard. Special at* **75c**

NOVELTY RATINE of French manufacture—in checks—two toned effects. Fancy and tartan plaids and Oriental colorings—45 inches wide— *Value $1.75 yard. Special at* **1.15**

Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases

Actually One-Third Under Present True Value

Our famous "Clydesdale" Quality that gives absolute satisfaction.

PILLOW CASES—

42 x 38½—Plain Hem	18c each
45 x 38½—Plain Hem	20c each
50 x 38½—Plain Hem	22c each
54 x 38½—Plain Hem	25c each
42 x 38½—Hemstitched	23c each
45 x 38½—Hemstitched	25c each
50 x 38½—Hemstitched	27c each
54 x 38½—Hemstitched	30c each

SHEETS—

63 x 99—Plain Hem	68c each
72 x 99—Plain Hem	75c each
81 x 99—Plain Hem	82c each
90 x 99—Plain Hem	90c each
90 x 108—Plain Hem	1.00 each
63 x 99—Hemstitched	80c each
72 x 99—Hemstitched	85c each
81 x 99—Hemstitched	95c each
90 x 99—Hemstitched	1.00 each
90 x 108—Hemstitched	1.10 each

Bathing Suits

A Novel Assortment, the Newest and Most Attractive Models.

"BRADFORD" MOHAIR BATHING SUITS—"Priscilla" model. *Regularly $4.50* **3.50**

"A C & CO." SATIN BATHING SUITS—"Newport" Model. *Regularly $6.75* **5.65**

Women's Hose

PURE THREAD BLACK ENGRAIN SILK—Spliced heels, soles and toes and double silk garter tops— *Regularly $1.50 pair* *3 pairs $2.75, pair* **95c**

PURE THREAD BLACK SILK—Plain or fancy colored silk top, high spliced heels, soles, toes. *Regularly $1.00 pair* *3 pairs $1.95, pair* **68c**

SILK LISLE—Very lustrous, black, white or tan, extra spliced heels, soles and toes. *Regularly 50c. pair* *6 pairs, $1.90, pair* **33c**

MERCERIZED LISLE—Medium weight, high spliced heels, soles and toes, black, white or tan. *Regularly 35c. pair* *6 pairs $1.35, pair* **23c**

Infants' and Children's Summer Hosiery

¼ and ⅓ Off Regular Prices.

INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S SOCKS — (Imported) — Plain white or with fancy colored tops, sizes 4½ to 9. *Box 6 pairs* **95c**

CHILDREN'S FINE RIBBED COTTON HOSE — Medium weight, double heels and toes. Black, white or tan. Sizes 6 to 9½. *Box 6 pairs* **85c**

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL HOSE—Fine combed yarn, medium weight, linen heels and toes. Black or tan, Strong and durable. Sizes 6 to 10. *Box 6 pairs* **1.15**

CHILDREN'S ARTIFICIAL SILK PLAITED HOSE—Very lustrous, double heels and toes. Black, white, tan, pink or sky. Sizes 6 to 9½. *pair* **29c**

Blouses

JAP SILK BLOUSES—In Dresden patterns, embroidered collars.

LINEN BLOUSES—In white and colors.

VOILE BLOUSES—Trimmed with lace and embroidery. *Regularly $3.00* **2.00**

CREPE VOILE BLOUSES—With embroidered frills of material.

FIGURED VOILE BLOUSES—With white collars.

VOILE BLOUSES—Tucked and lace trimmed. *Regularly $2.50* **1.35**

Silk Underwear

For Women and Misses Some Unusual Values.

GLOVE SILK VESTS—Embroidered fronts, reinforced. *3 for $5.00* **1.75**

GLOVE SILK VESTS—Extra fine, embroidered fronts. French band tops, reinforced. *3 for $7.00* **2.50**

PURE GAUZE SILK VESTS—Swiss ribbed, low neck, sleeveless. *3 for $7.75* **95c**

GLOVE SILK UNION SUITS—Extra fine, elaborately embroidered fronts, reinforced. *3 for $10.00* **3.50**

PURE GAUZE SILK UNION SUITS—Swiss ribbed, low neck, sleeveless, reinforced. *3 for $10.00* **3.50**

Silk Petticoats

For Women and Misses.

TANGO CREPE PETTICOATS—Dresden figure, accordion plaited flounce. *Regularly $3.00* **1.85**

MESSALINE PETTICOATS—"Superior Quality," new tube plaiting. *Regularly $3.75* **2.75**

CHIFFON TAFFETA, MILANESE JERSEY AND CREPE DE CHINE PETTICOATS — New "tube" flounce. *Regularly $5.75* **3.85**

"PUSSY" WILLOW TAFFETA PETTICOATS—A new and most practical silk for present mode of dress. *Regularly $6.50* **4.95**

DANCING PETTICOATS AND BLOOMERS—Various materials and models. *Regularly $3.25 to $10.00* **2.50 to 8.50**

Nainsook and Long Cloth

For Summer Needs at Very Special Prices.

375 PIECES SOFT FINISH NAINSOOK—39 inches wide.

350 PIECES VICTORIA LONG CLOTH—36 inches wide.

These two grades are made expressly for us and are of very superior quality. *The Regular price is $2.50 per piece of 12 yards.*

Special **1.65** for this Sale.

Broadway & 19th Street

For Only FIVE Days More

BUT FIVE working days from today will elapse before the closing day which brings to an end the low-price sale of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, 11th Edition.

In the meantime, subscriptions will be accepted, not only at the present low prices, but also for a first payment of only $5.00 down. After Thursday next the cash prices will be increased by $29 to $50 a set, according to the binding. This is a perfectly plain statement of a perfectly plain fact.

Our letter of instructions from the publishers of the new Britannica, the Cambridge University Press of England, reads:

University Press, Cambridge.

London, 21st March, 1914.

Gentlemen:

This is to give you official notification that the sale of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, 11th Edition, at the present prices must cease on May 28th, next. After that date the present cash prices must be increased as follows:

$29.00 on the Cloth set
$36.50 on the Sheepskin set
$45.00 on the Suede set
$50.00 on the Morocco set

The prices were increased in England on the 20th of December last and the sale in America should have ceased at the same time, but for the fact that you had such a very large territory to cover, and that two-thirds of all the sets sold have been sold in the United States and Canada. Under no circumstances will any extension after May 28th be given, and orders at present prices postmarked after that date must be returned. I am,

Yours very truly,

C. F. CLAY,

Manager.

The issue is a very simple one;
For a few days you may obtain the volumes at

$29.00 to $50.00 less

than they will cost after May 28th, and for a first payment of only $5.00 in cash; or

after Thursday next

you may obtain the same work at the increased price.

The price of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica after next Thursday will be by no means an exorbitant price, for the 29 volumes with their 41,000 articles by 1,500 contributors, with their 15,000 illustrations, 44,000,000 words of text and their 30,000 beautifully printed pages on India paper are well worth $166.75, the price of the cloth binding after the present sale.

But $166.75 is a large price to contemplate paying when you think of it **this week,** knowing that by subscribing at once, you can obtain the same book **for $29 less than that price,** and that you can get it for a cash payment of only $5.00 down, the purchase to be completed by monthly payments of $5.00.

If the present cash price, $137.75 seems to you an important sum, it is certainly your wisest course to subscribe upon the present terms, for you will certainly save $29 by acting promptly.

If $137.75 seems to you an unimportant sum, there is even then no reason why you should not subscribe to-day, while you can secure the **most comprehensive,** the **most authoritative,** the **most practical** library of ready reference in the world.

$5.00 down is all you need to pay now—you get the whole 29 volumes in one shipment complete.

The balance you can pay in 12, 8 or 4 months, or you can pay as little as $5.00 a month.

The New ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA 11th Edition

The only book in the world in which is gathered the best knowledge of our day, sifted and elucidated by authorities, on all subjects concerning which an intelligent man or woman may need information

Every Intelligent Household Needs This Great Storehouse of All Human Knowledge

(1) It can be used as an up-to-date intelligence department in any home.

(2) It has a special appeal for all—mother, father, son or daughter. It is an admirable book for children to grow up with, because it deals only with sound information.

(3) Merely to use it for the pleasure of reading, it is unrivalled, being written in intelligible language which all can understand.

(4) It is more than a mere work of reference, as it affords infinite opportunity for systematic study and thorough mastery of a given subject.

(5) The thin India paper upon which it is printed makes it an attractive book to hold, to use and to consult. It is now a temptation and not a task to read an encyclopaedia.

(6) It is a valuable addition to the largest library, because no library is complete without it.

Once in the Lifetime

of an average man a new Britannica, containing all human knowledge down to date, is offered to the public, but never before has it been possible to buy a new edition of this work at such low prices as will be in force until May 28th. Some 65,000 persons have bought it at these prices.

The Britannica in its various beautiful bindings may be seen in the display room on the ground floor of

120 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET

half a block west of Broadway. Open evenings until eight. You will not be urged to buy if you call.

It is also shown at Brentano's, Fifth Avenue at 27th Street; Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 Fifth Avenue, and Malkan's, 42 Broadway.

Order Form at Present Low Prices—Not Good After May 28th

ANYONE who fills in this blank and sends it to us under postmark on or before May 28th, with a first payment of $5.00, will receive a set of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, in the style of binding ordered.

¶ But any time after delivery, a subscriber may change the method of payment, paying the balance due in full, or in twelve months, eight months or four months, at a considerable saving.

For the **CLOTH BINDING** the subscriber sends $5.00 with the order, and $5.00 each month for thirty months.

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For the **LIMP SUEDE FULL LEATHER** (including a bookcase), the subscriber sends $5.00 with the order and $5.00 each month for forty-five months.

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If the subscriber prefers to make full payment now, he should send check as follows:

For the set in **CLOTH BINDING** $137.75 (after May 28th, $29.00 more).

For the set in **GREEN SHEEPSKIN FULL LEATHER** $166.75 (after May 28th, $30.50 more).

For the set in **SUEDE FULL LEATHER** $210.25 including bookcase, (after May 28th, $45.00 more).

For the set in **RED MOROCCO FULL LEATHER** $217.50 (after May 28th, $50.00 more).

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA 11th EDITION 29 VOLUMES

(Published by the Press of Cambridge University, England)

Date———

The Encyclopaedia Britannica Company, 120 West 32nd Street, New York

Please send me the new (11th) Edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 29 volumes, printed on India paper, bound in———, for which I enclose $5.00 and agree to pay you $5.00 each consecutive month for———months.*

It is agreed that I shall keep the books, but the title does not pass to me until the total amount has been paid.

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*The subscriber should fill in the style of binding and the number of monthly payments, according to the binding which he selects.

Theodore Roosevelt in the Brazilian Wilderness

Col. Roosevelt has completed his most interesting and hazardous journey. The narrative of his experiences is fascinating reading, it grips and *holds*. "The author describes everything: the stars overhead, the general lay of the land, the endless detail of animal and plant life."

It is appearing in

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

In the JUNE number he describes his journey to

The Headwaters of the Paraguay

He notes the abounding bird life, the crested screamers, hyacinth macaws, the guan, black and golden orioles, ibises, the grotesque toucans, cormorants, and snake-birds. In the trees were howler monkeys, and the fire-ants were a pest to avoid if possible. Caymans, tapirs, peccaries, the truculent and dangerous little wild pigs, and many other animals were constantly seen.—Illustrated from photographs by Kermit Roosevelt and others.

***Note: The story of the author's exploration of The Unknown River will appear in* SCRIBNER'S.**

More Good Reading in JUNE:

Two very notable Poems

How Spring Comes to Shasta Jim
By HENRY VAN DYKE

Old Fairingdown
By OLIVE TILFORD DARGAN

Everyone of these Short Stories will be talked about and remembered

The Dominant Strain
By KATHARINE FULLERTON GEROULD. The story of a rich and proud father and a son with different views of life.

Every Move
By GORDON ARTHUR SMITH. Illustrated by Castaigne. A young American's exciting adventure in Paris. A story that will *surprise* you.

The Quality of Mercy
By SIMEON STRUNSKY. The story of a college athlete and "Old Man Tillotson," Professor of Greek, and how they saved the track and field championships.

The Lifting of the Burden
By EDITH RICKERT. The story of a great sorrow and a great hope.

The Trick of the Voice
By EDWIN W. MORSE. The story of an old soldier.

Pictures by A. B. Frost
with "Chamois-Hunting in Switzerland," by P. KÜHNER.

A Patriotic Pilgrimage
By ANNE H. WHARTON. A visit to the ancestral homes of Washington and Franklin. Illustrated.

Upland Pastures
By WALTER PRICHARD EATON. Illustrated by Walter King Stone. Reproduced in colors.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, N. Y.

DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

TUMULT SUSPENDS COMMONS' SITTING

Opposition Angered by Asquith's Refusal to Tell What Home Rule Amendments Are.

WANTS BILL PASSED FIRST

The Speaker Appeals to Bonar Law to Stop the Uproar, and the Opposition Leader Refuses.

LONDON, May 21.—Having exhausted all constitutional means of opposing the passage of the Irish Home Rule bill, the "Die Hard" section of the Opposition, in a last desperate effort to delay the automatic passage of the bill under the Parliament act, provoked a scene in the House of Commons today which was more characteristic of the Austrian than of the English Parliament.

The bill had reached the third reading stage and Premier Asquith had announced that the proposed amending bill would be introduced in the House of Lords. The Premier was immediately subjected to a fierce fire of questions, with a view to inducing him to divulge the nature of the proposed amendments. He declined to reveal this until the third reading had been passed, and after a number of bitter speeches by Andrew Bonar Law, the Opposition leader, and others, denouncing the Premier's conduct, a large section of the back bench Unionists, by persistent shouts of "Adjourn! Adjourn!" made the continuation of business impossible.

The Speaker appealed to the disturbers in vain and took the unusual course of asking the leader of the Opposition whether he approved of the disorderly demonstration.

Mr. Law, in quick, angry jerks, retorted:

"I do not presume, Mr. Speaker, to criticise what you consider your duty, but I know mine. It is not to answer such a question."

Members on the back Unionist benches wildly applauded, but older Parliamentarians among the Opposition, such as ex-Premier Balfour, hung their heads with every sign of disapproval.

The Speaker declared the sitting suspended until tomorrow, saying there was nothing else he could do, as Mr. Law declined to assist him in maintaining order.

Premier Asquith and his colleagues in the Cabinet, who remained in their seats, were fiercely assailed with abusive epithets by the Opposition, to which the Ministerialists replied with cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs.

The scene followed a series of bitter speeches by Mr. Bonar Law and other Unionists, in which they denounced Mr. Asquith for his refusal to acquaint the House with the terms of the amending bill. They declared that the whole proceeding of asking the House of Commons to read the Home Rule bill a third time before the members knew the Government's intentions was so farcical that it would serve no good purpose to participate further in the debate.

As the members filed out of the chamber Henry Page Croft, a Unionist, raised the shout, "Three cheers for King John!" the reference being to John Redmond, the Nationalist leader.

Tomorrow is private members' day, so that the Home Rule debate will not be resumed until Monday, and the general opinion in the lobbies tonight was that the interval would give opportunity for passions to subside and calmer counsels to prevail.

Should the disorderly tactics be repeated, however, it is believed that the Premier will move the closure and that the third reading division will be taken forthwith.

That the proceedings today were premeditated seems evident from the fact that rumors were current at the beginning of the sitting that some sensational movement was intended. It was supposed that the whole Opposition would walk out of the House.

The vote on the third reading of the Home Rule measure is to be taken on May 26, after which, if it passes, it will become law under the provisions of the Parliament act, as it will have been passed three times by the House of Commons in three separate sessions.

RADIUM IN SALVADOR.

English Engineer Said to Have Discovered Ore Deposits There.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Information reached the Pan-American Union here today of the discovery of radium-bearing ores in Salvador. The deposits were located at Cerro Pelon, Sensuntepeque, in northern Salvador, by an English engineer, and analyses of samples, it is said, gave undoubted evidences of radium.

Engineers are now carrying on research work in Salvador in the hope of finding other radium deposits.

IN OUR CARDINALS' HONOR.

Dinners Given in Rome by Father Dolan and Mgr. Nolan.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, May 21.—This has been a great social day in Vatican circles.

Two dinners were given in honor of American Cardinals. Father Dolan, for eleven years rector of the Mount Carmel Church at New York, entertained Cardinal Farley, inviting to meet him Cardinals Gibbons, Falconio, Bourne, and Vincenzo Vannutelli.

Besides the five Cardinals, whose red robes gave color to the scene, there were a number of other guests, including Bishop Dennis O'Connell and Mgrs. Edwards, Hayes, and Shahan. There were altogether twenty-five guests, including the Franciscan, David Fleming, Consultor of the Holy Office, who was congratulated on having been chosen by his order to represent it at the unveiling of the Statue of Bacon at Oxford. Those present recalled the circumstance that twenty years ago Oxford refused a statue of Cardinal Newman offered by Catholics.

The other dinner was given by Mgr. Nolan, Prior of the Irish Dominicans, in honor of Cardinal O'Connell. Those present included the British Ambassador, Abbot Gasquet, and a number of distinguished prelates and laymen, covers being laid for sixty guests.

ROME, May 21.—Bishop Joseph J. Fox of Green Bay, Wis.; Bishop John J. McCort of Philadelphia, and Bishop John Ward of Leavenworth, Kan., were received to-day in private audience by the Pope.

TESTED FRIEDMANN SERUM.

But Dr. Ehrlich Experimented Only on Animals—No Bad Effects.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 21.—An investigation of Dr. F. F. Friedmann's anti-tuberculosis cultures has been carried out on behalf of the Prussian medical authorities by Prof. Paul Ehrlich at Frankfort-on-Main.

Dr. Friedmann submitted tubes of his cultures to Dr. Ehrlich, who experimented with them on guinea-pigs and mice. The animals were not infected as a result of the treatment. Dr. Ehrlich did not experiment with human beings. He has simply reported to the Prussion Ministry that the cultures had no deleterious effect on the guinea-pigs and mice.

The Koch Institute for Infectious Diseases here recently informed the Prussian Ministry that unfavorable reports in regard to the Friedmann method were reaching it, and that deaths had been attributed to it. The Koch Institute asserts that "large quantities of other bacilli are found in the Friedmann cultures."

AMERICAN WOMAN SHOT AND ROBBED

Young Italian Mortally Wounds Mrs. M. E. Flavelle on a Train Near Arezzo.

CHICAGO CHARITY WORKER

Had Started on Two-Year Trip Around the World—Becomes Unconscious After Telling of Crime.

FLORENCE, May 21.—A woman who was tonight definitely identified as Mrs. Mary E. Flavelle, of Chicago, was found in a dying condition in a compartment of a train when it arrived at Arezzo today. The train was bound from Florence for Assisi.

The woman had been shot through the right temple. She was removed to a hospital. In a pocket under her skirt a pocketbook was found with a letter of credit for $1,300 from a Chicago bank, which had been cashed in part. No handbag, ticket, or letter was found in the carriage, but a baggage label with the name "Mrs. Flavelle" was picked up, and later Mrs. Flavelle's valise was found alongside the railway track.

At the hospital the woman was sufficiently revived to answer a few questions. She had taken the train at Florence and was alone in the compartment. Her assailant was a young Italian, who entered the compartment and shot and then robbed her. She said she was 60 years of age and married.

According to the train hands, Mrs. Flavelle occupied the compartment alone. In the next compartment was a man of about 30. He did not act suspiciously, but at Arezzo was observed to leave the train from the wrong side. He carried a valise. He returned in the next train to Florence.

It is supposed that the crime was committed in the tunnel which lies just outside Arezzo. Along the tracks at this point a pair of woman's gloves, stained with blood, was found, and later Mrs. Flavelle's valise was discovered.

Efforts to extract the bullet were unsuccessful, and tonight Mrs. Flavelle lapsed into a state of coma.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Mrs. Mary E. Flavelle is a well-known charity worker of this city. Her home is at 2,306 North Clark Street.

Mrs. Flavel started last March 4 on a trip that was to extend over a period of two years. Her friends in Chicago said to-day that she was in Italy the last time she was heard from. Mrs. Flavelle is 68 years old and has been engaged in charity work for thirty-four years. For the last two years she was connected with the Chicago Legal Aid Society. Before that she was with the United Charities and the Relief Aid Societies.

Mrs. Flavelle was known not only as a charity worker but as a "globe trotter." Ten years ago she made a prolonged trip through British India and the countries of Southern Europe. On March 4 she started on a tour that was to include England, France, Italy, Russia, and other European countries. She sailed on March 7 on the steamship Calabria for an Italian port. She was the only woman on board.

Mrs. Flavelle's maiden name was Mary E. Edwards. She is a native of Chicago. She was born on the north side 68 years ago, has lived all her life in that quarter of the city, and has been identified with many of it's church and benevolent activities. In the late '60s she was married to George Flavelle, a trunk manufacturer, who died in the Winter of 1872. Mrs. Flavelle was left with two children.

Mrs. Flavelle's elder child, Ella, married George Ferguson, once a well-known baritone in Chicago. She died in 1893. The other child, Arthur, died in South America when on a quest for a gold mine some ten years ago.

ESSAD ACCUSES AUSTRIA.

Says Disorders Were Fomented That He Might Be Slain or Captured.

NAPLES, May 21.—Essad Pasha, recently Albanian Minister of War, who arrived here today on his way to Rome after his expulsion from Durazzo, declared that he was a victim of Austria, which power, he said, was averse to his friendliness for Italy.

He added that disorders were fomented in Albania so that he might be killed or captured.

The Albanians, according to Essad, dislike the idea of foreign officers commanding the Albanian military police, as they consider foreign intervention in their affairs unnecessary.

"RITUAL" CHARGE DROPPED

Killing of Pashkoff an Ordinary Crime, Officials Now Say.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 21.—The charge of "ritual murder" in connection with the killing last Dec. 9 of Yoshel Pashkoff at Fastoff, 40 miles from Kieff, was abandoned today by the Public Prosecutor.

The authorities of the Kieff district after investigation decided that the murder was an ordinary crime.

$3,990 FOR AN ENGRAVING.

Big Prices at Christie's for Work of Early English School.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 21.—A collection of engravings of the early English school, mostly in colors, the property of Sir William Garth, with mezzotint portraits after Reynolds, and other engravings in mezzotint, stipple, and colors from various private sources, were sold at Christie's today.

The highest price was $3,990, for "Lady Catherine Pelham Clinton," after Reynolds, by J. R. Smith, in the first state.

"Juvenile Navigators," by W. Ward, after G. Morland, in colors, brought $970.

"Mrs. Pelham Feeding Chickens," after Reynolds, by W. Dickinson, a fine impression with untrimmed margins, sold for $2,205.

"Lady Elizabeth Compton," after Reynolds, by Valentine Green, first state, realized $1,055.

"The Countess of Salisbury," after Reynolds, by Valentine Green, first state, brought $1,365.

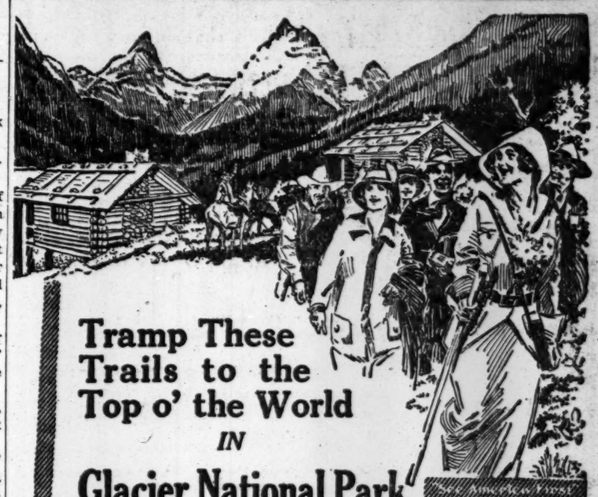
"Lady Bampfylde," after Reynolds, by Thomas Watson, first published state, went for $1,155.

"The Ladies Waldegrave," after Reynolds, by Valentine Green, first state, sold for $1,260.

"The Duchess of Devonshire and Daughter," after Reynolds, by G. Keating, printed in colors, brought $2,100.

"The Duchess of Devonshire," after Gainsborough, whole length, by W. Barney, printed in colors, fetched $2,887.50.

"The Promenade at Carlton House," by J. R. Smith, first state, was knocked down for $3,255.



Tramp These Trails to the Top o' the World *IN* **Glacier National Park**

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY — Glacier National Park

Tramp the trails of Glacier National Park this summer—Uncle Sam's newest playground in the Rockies of northwestern Montana. Rest in the mountain-shadowed valleys by cool, glacial streams. Fish for the ever-present mountain trout. Climb to the top of the world—dizzy heights studded with diamond-dazzling glaciers. A panorama of inspiring grandeur—lakes, rivers, canyons, pine-laden valleys—lies at your feet.

Walk through the Park at a cost of $1 to $5 per day. Spend as much time as you desire. Travel, if you prefer, by automobile, horseback, stage or launch.

The new and enlarged Glacier Park Hotel offers every modern convenience. American plan $3 to $5 per day.

Definite Expense Tours

For your convenience, the following special tours of the Park by automobile, boat, stage and horseback have been arranged:

One Day Tour - - $ 8.25 — *Five Day Tour* - - $31.25
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Low Round Trip Summer Tourist Fares
Via Great Northern Railway, Daily June 1—Sept. 30

To Glacier Park or Belton in Glacier National Park—From St. Paul or Minneapolis, $35.00; from Chicago $47.50.

To the cities of Puget Sound and the Pacific—From St. Paul and Minneapolis, $60.00; from Chicago $72.50.

Proportionately low fares from other points.

Walking Tour Book Free

Let us help plan your vacation this year. Send the coupon for Walking Tour Book, Aeroplane Folder and other descriptive literature free. The Walking Tour Book, beautifully illustrated, contains actual experiences of persons who have toured the Park on foot. Send for these today.

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Dept. 90, 1184 Broadway, New York.
Telephone Madison Square 7725.

Panama-Pacific International Exposition San Francisco 1915

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242 Fifth Ave. between 27th & 28th Sts.
Dobbs Fifth Avenue Straw
$3
Split Straws, Leghorns, Panamas and Bankoks in exclusive shapes at correct prices
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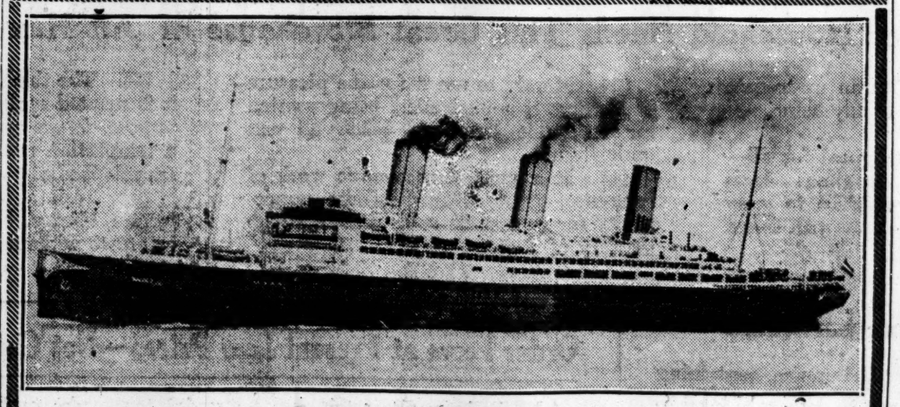


VATERLAND
THE WORLD'S FINEST SHIP IS EQUIPPED WITH
STEINWAY
THE WORLD'S FINEST PIANO

¶ An entirely new kind of who-stole-the-money story

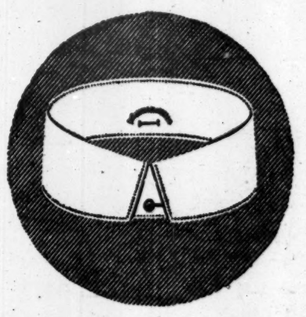
By ARNOLD BENNETT

¶ Two rolls of bills—big ones—suddenly disappear

THE PRICE OF LOVE

In the first pages the reader is brought face to face with an extraordinary situation. The interest which the six characters find in all the details of life is intense — Bennett's own contageous interest. Youthful love, youthful intolerance, youthful oblivion of all but self and the moment, are embodied in the heroine. So feminine is she in her strength and ignorance, in her insight into her husband's weakness, and in her love which must spend itself, be the object worthy or not.

HARPER & BROTHERS



"HURLINGHAM"
Correct for Summer
Button-less Back
Lion Collars
Oldest Brand in America
United Shirt & Collar Co. Makers of Lion Shirts

You Can "Dance Your Feet Off" In B. V. D.

THE chap with the tousled hair and anguished air *doesn't* wear B.V. D. The other men *do*. Their feet trip and their pulses skip to the tune of "*Glad-I'm-Alive*," because they're cool.

Loose-fitting, light-woven, skin-soft B. V. D. Summer Underwear leaves you arm, leg and body-free for dancing—walking—working—lounging—everything.

By the way, remember that *all* Athletic Underwear is *not* B. V. D. On every B. V. D. Undergarment is sewed

This Red Woven Label

B. V. D. Union Suits (Pat. U. S. A. 4-30-07) $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00 the Suit.

MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE

B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.50 the Garment.

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For your own welfare fix the B. V. D. *Red Woven Label* firmly in your mind and make the salesman *show* it to you. If he can't or won't, *walk out*

The **B. V. D. Company, New York.**

FURS STORED
In Dry Cold Air
AT MODERATE PRICES.

Orders now accepted for Alterations and Repairs at Special Summer Rates.

C. G. Gunther's Sons
Furriers exclusively for ninety-three years
391 Fifth Avenue, New York
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Silverware
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Safe While You're Away
if deposited with us. Why depend on home protection? A written guarantee against fire and theft given from your door with each deposit. Charge includes wagon service. Packers and packages furnished if desired.

STORE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
with a safe deposit company at no greater cost than charged by best warehouses. Careful handling, prompt service, fire-proof warehouses.

COLD STORAGE FOR FURS
Rugs, Curtains, and Trunks of Clothing. Experts in charge. Increasing business year by year attests superiority of the system.

SAFES IN BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS
Location most convenient.

Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
42d Street, opp. Grand Central Terminal
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Studebaker SIX $1575

The Studebaker SIX motor is one of the best small-bore (3½-in.) and long-stroke (5-in.) type.

This size is the accepted standard of Europe and America for evenness, fuel economy and power.

Our SIX engine consumes less gasoline than "Four" engines of larger bore and stroke,

Our SIX weighs less than 3000 pounds.

It is evenly balanced, and holds the road behind and in front.

Compare this weight with competing "Fours" and "Sixes."

You won't find a lighter, more economical car on tires.

Our reputation of 62 years is behind this car.

It is an honest car.

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We sincerely recommend it to automobile buyers.

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FOUR Touring Car	$1050
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In addition to offering you one of the best Player Pianos on the market, we give you free use of our Music Roll Library. Pease Pianos are peerless in tone, design and finish. The player action is light, durable and responsive. Wilbur and Pease Player Pianos

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128 West 42d St., New York.
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A Full Line of Victor and Columbia Records and Supplies.
SUPERIOR SERVICE.

Cut Coal Costs By Burning Bituminous Coal

You can do both and still comply with the New York City smoke ordinance if you install a Kewanee Smokeless Firebox Boiler.

Many of New York City's wisest building operators are doing it.

KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY

N. Y. Salesroom, 47 West 42d St.

BY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

SEIZE 67 MILITANTS IN A FIERCE FIGHT

Many Women and Police Injured Owing to Frustrated Attempt to See the King.

MRS. PANKHURST CAPTURED

Rioting Outside Buckingham Palace the Worst Since "Votes for Women" Movement Began.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 21.—Thanks to the behavior of the militant suffragettes, King George was practically a prisoner in Buckingham Palace for a short while this afternoon.

With hair streaming in the breeze, and some with faces smeared over with red and yellow powder until they looked like red Indians in war paint, the militants fought madly to get to the palace, but failed. The raid was an outcome of Mrs. Pankhurst's expressed determination to present a petition for woman suffrage to the King, and as a result she and fifty-six of her followers, including three male sympathizers, were arrested.

The King and Queen remained in their rooms and appeared to take no notice of the demonstration outside, but members of the household stood outside the palace watching the extraordinary scene which was being enacted at the foot of Constitution Hill and in Victoria Gardens.

The fiercest part of the fight raged around the gates at the top of Constitution Hill. Some of the police were bitten by women and had to use their truncheons in hand-to-hand fighting. Other furies tried to drag mounted policemen from their horses.

Tins and eggs filled with colored powders were flung as missiles. The battlefield was strewn with hatpins, buttons, tins, and bits of torn clothing.

Mrs. Pankhurst and some of her followers got into the park through a side gate, and the militant leader was captured by the police outside the palace when she and a few supporters tried to rush the police lines. A big Inspector picked Mrs. Pankhurst up in his arms and carried her bodily to a taxicab.

One woman nearly got into the palace. She made a dash for the palace gates, but her hobble skirt allowed her to take only short steps, and she was quickly caught.

LONDON, May 21.—An attempt by militant suffragettes to present a petition to King George at Buckingham Palace today failed, but not until a battle had been fought which for fierceness surpassed any previous militant demonstration.

The crowd of onlookers suffered almost as much as the fighters, as the people waited in the hot sun for two hours for an attack, which eventually came from a totally unexpected quarter.

The police precautions had been directed toward repelling an assault from the direction of Westminster, where the suffragettes had advertised that they would form a parade. Instead, a small body, known because of their militant record as "gun women" of the Women's Social and Political Union, burst from a private residence on Hyde Park corner and forced their way through the archway at the top of Constitution Hill before the small squad of police on duty there had time to collect and resist them.

Headed by Mrs. Pankhurst and Sylvia Pankhurst, the flying squad of women swept down Constitution Hill toward Buckingham Palace, but when half way along they met the most hated enemy of the militants in the person of Inspector Riley, who has charge of the suffragette detail at Scotland Yard Police Headquarters.

The shock of combat was short but sharp, and resulted in the arrest of many women, who, in the fighting, used clubs with a facility which betrayed long training.

The roadway had just been sprinkled with water, and many mounted policemen were thrown. Their comrades on foot rolled with them in the mud, but eventually the serength of the policemen told, and in a few minutes many women, including Mrs. Pankhurst, had been placed under arrest, while the others had been scattered into small groups.

One group, headed by Sylvia Pankhurst, reached a point almost across the drive from the Palace, where mounted police surrounded the women and placed Sylvia Pankhurst and several of her comrades in custody.

The crowd at that point was so dense that the attempts of the police to clear the drive were without success until recourse was had to water-sprinkling carts, which ruined many of the gowns of the fashionable women spectators who had gathered to watch the expected battle. This caused the police to lose their popularity with the crowd, which up to that moment had cheered them on.

Several members of the House of Commons among the spectators denounced the police for not adhering to their promise to treat the women with gentleness. The police retorted that the terrific onslaught of the militants had left them no alternative.

For two hours after the conclusion of the main battle the police were engaged in breaking up small groups of women who had spread over the surrounding district.

The casualties were not numerous, consisting of a few broken heads, but much harm was done to the uniforms of the police and to the dresses of the women.

At no time were more than a couple of hundred women engaged in the battle, while opposed to them was a force of 1,500 police.

Buckingham Palace resembled more a mobilization centre than the peaceful home of royalty.

Two ambulance corps were on the scene, and both male and female nurses found plenty to do with cases of fainting among the spectators.

With the exception of a few minutes when King George stood at a window watching the preparations to defend him from the attentions of the women, the Palace presented a deserted appearance.

A Police Inspector said that when Mrs. Pankhurst was arrested he carried her inside the park gate, and she shouted: "That is right! Arrest me at the gates of the Palace! Tell the King!"

The total arrests numbered fifty-seven, including three men. A dozen suffragettes who were lodged in the small police station at Wellington Arch smashed every window in the place and behaved so violently that they had to be removed to bigger stations where there were more police to guard them.

Mrs. Pankhurst was taken to Holloway Jail for breaking the terms of the license under which she was last released.

The police raided a West End flat tonight and arrested four militants. They seized a score of bags filled with flintstones and also a number of hammers which, the police state, were intended to be used in a window-smashing campaign as a protest against the rout of the Palace deputation.

"General" Mrs. Flora Drummond, who was sent to Holloway Jail on May 15 for disturbing the peace by camping on the steps of the residence of Sir Edward Carson, was released this afternoon and was removed in an ambulance because she was supposed to be suffering from extreme exhaustion. She made a surprising recovery and astonished the police, who found her a few hours later camped on the doorstep of the residence of the Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary. She refused to go away, and was rearrested.

St. James's Park and the grounds of Buckingham Palace were crowded with police from an early hour this morning, the mobilization of 1,500 men having been ordered for the purpose of opposing the projected attempt by militant suffragettes to present a petition to the King. Mrs. Pankhurst had announced that she would lead a great procession to the royal residence. The police formed a complete ring around the Palace and its grounds, as the women had threatened to scale the high walls enclosing the gardens. All the detectives from Scotland Yard were on duty, and a body of 1,000 more patrolmen was held in reserve in case of emergency.

BOMB INJURES AN EDITOR.

Exploded In Comercio Office at Callao—Peru Generally Quiet.

LIMA, Peru, May 21.—A bomb exploded in the middle of the night in the office of El Comercio, at Callao, and caused great damage, besides injuring one of the editors.

Tranquillity, however, is reported throughout Peru, and numerous telegrams have been received expressing adhesion to the Government of President Benavides.

HAMEL TO LIGHTEN AEROPLANE ON WAY

By Unique Device He Will Be Able to Drop His Chassis When Over the Sea.

WILL BETTER HIS SPEED

Aviator Reckons That in a Dead Calm He Can Cross the Ocean in Twenty Hours.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 21.—A remarkable device, which will make his aeroplane lighter and therefore faster when once he is over the sea, will be used by Gustav Hamel in his transatlantic attempt. By pulling out a bolt he is able to release the chassis of the machine—landing wheels and their supports—and let it drop into the water.

"We worked it out carefully," said Hamel. "It will give us a further two hours' supply of petrol, and probably we will make two or three miles an hour more.

"We reckoned, in a dead calm, we could do the journey in twenty hours. We shall carry provisions for about two days. Our instruments will be lighted by electricity."

MacKay Edgar, a wealthy sportsman of Montreal, is financing Hamel's transatlantic enterprise. A member of the firm of Martin & Handasaide, who is constructing the machine, said:

"Mr. Edgar is taking us all over to Newfoundland in a special steamer, with a camp on board and wireless for use at the start. We shall live in tents on shore, except one member of the party who objects to them, and a little house is being taken out for him. We are taking out a spare engine, duplicate wings, and spare parts of all kinds.

"All ships en route will be on the lookout for the aeroplane and wireless its progress. The Marconi Company is going to arrange to stop all wireless messages, except those which are absolutely necessary during the flight, so as not to interrupt reporting the journey."

Some days ago Princess Ludwig of Löwenstein-Wertheim, who takes a great interest in flying and is a member of the Royal Aero Club, approached Mr. Handley Pag, an aeronautical engineer, and asked if she could book passage by air to France for today. This evening she had to be in Paris for several social engagements.

At 7:30 o'clock this morning the Princess took her seat in a 100 horse power biplane at Hendon and started the flight to France as a paying passenger. At 8:45 o'clock the biplane descended at Eastbourne to await the lifting of a thick Channel fog. In the afternoon the journey was resumed to Dover, whence the Channel was crossed to Calais in fifteen minutes. The Princess then went by train to Paris.

OUT ALL NIGHT—BIG HEAD, THICK TONGUE!

Yes, that's the story of many a business man. Works like a slave all day, and plays all night. Result—next morning a big head—thick tongue, and unfit to open the morning's mail. Follow the wise example of the French, German, English and other Europeans. Flush out your system with Hercules Water, that perfect Hungarian aperient. All druggists. Eisner-Mendelson Co., 90 West Street, New York City.

IT LIFTS HERCULES WATER THE LOAD
IT LIFTS THE LOAD

CUBAN EXHIBIT FOR BOSTON

Menocal Accepts Offer to Show at Exposition—Havana Band to Go.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, May 21.—President Menocal has accepted, on behalf of the Cuban Government, the invitation extended by the Governor of Massachusetts and the Mayor of Boston to participate in the Boston Exposition next October.

Cuba expects to fill the 70,000 feet allotted to her with an elaborate lot of exhibits, many of which will later be sent to the San Francisco Exposition.

Havana's municipal band, which attended the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, will probably be sent to Boston aboard a Cuban warship.

FIRST CARGO VIA CANAL.

Barge and Tug Service Across Isthmus Now Fully Established.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, May 21.—Freight barge and tug service across the Isthmus of Panama is now fully established. The first cargo of sugar through the canal arrived at Cristobal yesterday, and was loaded for New York. Yesterday four more barges of sugar left Balboa, towed by the tub Mariner. The Cucaracha Cut is now of sufficient debt to accommodate any vessel.

Col. Gorgas has ordered several sanitary employes and nurses to report at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

MINIATURE BRINGS $2,047.

Sale at Christie's—$1,680 for Portrait of Queen Elizabeth.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 21.—In a sale at Christie's to-day of objects of vertu and miniatures from various sources, a miniature, "An Artist," by Hall, in an ormolu frame, was sold for $2,047.

A miniature by J. Guerin, signed, brought $1,075.

A miniature of Queen Elizabeth, nearly full length, wearing pearl earrings, a fur-trimmed brocade dress, large embroidered ruff, and lace headdress, by Nicholas Hilliard, in a gold locket, realized $1,680.

M. P.'S ASK AN EXHIBIT.

Members Again Urge Government to be Represented at Fair.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 21.—A meeting of the members of Parliament interested in British participation in the Panama-Pacific Exhibition was held in the House of Commons this afternoon under the Presidency of Sir Robert Balfour.

Mr. Crocker, Vice President of the exhibition, addressed the meeting. He said he had learned from a most reliable authority that Germany would probably participate, which disposed of the rumor that Great Britain and Germany had a secret agreement not to recognize the exhibition.

The meeting, which was representative of all parties in the House of Commons, carried unanimously a resolution earnestly urging the Government to be officially represented at the exhibition.

SCHMIDT IN AN ARMY BAND.

Old Man in Bellevue with $18,000 Once a Musician.

Something definite was learned yesterday about Carl Schmidt, the old German who was found to be worth more than $18,000 when he was removed, ill, from a Bowery lodging house to Bellevue Hospital on Tuesday night. Mrs. Leo Gesselbrecht of 515 East Eighty-second Street, wife of a policeman, visited Bellevue with her husband and identified the old man as a former musician in a United States Army band. She said he had had a wife and two sons, who died years ago, and thought there were two sisters living in Germany. Mrs. Gesselbrecht knew Schmidt through a relative of hers who was also an army musician and played in a band stationed at Willets Point with Schmidt several years ago.

Later in the day a married couple, refusing to give their names or addresses, called at Bellevue and said the old man was unquestionably Carl Schmidt. The woman said her niece had been married to one of the old man's sons and had a child by him. Following her husband's death the niece went to Philipsburg, Germany, and married again. The woman said her niece had not been in this country for ten years.

Schmidt's condition is serious. He did not recognize any of his callers.

NEW NAVAL MILITIA BOARD.

Created by Secretary Daniels and to Meet at His Call.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Secretary Daniels today appointed a board of naval militia officers, which will convene in Washington from time to time, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, to consider matters generally pertaining to the country's naval militia.

The members of the new board are: Atlantic Coast District—Commodore Freshaw, N. M., New York; Commander J. M. Mitcheson, retired, N. M., Pennsylvania. Southern District—Capt. C. D. Bradham, N. M., North Carolina. Pacific Coast District—Lieut. J. T. Milan, N. M., California. Great Lakes District—Capt. D. A. Evers, N. M., Illinois.

The appointments are for four years unless sooner terminated by the Secretary of the Navy. A similar board was appointed some time ago by the Secretary of War to consider questions concerning the land militia under the provisions of the Dick bill.

FAIR PLAY

You would not willingly neglect the American made product if the quality and price were equal.

UNDERWEAR

made by American Hosiery Co. compares favorably in fabric and finish with that made abroad and is superior in fit. It is also always readily available. Ask for it.

American Hosiery Co.
225 Fourth Ave., New York

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Ready-to-wear Dep't

A Special Sale to be held this day (Friday) will consist of

Women's Tailor-made Suits

in serges, wool crepes and shepherd's checks, at the exceptionally reduced price of

$18.50

A number of Imported Suits will be included in this offering.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

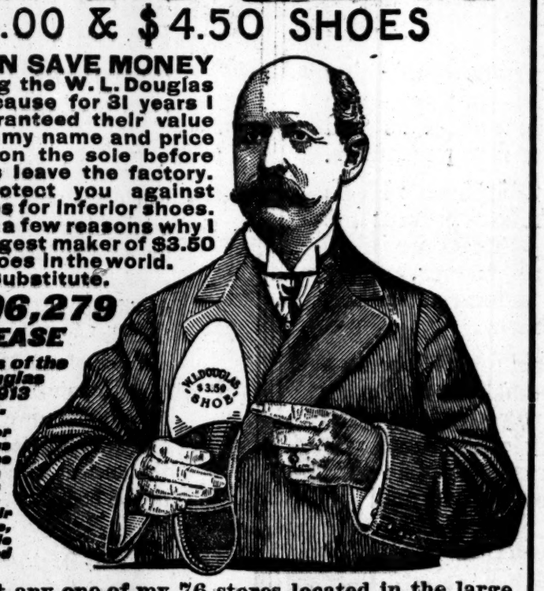
W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 $4.00 & $4.50 SHOES

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY by wearing the W. L. Douglas Shoes because for 31 years I have guaranteed their value by having my name and price stamped on the sole before the shoes leave the factory. I also protect you against high prices for inferior shoes. These are a few reasons why I am the largest maker of $3.50 and $4 shoes in the world. Take No Substitute.

$1,006,279 INCREASE

In the sales of the W. L. Douglas shoes in 1913 over 1912.

The reason for the enormous increase in the sales of the W. L. Douglas shoes is because of their extra value, excellent style easy fit and long wear.



CALL at any one of my 76 stores located in the large cities, and see for yourself the kind of shoes I am selling for $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50.

I wish to call your special attention to my low, broad heel, receding toe English Walking Boots in Tans, Gun Metal and Imported Patent, also my exclusive short vamp shoes which make the foot look smaller. The W.L.Douglas conservative, comfortable shoes are also carried in all of my stores. I am confident that after a careful examination you will be convinced that it is not economy to pay from $5.00 to $7.00 for shoes any longer.

The Best $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 Boys' Shoes in the World.

INSIST UPON HAVING THE W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES WITH NAME AND PRICE STAMPED ON THE SOLE.

Over 150 styles, sizes and widths in all leathers

If the W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog, showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, 150 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th St.
1349 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Sq.).
984 Third Avenue.
1452 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
345 Eighth Avenue.
663 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.
NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
PATERSON—192 Market Street.

BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
478 Fifth Ave., cor. 11th St.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Ave.

The New Locomobile
With 105 Refinements

The New Locomobile will introduce New Styles in Motoring.

Never in our fifteen years experience have we had so many Style features in a new car. All of these 105 refinements have been thought out for the greater satisfaction of the Locomobile owner.

Our Four Car a Day policy is back of these refinements. The Locomobile Policy is Limited Production, and an Exclusive Car. Style and Quality instead of Quantity. Not to see how *many* cars we can build, but how *well*.

Touch the Button to Start

Something new which every motorist will appreciate. We prophesy that as soon as possible other makers will be copying this idea. This was originated by our Engineers and developed by the Westinghouse Company for us.

Left Drive "The Style"

The advantages of left drive are now appreciated; it is the *style* everywhere. Last year we built both right drive and left drive. This year we build left drive cars only. The owner, who wishes to sit in the best seat in the car, (next to the driver) does not have to walk around the front of the car in the mud.

Center Control is in Favor

The Locomobile driver operates the gear lever with his right hand, the safest and most natural way. Much better than shifting the gears by the left hand, as few drivers are left handed. The Locomobile is the only left drive quality Six with four speeds, controlled by the right hand.

One Man Top Refinements

Storm curtains adjusted and fastened from inside, without leaving car. Clear vision for driver. Two oval plate glass windows in rear. Adjustable fastening, top to windshield. The top harmonizes with the appearance of the car.

Smart Low Lines

The New Locomobile will be greatly admired on account of its low sweeping lines.

The First Electrically Locked Car

For the first time in motoring an owner can leave his car with the feeling that it will not be tampered with or stolen. Simply turn your personal "Yale" key and you automatically lock the car *dead*,—ignition, lights,—everything. Another turn and you lock the signal lights on. Another turn and the car is free to operate. The first car to be *automatically, electrically* and *mechanically* locked.

The New Mode in Lamps

The trend abroad is towards smooth surfaces and unbroken lines. We interpret this by removing the lamps from the cowl and incorporating them in the head lights. This places the signal lamps in a better position and beautifies the car.

Style Features

The New *Radiator*. The New *Bonnet* panelled at the front with vertical openings at the rear in the Continental Style. A longer and more sweeping *Cowl*. A reproportioning of the *Body* and the bonnet gives a finer balance and a smoother stream line. The new one piece Fenders are moulded to graceful contours, carrying out the smooth effect, now a predominating style abroad.

Style in the Chassis

The Locomobile is the only quality Car combining six cylinders, four speeds, multiple disc clutch, and left drive with center control.

Four Speed Selective

All high grade cars abroad have four speeds instead of three speeds. Four speeds are decidedly the thing to have in a high grade motor car.

Imported Bodies and Upholstering

In addition to our standard bodies exclusively designed and built for us, we have ordered special bodies from three leading builders of Paris (Kellner et Fils, Henry Binder and Bail Jeune Freres). We have also placed an extensive order with Holbrook of New York.

We only build in limited numbers. If you wish one of the new cars we should have your decision before long. This is particularly true with respect to closed cars, and our exclusive upholstering fabrics for them. A well known artist has been making selections from fabrics imported on our order. Early choice will insure the most attractive patterns which will not be duplicated.

THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA

BROOKLYN: I. S. Remson Mfg. Co., 1410 Bedford Ave.
NEWARK: Greene Motor Car Co., 90 Washington St.

61st Street, Next to Broadway

"What Will People Say?"

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TALK OF ACQUITTAL OF COLORADO GUARD

Ludlow Battle Verdict Returned in Hamrock Case but Not Made Public.

WILSON WON'T GO FURTHER

Wary of Lindsey's Project for Forced Federal Arbitration of Strike—Sees Ludlow Women.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, May 21.—The military court-martial, which tried Major Patrick J. Hamrock, who was in charge of the militia at the Ludlow battle with strikers when two women and eleven children were killed, made its finding today. The verdict will be kept secret until after Adjt. Gen. John Chase and Gov. Ammons have passed upon it.

Rumors gained circulation throughout the State today that the military commission's verdict was a complete "whitewash" for Hamrock. No member of the commission would comment on the rumors.

Immediately after the secret session at which the verdict was voted in the Hamrock case, the trial of six other officers was called, but Capt. Edward E. Carson of Troop A, who testified a few days ago that the tents were looted during the Ludlow fight and that he could not restrain the men under him, most of whom were mine guards, demanded a separate trial, and the demand was granted. The taking of testimony was begun immediately. Carson is charged with the same offenses for which Hamrock was tried—murder, arson, and larceny—the penalty on conviction being death.

In his demand for a separate trial, Carson said: "I stand on my rights. All these defendants are from Denver, but I'm from Las Animas County. The District Attorney down there is after my goat and I don't intend to take any chances by being tried with these other fellows. I demand a separate trial, and I am ready to go to trial immediately. I have as much right to a separate trial as Hamrock."

A movement to purchase the site of the destroyed Ludlow tent colony and erect a monument to the women and children who died in the battle of April 20 has been started by Robert G. Bolton, in charge of strike headquarters at Trinidad.

The Denver Chamber of Commerce to-day wired President Wilson that Judge Ben B. Lindsey did not represent the State of Colorado or its interests on his mission to Washington to try to end the strike. The message, which was adopted at a regular meeting of the Chamber, also declared that Lindsey was a prevaricator, and that his only object was to further his own political ambitions.

Almost simultaneously with the action of the Chamber of Commerce came a dispatch from Washington telling of Judge Lindsey's visit at the White House and saying that the President had held in his arms one of the orphans of the Ludlow disaster, while he led another by the hand. Judge Lindsey sent a telegram to a Denver newspaper declaring he had great hope that the President would find a way to end the industrial war.

The Real Estate Exchange of Denver also assailed Judge Lindsey today in resolutions for statements he was alleged to have made in regard to the coal strike. Both the Chamber of Commerce and the Real Estate Exchange have Gov. Ammons's chief advisors among their members, and both organizations are friendly to the coal corporations.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Intervention by the Federal Government to force an agreement between the mine owners and the miners in the Colorado coal fields was urged on President Wilson today by Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver and a delegation of Colorado women. It was indicated later that the President was willing to do everything within his constitutional power to bring peace in Colorado, but that he believed the State should solve the difficulty if possible.

Judge Lindsey announced that he planned to go later this week to New York with his party of women and make an effort to see John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and urge him to submit to arbitration the differences between the mine operators and the strikers. He declared that civil war practically existed in Colorado, and that something must be done.

President Wilson is understood to have told the delegation today that he was deeply concerned over the Colorado situation, and had no present intention of removing the Federal troops from the danger zone. He was inclined to think, however, that the State had it within its power to settle the strike without further Federal interference.

Judge Lindsey expressed to the President the belief that the Federal Government should order the mines in the strike districts closed and compel the operators to submit to arbitration. He took the position that the Federal Government already had been forced to restore peace and had full authority to go further and restore to Colorado full privileges of a republican form of government.

The President listened to Judge Lindsey and his associates with much interest. Mrs. Lindsey and Mrs. Lee Champion, wife of the Colorado District Judge, who has been on relief work in the strike districts, accompanied Judge Lindsey to the White House. Other members of the party were Mrs. Pearl Jolley, Mrs. Mary Petrucci, and Mrs. M. H. Thomas and her two children, Rachael and Olga, aged 4 and 6 years, who were under fire at Ludlow.

The women told President Wilson of their harrowing experiences. Three children of Mrs. Petrucci were killed at Ludlow. Although still in a nervous condition, she insisted on accompanying Judge Lindsey East that she might tell the President of the conditions in the mining districts.

KILL STATION AGENT.

Persons Living Nearby Hear Houghtaling Plead with Burglars.

Special to The New York Times.

TAPPAN, N. Y., May 21.—West Shore Railroad detectives hunted in automobiles and searched all trains along the railroad today for burglars who at 1:40 o'clock this morning killed Eugene Houghtaling, a young night station agent and telegraph operator of this place. The thieves shot Houghtaling as he pursued them into the village. They had stolen $18.81—all the money in the station cash drawer.

Houghtaling, who was 23 years old, had been night station agent here for a little more than a year. He came from New Baltimore, in Greene County, where his father and mother, Mrs. Frank Houghtaling, live. He was on duty at the station from 11 o'clock each night until 7 o'clock in the morning. A few minutes before 11 o'clock last night he left his room in a boarding house kept by Mrs. Frank Giffords and went to the station.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning Clarence Van Orden, a photo engraver, living on the main street of the village, about 200 yards east of the station, and William T. Forrest, an employe of the New York Telephone Company, living next door, were awakened by loud cries of "Stop thief!" in the street. A moment later they heard young Houghtaling cry out just in front of the Forrest home:

"Don't shoot! Don't shoot!"

There were three revolver shots and then all was quiet.

Mr. Forrest looked out of the window and saw a thickset man running down the road toward the station. In the dim light of the only street lamp in that part of the city of the village it was impossible to get a clear view of him.

PROSECUTOR IS DISPLACED.

Deputy Attorney General Will Try Men Accused by Queens Woman.

Deputy Attorney General William A. McQuaid, in charge of the Attorney General's office in Manhattan, was designated yesterday by Attorney General Thomas Carmody to supersede District Attorney Matthew J. Smith of Queens in charge of the trial of James Hefferan and Harry Scanlon for the alleged attack on Mrs. Clara Ellert in the Democratic Clubhouse in Long Island City. In an interview yesterday Mr. McQuaid said the case would be pushed to a speedy trial. He said he had filed his credentials with the Clerk of Queens County and would begin work just as soon as he received the papers.

News that a Deputy Attorney General had been appointed to try this case was received with satisfaction by Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, Chairman of the Queens County Committee of the Women's Suffrage Party, and her associates. It is proposed to have a committee of women attend the trial. Among the women selected by Mrs. Eno are Miss Eliza Macdonald of Flushing, a member of one of the wealthiest families in Queens; Mrs. Joseph Fitch, wife of Magistrate Fitch; Mrs. Delos Wilcox, Miss Josephine Newfins, Mrs. Thomas Shortell, Mrs. Richard Duyckink, Mrs. George A. Conable, Mrs. William L. Remsen, Mrs. Eugene Nelson, Mrs. Alfred Nelson, Mrs. Cora Perry Hamilton, and Mrs. Adele Linville.

Hefferan and Scanlon are now out under $2,000 bail each. Since his arrest on this charge it has been learned that on Dec. 10 last, eight days before the alleged assault in the clubhouse, Hefferan was put on six months' probation by Magistrate Conway on a charge of disorderly conduct.

FIND STEEL FRAUD IN PANAMA LOCKS

Grand Jury Recommends Prosecution of Five Officials of Carbon Steel Company.

INDICTMENTS UP TODAY

Men Accused of Supplying Inferior Material—Defective Locks Replaced, Washington Thinks.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 21.—An alleged fraud which, if substantiated, may rival the famous "blow hole" armor plate swindle of a few years ago, was brought to light here this afternoon, when the United States Grand Jury made a presentation recommending the indictment of five employes of the Carbon Steel Company on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Government in connection with steel furnished for the locks of the Panama Canal. The men involved are Samuel Wetmore, formerly Superintendent of the company; Dennis K. Bullens, metallurgist, and David J. Simpson, Henry Lutz, and James E. Lacey, all trusted employes and expert steel men. Two others, W. R. Warren and Fred Scholspeak, also employes of the company, are named, but the presentment recommended that no indictment be found against them because of valuable testimony given by them.

The presentment reads:

"That the above men named did, on Sept. 14, 1911, unlawfully and feloniously conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together with divers persons, to the Grand Jury unknown, knowingly, willingly, and corruptly to defraud the United States of America."

The Grand Jury requested that the court direct the United States District Attorney, E. Lowry Humes, to lay before it a bill for indictment giving more particulars of the alleged violations of the law by the men named.

According to the information contained in the presentment Supt. Wetmore and Bullens, with Lacy Lutz and Simpson, conspired to foist on to the Government an inferior grade of steel to be used in building several of the locks used in the canal. The steel furnished is alleged to have been of a very inferior quality with the exception of the ends of the beams and plates, which were tempered highly, so that when the Government Inspectors would chip a piece of metal from the ends for analysis they would obtain the highest grade of metal, while the balance of the beams and plates would be of low grade.

Mr. Humes said this afternoon that he would comply immediately with the order of the court and that the whole matter would be taken again before the Grand Jury tomorrow and indictments asked.

The steel furnished by the Carbon Steel Company, according to the information before the Grand Jury, made its use in the locks and gates unsafe. It was feared that the gates and locks said to contain this low-grade metal were likely to collapse at any time, endangering property and life.

When asked this evening about the charges, Charles McKnight, President of the Carbon Steel Company, said that he knew nothing about the matter. He admitted that he had heard of the presentment, and that his company had furnished a large quantity of steel for use in the gates and locks, but he could not tell offhand the approximate amount. He also said that if there had been any wrongdoing he did not know who had benefited by the fraud. Mr. McKnight promised a rigid investigation and a statement tomorrow. It was said that D. E. Corbett, former secretary of the company, was now in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Secretary Garrison said to-night that he did not know positively about the Panama locks involved in the Grand Jury proceedings at Pittsburgh. Major Boggs, the chief purchasing agent of the Panama Canal Commission, is out of the city.

The impression here is that the defects in the locks were discovered some time ago and the locks replaced.

How soldiers cross a bridge

"Rout step" is the command when troops approach a bridge—the men break rank and WALK across, instead of marching in regular cadence.

This is done because the vibration due to the rhythmic tramp of many feet endangers the bridge. If the tread of a company of men will shake a bridge, what a shaking-up each MAN must give himself!

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O'Sullivan's Heels cost but 50 cents a pair, attached. All shoemakers and shoe dealers will attach them to your shoes when you buy them, or at any other time. If you prefer, send us 35 cents in stamps and a tracing of your heel, and we will mail you a pair. O'Sullivan Rubber Co., 131 Hudson Street, New York.

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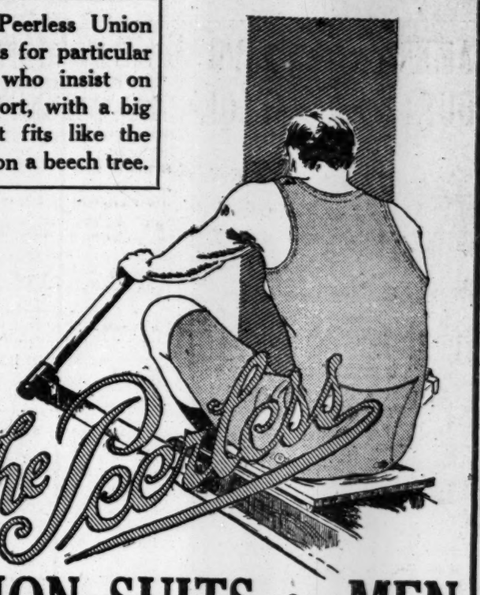

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Feminism and Religion

Owen Johnson in his discussion of feminism in next Sunday's New York Times foresees sweeping effects from the increasing number of women who he says are turning from religion. He calls it a second phase of agnosticism and compares the movement to the early days of the French Revolution.

A score of other magazine features of more than ordinary interest will make next Sunday's New York Times an exceptionally entertaining issue. Among these are the second paper on "The Trusts," by ex-President Taft; an account of Thomas Mott Osborne's experiences as a voluntary "convict," with his criticisms and recommendations; the second article on Russia by Kurt Aram, in which he tells how Russian officials fool their Czar; Sir William Willcocks's solution of our Mississippi flood problem; the President of the Argentine Republic on the Monroe Doctrine, which, he says, we stretch to suit our own ends; why Lamar and Lehmann were chosen as Peace Delegates; and a description by Mrs. Rogers Watts of how the ancient Greeks acquired the secret of an extraordinary control of the body.

"We are creating a cheap American aristocracy" is a statement by Irving Bacheller in a delightfully refreshing page interview. Don't miss this page feature.

Every reader of The New York Times will receive next Sunday a copy of a famous painting by Hans Koberstein, entitled "The Son." Mr. Koberstein is a German artist, whose work is found in many of the leading galleries of Europe. This painting was chosen for its human-interest story. The copy is reproduced by the new process of art printing recently installed by The New York Times.

Order today for next Sunday.

BRITISH, METROPOLITAN AND WOMEN'S GOLF---LOCAL LAWN TENNIS

AMERICANS ALL PUT OUT OF BRITISH GOLF

Evans and Weber Last of Ten Invaders to be Defeated at Sandwich.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 21.—With the defeat of Charles W. Evans, Jr., of Chicago and Harold Weber of Toledo today America's hopes of winning the British amateur golf championship disappeared. The tournament has provided many sensations, and the biggest of them all was C. B. MacFarlane's remarkable victory over Evans. Nobody could have lived against MacFarlane's putting, which can be best described as uncanny. His score of 31 for the first nine holes broke all records for the St. George's course, and yet it took six strokes for the fourth hole. H. D. Gillies yesterday did the same half in 32, while Hezlet to-day returned a score of 33. MacFarlane got five threes at holes which were 396, 250, 490, 210, and 410 yards long respectively, and he also had a two at the 160 yards hole.

Evans reached the turn in 37, but he was 5 down at that point, being simply overwhelmed, Evans sustained his first blow at the opening hole, where both men made perfect shots. Evans just failed to hole an eight-foot putt for 3. At the fifth hole MacFarlane was 2 up. He got down a ten-yard putt for 2 at the sixth. After Evans had laid his teeshot three yards from the pin. The American was so taken aback that he missed a putt for a 2 which he might have holed in normal circumstances.

MacFarlane holed out from twenty-five yards for 3 at the seventh, and from four yards for another 3 at the ninth. He did the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth holes in 2, 3, 3, and 3, which was a streak of brilliancy against which nobody could have stood. From this point, however, MacFarlane fell away. He missed tee shots at the thirteenth, and fourteenth, took three putts at the fifteenth, but the American, who finished pluckily in spite of the hopelessness of his position, could not possibly make up the leeway. He was 3 down at the fifteenth. At the short sixteenth hole, which he had previously been playing well, he bunkered and lost the hole and with it the match.

It will be a long time before Evans forgets his experience of the outward journey, during which he was playing holes quite steadily and losing them in profusion to the uncanny short game of his rival.

MacFarlane was quite off his game when later in the day he met Martin Smith in the fifth round, and missed several drives, finally being beaten by 2 up.

Harold Weber met defeat at the hands of Capt. Cecil Hutcheson, who led all the way and won by 6 and 4. Hutcheson in turn had his colors lowered in the fifth round by N. P. Hunter, who scored a one-hole victory.

The day was full of surprises, as Harold H. Hilton lost to the British champion, Edward Blackwood, by 2 and 1 in the fourth round through his poor short game, and Blackwell went down in the fifth round before L. A. Phillips after the game had been taken to the nineteenth green. Gillies also was knocked out, but John Graham, who is one of the strongest favorites, is among the sixteen survivors.

Tubbs, who defeated Francis Ouimet, the American open champion, was beaten in the fourth round by H. C. Ellis. The latter was beaten in the fifth round by Graham, who is the only player now left in who has ever got as far as the semi-final in the championship.

Miss Krug Wins Women's Golf.

Miss Louise F. Krug of Englewood signalized her first appearance of the season in the one-day tournaments of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association at the Piping Rock Club yesterday by winning the gross prize with a score of 101. The net award went to Mrs. Joseph Davis of Nassau, for her effort of 104—11—93. The summary:

Name and Club.	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, Nassau	104	11	93
Miss Louise F. Krug, Englewood	101	6	95
Mrs. Runyon, Nassau	108	11	97
Miss G. Allaire, Fox Hills	122	25	97
Mrs. Sickel, Englewood	122	25	97
Miss E. Marcus, Montclair	103	6	97
Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, Mahopac	105	7	98
Miss E. Spears, Morris County	113	15	98
Mrs. J. R. Taylor, Siwanoy	128	25	98
Mrs. N. P. Taylor, Hackensack	113	14	99
Mrs. L. W. Waterhouse, Hackensack	123	22	101
Mrs. Tappin Fairchild, Greenwich	116	15	101
Mrs. Donald G. Geddes, Nassau	108	6	102
Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Knollwood	105	3	102
Mrs. Walter Perry, Baltusrol	107	5	102
Miss Wight, Ardsley	111	9	102
Mrs. H. J. Bartholomae, Ardsley	122	18	104
Mrs. J. F. Boyle, Richmond County	130	25	105
Miss Julia Bredt, Essex County	117	12	105
Mrs. J. E. Faber, Richmond County	124	18	106
Mrs. R. C. Brown, Wykagyl	122	15	107
Mrs. L. Wager, Haworth	123	15	108
Mrs. C. H. Dickinson, Mahopac	128	20	108
Mrs. N. H. Busey, Wykagyl	129	12	117

TEAM MATCH.

Englewood.		Nassau.	
Mrs. L. Swift	1	Miss L. B. Hyde	0
Miss Louise Krug	1	Mrs. D. G. Geddes	0
Mrs. M. D. Paterson	0	Mrs. Runyon	1
Miss P. Schwarzwaelder	1	Mrs. J. E. Davis	0
Total	3	Total	1

Match play summary—Mrs. Swift beat Miss Hyde by default; Miss Krug beat Mrs. Geddes, 2 and 1; Mrs. Runyon beat Mrs. Paterson, 3 and 2; Miss Schwarzwaelder beat Mrs. Davis, 1 up.

TRAVIS AND KIRKBY WIN TWO ROUNDS

Some Good Golfers Eliminated in Metropolitan Championship Match Play.

Several good golfers fell by the wayside in the first and second rounds of match play in the metropolitan amateur golf championship yesterday over the links of the Englewood Country Club. Not that the favorites, Walter J. Travis and Oswald Kirkby, did not win, but in the elimination process many hard matches were fought.

Being on opposite sides of the draw, the greatest interest centred in the playing of Kirkby and Travis. Kirkby's first opponent was B. F. Reinmund of the home club, and it was an easy matter for the former New Jersey titleholder to come out ahead, 5 up and 4 to play. In the afternoon, however, he found himself confronted with a far different proposition in Charles E. Van Vleck, Jr., of Baltusrol. The match went to the nineteenth green, and was easily the best fought of the principal contests.

Travis had little difficulty in either of his matches, first disposing of James M. Rhett of Garden City, 2 up and 1 to play, then brushing aside Gardiner W. White of Flushing, 3 and 2. In both cases Travis was down in playing the early holes, but after the turn he went along smoothly. Travis played great golf.

Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich fell an easy victim to Van Vleck, the margin being 5 and 4. Charles H. Brown of St. Andrews, former Hudson River champion, gave Max R. Marston of Baltusrol a few uncomfortable moments. In fact, Brown was one up at the turn, but Marston ultimately won on the last green. Arden M. Robbins of Garden City fell before Charles Hitchcock, Jr., of Fox Hills, and Hitchcock, in turn, had to give way to Findlay S. Douglas, a former national and metropolitan champion.

Third round matches will be in order this morning, with the semi-final contests this afternoon. Kirkby has to deal with Marston, Douglas meets Tiffany, Platt plays Travis, and Webb clashes with Brokaw. The summary:

Championship Division.—First Round—Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, beat B. F. Reinmund, Englewood, 5 and 4; Charles E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, beat Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich, 5 and 4; L. M. Richmond, Oakland, beat William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Baltusrol, 1 up (19 holes); Max R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat Charles Brown, St. Andrew's, 1 up; Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Fox Hills, beat Arden M. Robbins, Garden City, 5 and 4; Findlay S. Douglas, Apawamis, beat Oliver Perrin, National Links, 4 and 3; Gilman P. Tiffany, Powelton, beat C. V. Benton, Saegkill, 3 and 1; E. Mortimer Barnes, Englewood, beat Clifford A. Dunning, Nassau, 2 up; R. F. Mundy, Ardsley, beat Harold A. Downey, Apawamis, 4 and 3; Percy Platt, New York Golf, beat H. Grantland Rice, Englewood, 3 and 2; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, beat James R. Hyde, South Shore, 1 up; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat J. M. Rhett, Garden City, 2 and 1; Roy D. Webb, Englewood, beat August F. Kammer, Fox Hills, 1 up; Thomas D. Conroy, Fox Hills, beat Chisholm Beach, Fox Hills, 2 up; George T. Brokaw, Garden City, beat G. F. Kohler, Ridgewood, 2 and 1; Dwight Partridge, Bedford, beat Ralph Carroll, Knollwood, 3 and 2.

Second Round—Kirkby beat Van Vleck, 1 up (19 holes); Marston beat Richmond, 5 and 3; Douglas beat Hitchcock, 4 and 3; Tiffany beat Barnes, 4 and 2; Platt beat Mundy, 4 and 2; Travis beat White, 3 and 2; Webb beat Conroy, 3 and 2; Brokaw beat Partridge, 2 and 1.

Consolation.—First Round—Kerr beat Reinmund, 3 and 1; Brown beat Morgan by default; Robbins beat Perrin, 1 up; Benton beat Dunning, 2 and 1; Rice beat Downey, 3 and 1; Hyde beat Rhett by default; Kammer beat Beach, 2 and 1; Kohler beat Carroll, 3 and 1.

Third Sixteen.—First Round—Edward P. Rogers, National Links, beat S. McHie, Englewood, 1 up, (20 holes;) Frederick Snare, Englewood, beat A. W. Maine, Jr., Hackensack, 3 and 2; Winthrop Sayer, Englewood, beat William W. Pell, Nassau, by default; Devereux Lord, Haworth, beat W. T. Glenney, Plainfield, 5 and 4; H. A. Steiner, Inwood, beat A. M. Reid, St. Andrew's, by default; Robert C. Watson, National Links, beat A. F. Milligan, Baltusrol, 1 up; W. F. Purcell, New York Golf, beat C. P. Eddy, Arcola, 6 and 5; A. P. Palmer, Fox Hills, beat Aymar Embury, 2d, Englewood, 1 up.

Second Round—Snare beat Rogers, 6 and 4; Lord beat Sayer, 2 and 1; Watson beat Steiner, 6 and 4; Purcell beat Palmer, 2 and 1.

Fourth Sixteen.—First Round—H. M. Coxe, Englewood, beat Frank Barton, Dyker Meadow, 3 and 2; Howard F. Whitney, Nassau, beat C. B. Macdonald, National Links, 4 and 3; A. C. Travis, Englewood, beat A. L. Norris, Rockaway, 4 and 3; W. L. Pierce, Jr., Englewood, beat C. G. Comstock, Sleepy Hollow, 1 up; James A. Tyng, Baltusrol, beat C. V. Meserole, Englewood, 2 and 1; H. V. Gaines, Wykagyl, beat W. S. Crow, Soarsdale, 6 and 5; J. W. Escher, Englewood, beat W. W. White, Englewood, 6 and 5; W. W. Taylor, Fox Hills, beat W. F. Ladd, Rockaway, 3 and 2.

Second Round—Coxe beat Whitney, 3 and 2; Travis beat Pierce, 4 and 3; Gaines beat Tyng, 1 up, (20 holes;) Taylor beat Escher, 1 up.

GOOD TENNIS BY WOMEN.

Three Set Matches the Order in Pelham Invitation Tournament.

Miss Marie Wagner, the national indoor lawn tennis champion, scored a straight set victory over Mrs. Edward Raymond in the second round of the Pelham Country Club invitation tournament yesterday and advanced to the semi-final round. The survivors in the same round with Miss Wagner are Miss Evelyn Sears, Mrs. Marshall McLean, and Miss Elizabeth Moore, four of the best players in the East, and good tennis should be the order until the finish of the tournament.

In the women's invitation doubles three matches were decided, all of which went to three sets. The best match was that of Mrs. T. F. Weaver and Mrs. E. C. Bunce against Mrs. Charles M. Beard and Mrs. Edward Cassebeer. The first two sets were very close and the latter pair had several chances to win out after capturing the first set, but Mrs. Weaver and Miss Bunce rallied and by taking the second set, 10—8, made the sets one all. The third and deciding set was quickly disposed of, Mrs. Weaver and Miss Bunce failing to win a game. The summary:

Women's Invitation Singles.—Second Round—Miss Evelyn Sears defeated Mrs. Bishop, 6—3, 6—3; Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss Edith Rotch, 4—6, 13—11, 6—3; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. Edward Raymond, 7—5, 6—1; Miss Elizabeth Moore defeated Mrs. Edward Cassebeer, 6—4, 6—4.

Women's Invitation Doubles.—First Round—Miss Elizabeth Moore and Miss Wall won by default.

Second Round—Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Cushman defeated Miss Elizabeth Moore and Miss Wall, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4; Miss Edna Wildey and Mrs. Natalie Farley defeated Miss Evelyn Sears and Miss Edith Rotch, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2; Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Miss E. C. Bunce defeated Mrs. Charles N. Beard and Mrs. Edward Cassebeer, 4—6, 10—8, 6—0.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Edith Handy and George T. Adee won by default.

Second Round—Miss Edna Wildey and Mr. Leonard defeated Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Lyle E. Mahan, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5; Miss Edith Rotch and Mr. Beard defeated Mrs. Edward Cassebeer and partner, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. Meyers and Mr. Robinson defeated Miss Elizabeth Bunce and G. Cappelle, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5.

Other Sporting News on Page 14.

Equitable space is *a la carte*, not *table d'hote*

When a man dines *a la carte* he pays for what he eats—when he dines on the *table d'hote* plan, he pays also for what he omits.

Many a building is compelled to serve its space on the *table d'hote* basis, with the result that an incoming tenant has no alternative but to take what is given to him and pay for it without regard to the space which he has no use for, or which he could not use if he had, owing to its impracticable arrangement.

No such unfair and unprofitable condition of affairs obtains in the experience of Equitable tenants.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

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Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

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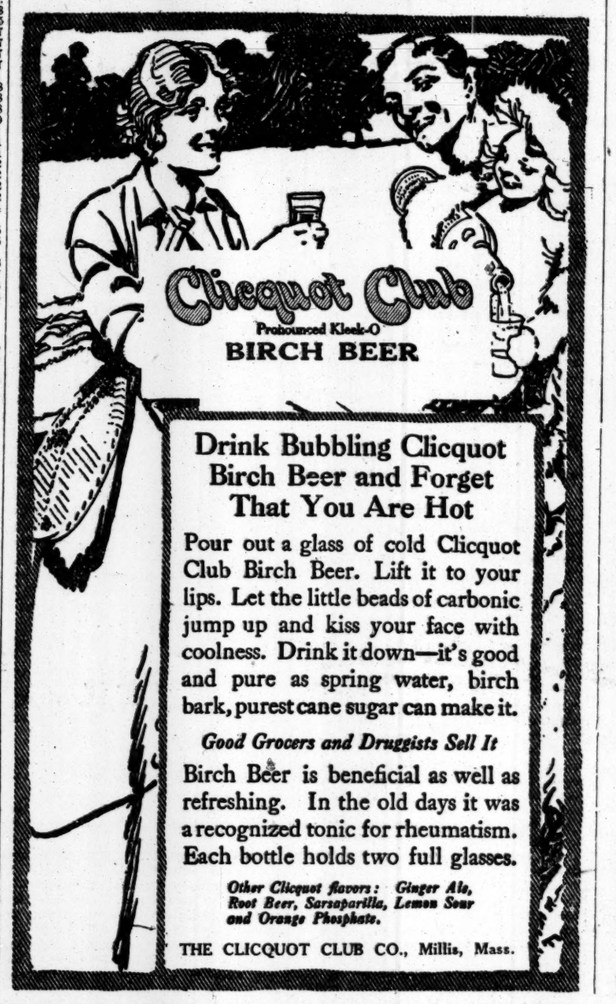
Budweiser
Means Moderation



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Pour out a glass of cold Clicquot Club Birch Beer. Lift it to your lips. Let the little beads of carbonic jump up and kiss your face with coolness. Drink it down—it's good and pure as spring water, birch bark, purest cane sugar can make it.

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Broadway at 10th	6th Ave. at 21st St.	NEWARK, N. J.	JERSEY CITY
Broadway at 27th	14th St. at 3d Ave.	825 Broad St.	108 Newark Ave.
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Mahogany or oak

Remarkable Pictures

Next Sunday in

The New York Times

The Picture Section of next Sunday's Times will be particularly interesting. Col. Roosevelt did not reach New York until late on Tuesday afternoon. No other similar illustrated paper or section in the world could have obtained a photograph of him and published it in its issue of the following Sunday's paper. Yet the Picture Section will contain a perfect photograph of the Colonel taken that afternoon, showing him leaning on his stick, the first cane he ever carried in his life.

Other pictures include a new and striking photograph of Vesuvius, now active and menacing; of Mrs. Charles S. Whitman in a flying boat, a touching scene of a returned United States sailor welcomed by his family, of President Wilson speaking with animated gesture at the Barry statue unveiling, of "Mrs. Murphy" and her baby hippo, and several particularly attractive photographs of society girls and children as waitresses and chefs at a Roman feast.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1914.

WHAT THEY TOLD HIM.

There is no authoritative statement of what Mr. ROOSEVELT's comrades and political advisers told him at Sagamore Hill, but any one who has watched the currents of political opinion and sentiment, such as they have been, since the explorer's departure for his final "great physical effort," can make a guess more than plausible as to the facts that were presented for his reflection.

First, there is the unquestionable decline of the active Progressive movement which seems to have culminated in the practical disappearance of the Progressive organization in the one great State that was carried in 1912. However Mr. PINCHOT or Mr. FLINN can have explained this fact, a fact it remains, and one of prime importance to Mr. ROOSEVELT's future plans. Second, there is the corresponding increase in energy and effectiveness of the regular Republican organization, which also finds its most impressive demonstration in the easy triumph of PENROSE and Penrosism in Pennsylvania. Here, too, there will be explanation, but the fact will remain that the pet policy of the Progressives, the direct popular primary, has resulted, in the first serious trial of it, in reinforcing the machine, and making it substantially more independent of the Progressive opposition with which it is menaced. Third, there is the evidence of a drift of the conservative element which supported Mr. WILSON in 1912 away from the Democratic Party on account of the extreme radicalism of the majority in Congress. And this radicalism is precisely that which Mr ROOSEVELT has urged, precisely that which the conservatives feared in his movement.

Here is a combination of forces, the resultant of which is obviously unfavorable to the revival and extension of the remarkable campaign of two years ago. It will give to Mr. ROOSEVELT ample food for study and analysis during the leisure of his voyages to and from Spain and the month he will afterward have before he begins—if he does begin—his across-the-continent speechmaking raid. There are larger possibilities looming on the horizon which may make all these matters seem relatively unimportant, but they are not such as Mr. ROOSEVELT is particularly concerned with.

THE EXTRA SESSION'S CLOSE.

Perhaps it was asking too much of a Democratic Senate that exonerated Senator STILWELL, whom a Judge and jury later sent to Sing Sing, to consent to the appropriation of $40,000 for the Sullivan Graft Investigating Committee. It is not necessary to speculate whether some of the Senators feared that the Sullivan Committee would use the money in amassing evidence against them. It is certain that the committee would have attacked men who have contributed to the State Democratic campaign funds and their collectors. Tammany legislators know what to do when asked to support such investigation.

The Senators could count, too, on the Republican Assembly's rejecting their proposal to reform the system of road construction and maintenance on which both party organizations have fed. So far as this Legislature was concerned, the second bond issue of $50,000,000 might go after the first into the pockets of grafting contractors and of political sandbaggers of the contractors.

Gov. GLYNN knew, of course, that the fatal omissions in the direct primary law would not be rectified with the consent of the Senate. But he would have done his duty if, nevertheless, he had sent an urgency message to amend them. He will be accused, and with reason, of being a party to the inevitable breakdown of this law next Fall, when the bosses will have undisputed control of the primaries, unpoliced by rival watchers, and without means provided for identifying voters. In the next elections the colonizing of voters will proceed under the definition of residence as "any place of stay." Gov. GLYNN's opportunity to protest officially against this sinister provision has passed.

Neither the Legislature nor the Governor could have better pleased Mr. MURPHY. But the Sullivan Graft Committee will proceed with its work, supported by private funds, as the Lexow Committee was supported in 1894. Clothed with sweeping powers, all the manoeuvres of boss-controlled legislators and of bosses manipulating the election machinery cannot baffle its action. The little good that Gov. GLYNN has done in keeping the State appropriations within its income has been accomplished in defiance of the two greedy houses, who in their quarrel over the retention of two useless departments have sought nothing but factional advantage. The Legislature has ill served the State. The highways and canals are still a prey to looters. But before millions more are wasted or stolen the looters may be caught.

THE VATERLAND.

The great steamship Vaterland of the Hamburg-American Line, which finished her first voyage in this port yesterday, represents the latest word in marine architecture, and is such a notable triumph of German engineering and construction, industry and commercial enterprise as to justify international tributes. The mere size of the Vaterland need not so greatly astonish us. It is the biggest boat afloat, and the breadth of its beam exceeds by ten feet the length of the ship in which COLUMBUS discovered America 422 years ago. But there are to be bigger boats than the Vaterland, as she is bigger than the Imperator, which was the marvel of Atlantic transportation last year. The wonder is rather in the perfection of the ship, her capacity to so far outdo the speed she was originally contracted to make, the absolute certainty of her steering machinery, guided not by one but by twin gyroscopic compasses, by means of which the course of the boat can be kept on a geometrically straight line. It is worth remembering that a ship's compass of old cost about $50, while the cost of the compasses of the Vaterland exceeds $22,000. This, however, is a small item in the total of $10,000,000 which is the value of the new vessel.

The appliances for safety on the Vaterland are perfect, too. Her strong outer shell is eight feet from her inner shell, and stanchly braced, and there is every provision for the rescue, in an emergency, of about 4,000 passengers and crew of more than 1,200 which the ship is designed to carry. The emergency is not likely ever to arise under the command of Commodore RUSER. The first voyage of the Vaterland was without a mishap. An average of 63,000 horse power was developed, while the average speed was 23.19 knots. For four hours during the voyage her speed was 26.5 knots and her horse power development 67,000. As the maximum power is 90,000, there is a margin of 33,000 which might be used if occasion required it. This speed and power associated for a weight of 58,000 tons may give us an idea of the quality of the ocean giant built by Germans for the service of this port, a mighty engine for the development of commerce and the promotion of peace. The Vaterland cost less than a superdreadnought, and should be much more valuable to mankind. At the beginning of her career she fulfills all the promises made for her. She has more than the speed, the safety, the comfort that were expected. The pipes connecting her funnels with the monster stacks being placed at the sides of the ship, her decks surpass in extent those of any other vessel afloat.

Hearty congratulations are due to the German people for this new symbol of peace and industrial prosperity. No subsidy promoted the construction of the Vaterland; she is not an outgrowth of special privilege. She fairly represents the genius of the German people, their enterprise and thrift, their determination to do in the best way possible whatever is worth doing. It is a pity that a saucy tug towing a heavy barge got between the new steamship and her dock yesterday just as she was turning in, and delayed the landing, but that is not likely to happen again.

GOLF PHILOSOPHY.

The gallant American ten have been "eliminated," slaughtered to make a British holiday. They have not golfed in vain, for they have shown that Americans are good losers. There has not been a wrangle or a scandal or an excuse to the entire process, and OUIMET even seemed to like it. Next to seeing them win, their countrymen like to see them lose like that. Soon we shall see how the British poloists emulate the example, and it may be hoped that we shall temper the bitterness of the defeat which we hope for by moderating our exultation. That may be counting our chickens before we have hatched them, and, sticking to golf, it may be said that the surprises of this contest supply the one thing lacking to make golf tolerable to duffers with the clubs.

So long as it was a demonstration that if the ball was struck right it would fly right it also was a demonstration that the man who was beaten was an inferior. That puts golf into the same class with chess, a form of hard labor tolerable only to those who excel at it. What golf has needed to make it truly popular was something like the fall of cards on a deal, so that a man might blame something besides himself for his inferiority. No man is to blame for his luck, and millions—thousands anyway—will take to golf as soon as they can imitate OUIMET and take a beating as a mere "rub of the green," and not a grouch to be cherished for years and laid up as a grievance against the man who outplayed you. Nobody knows this year who will win the Blue Ribbon of the Greens, but it is sure that it cannot be any of the certainties, from either side of the ocean. The British and the American champions alike succumbed to unknowns, comparatively, the favorites are all vanquished, and the field is having it all its own way. It is indeed shown to be the people's game, with an almost equal chance for the caddy or the champion on the caddy's day. Any man may hope for good luck as well as blame his bad luck on something or somebody else. No man—it may be argued—ever holed out in one except by luck, and why may not luck come to one man as well as another? So golf may be played by all, the universal duffer as well as the few and fit, and the game will be glorious for its uncertainties, so long as the golfer hopes. As a teacher of hope to the hindmost, and caution to the prideful, this year's contests leave nothing to be desired, and probably never to be surpassed.

UNCERTAINTY.

The best possible outcome of the conference at Niagara Falls would be the pacification of Mexico and the establishment of a stable Government in that republic through the good offices of the three great South American republics, whose people are kindred to the Mexicans and have their confidence. Brazil, Argentina, and Chile have successfully solved their own internal problems, they have overcome many perplexities of Government similar to those which trouble Mexico. To be sure, the responsibilities of the United States in regard to its nearest neighbor on the south are many and annoying and are not to be shirked. But we cannot hope to occupy Mexican territory with armed forces for any great length of time without precipitating war.

We can bear our part in the present conferences and we can hold Vera Cruz and keep our warships on the Mexican coast until HUERTA's misrule is a thing of the past, and there is some form of Provisional Government established at the capital to justify our withdrawal. But if President WILSON is correctly quoted in a report of an interview with him, since our movement on Vera Cruz, published in The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia, and we have no reason to doubt the absolute veracity of this report, it is not his intention to remove his troops until a permanent peace, on terms which meet Mr. WILSON's approval, is secured, the agrarian problem is in the way of solution, the rule of the people and not the "aristocrats" or "vested interests" is assured, and a Government established which he feels he can recognize. The President is quoted as saying:

> If we are to go in there, restore order and immediately get out, and invite a repetition of conflict similar to that which is in progress now, we had better have remained out.

He denies that we have any idea of aggrandizing ourselves in Mexican conquest; he hopes to prove to Mexico and to the world that our "friendship is disinterested." But he favors a course that can mean only a protracted war. The Mexicans do not trust our protestations of friendship, and they will not be inclined to accept them gratefully at the bayonet's point. Either our military operations in Mexico are to be quickly ended after the Government succeeding HUERTA has given ample assurance that all just foreign claims will be settled, or we are going to make war on the whole Mexican people. We may not call it war, but war it will be.

This the President does not desire. He does not want war at all. But troops and guns and the occupation of cities mean war. And we cannot successfully dictate to Mexico what sort of a Government it is going to have, how it is going to choose it, and what manner of laws shall be made, unless we are prepared to back up the dictation with the sword. That might be an effective course to take, but it is not the course the Administration has led us to expect. Hence the uncertainty which prevails in regard to the Mexican situation. If we must have war, let us have it, openly and frankly, and call it by its right name. But if we are not going to have war let us, at least, avoid both national self-delusion and entangling alliances with Mexican party leaders. Mr. WILSON has strong faith in the ability of the Mexicans to govern themselves with the right sort of Government. So have the Mexicans. Let them get it for themselves, with such intelligent aid and advice as their South American neighbors can give them. There has been abundant proof in the last month that the people of this country do not want to go to war with Mexico.

GOODS IMPORTS: GOLD EXPORTS.

Something too much is made of the influence of the new tariff upon current events. Among its alleged misdeeds is responsibility for the exports of gold. It is impossible to deny that imports have swollen, that being the precise thing intended to be allowed by the reduction of the customs duties. But that is far from being the only or chief factor in the balance of trade situation. Imports have increased less than exports have shrunk, and less than the decrease in exports due to the agricultural shortage alone. If the year had been one of large agricultural exports it may be that there would have been neither an excess of imports nor exports of gold. In fact, that is the promise of the moment for this time next year, although then the same tariff will be in effect. It is characteristic of trade largely agricultural that it fluctuates more according to the weather than according to trade. That is the chief reason why our trade shows greater fluctuations than that of nations whose trade depends more on the factory and less upon the soil.

There is another specific influence which must receive its due share, and which is hardly noticed. The Treasury's deficit is injecting money into the circulation where there is no use for it. The injection is in gold largely, and for gold our expiring banking system has little use, far less than in countries which know how to make it the basis of credit. Naturally such countries have more use for gold than ourselves, and welcome it when our banks give it the cold shoulder. The circulation of the country is now $3,476,000,000, against $3,354,000,000 May 1 last year. The gold in circulation now is $1,732,000,000 against $1,601,000,000 in 1913. Why should we not export gold, especially when there is a balance of gold imports over gold exports of $13,616,143 for the ten elapsed months of the fiscal year? The excess of imports of goods and of exports of gold for April is rather a chance occurrence than a portent. Its relation to the new tariff is less interesting or important than its relation to the new and old banking systems. As we are, the exports of gold relate to trade rather than to banking, and our trade is much a matter of the weather. As we hope to be, the movements of gold will be related more closely to banking and trade than to agriculture, and will have a larger interest for students than for speculators in either crops or stocks.

When honorable Senators draw inferences regarding tariff effects from the experiences of a single month, and with only a partial survey of the situation, it is time to counsel caution and common sense. Tariffs ought not to be altered because single crops are good or bad, because trade demands stability. Gold exports ought not to cause fright when they are abnormally fostered by conditions approaching an unregretted end. We have had high prosperity with worse tariffs, and we soon shall have a banking system which will lessen the tendency to export gold, and which will minimize the effects of such exports when they do occur, as sometimes it is well that they should occur. It is the politicians who are in hysteria over the present conditions, not the economists or the bankers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Extinct" Is Hardly the Right Word.

In commenting mournfully on the determination of the Earl of PEMBROKE to escape death duties by selling his library, The Morning Post of London says: "The race of book buyers, like that of picture buyers, in this country being seemingly extinct, there is only too much reason to fear that many, if not all, of the Wilton House rare books will follow those of Chatsworth across the Atlantic."

The cousinly implication that to lose the treasures to us makes a bad matter distinctly worse is not a necessary one, though plausible, but those of us who find it in the statement will nowadays be only amused. More important is The Post's accusation, evidently intended to be severe, that Englishmen have stopped buying books and pictures.

Those against whom it is directed might well plead "not guilty as charged." They could also go on and say that while the treasures under consideration could be acquired for something like what might be called their intrinsic value, and could be kept at a moderate loss in interest and taxes, the English collectors showed no lack of appreciation, as the libraries and galleries in many great houses conclusively prove. But times have changed with the appearance of collectors, usually American, who put a new and vastly increased estimate on the money worth of rarity and historic association—an estimate in some cases perhaps less closely connected with aesthetic sensitiveness than with the possession of fortunes so enormous and so quickly and easily acquired that desires can be satisfied with little or no counting of cost.

It may be, therefore, that not the extinction of a class, but the practical common sense of its members, has withdrawn it from competition in a market where the prices seem excessive, not to say absurd. This theory would fit particularly well when applied to such books as those which make the Wilton House library famous. Interesting all of them and beautiful some of them unquestionably are, but it is much more as curios than as literature that their appeal is made, and of readers, in the ordinary significance of that word, not one of them will ever have another, or deserve to. They are worth, of course, whatever anybody chooses to pay for them, but the Englishmen can smile tolerantly when scolded because they put what they consider a reasonable limit on what they will give for such treasures.

Imagination Did All the Poisoning.

To the latest tale of a "poisoned needle" a medical correspondent presented yesterday the entirely conclusive refutation that no drug known to science would have, if hypodermically injected, the practically instantaneous effects described in this as in all the similar stories. We happen to know, however, that the heroine of this particular adventure really was wounded between the shoulders by somebody with something, exactly as she said, and no doubt the consequences were exactly those which she described. Her narrative was printed, not under the impression that it confirmed the "poisoned needle" theory, but as illustrating the potency of a strong suggestion acting on a vivid imagination in the way of producing an honest illusion.

The chances are that the young woman's little wound was inflicted quite accidentally by a hurrying fellow-passenger, probably a woman, as she thinks, since feminine clothing is said to involve the wearing of many pins and that of men doesn't. About the only chance that the attack was intentional lies in the possibility that pain thus produced might lead to the dropping of a more or less valuable handbag and so facilitate its acquisition by the assailant or a confederate. The execution of such a scheme would not involve the use of any poison, mysterious or familiar, and its success would be considerably increased by the preparatory fears recently aroused in many feminine minds by the yarns about hollow needles used for much darker purposes than that of theft.

This, however, is only a wild guess, for there is no evidence that such a robbery was ever committed or attempted. The danger is thinkable rather than credible. That of the narcotic-bearing needle can be dismissed as negligible. Not only is there no drug of action prompt enough to be useful for any imaginable end of the criminal sort, but the giving of a hypodermic injection is a delicate and somewhat difficult operation, not to be accomplished by a hasty jab through the clothing at a spot selected almost by chance. A pin prick more or less severe could, of course, thus be inflicted, but it would be more likely to be accidental than malicious, and more likely to be malicious than part of a purse-snatching plot. Thieves are not fond of making their presence known in a way sure to cause instant excitement and loud outcries.

Older Than When Lots Younger.

To explain why he undertook a journey as difficult and dangerous as that through the Amazon Valley, Col. ROOSEVELT says he realized that if he were to do anything real and big in the line of exploration it was time for him to be about it. Then he added, characteristically, "Perhaps I had passed the age a little—but I put it through."

Of course we all know that the Colonel has been engaged in assorted activities for not a few years, during which he hasn't been growing younger, any more than have we who have watched him with mingled emotions but unwearying interest. It is as hard now as ever, nevertheless, to think of him as an old, or even an elderly, man. Like that other grandfather with whom he has so often been compared, the Kaiser, he has carried the impression of youth well along into middle life. But for both the inexorable piling up of Summers and Winters is going on, and it is a little late for either of them to attempt tasks that demand all the vigor and recuperative power of the third decade.

But the Colonel did "put it through," in spite of fever and wounds and semi-starvation. He has his great river safely bagged, and further fun in prospect is when he comes to answering those who have been rash enough to question the reality of his latest achievement. Also, his own confidence in his complete restoration to health will be shared by the rest of us. Still, it is time for him to begin to be careful. Not too careful, of course, but careful enough.

RAILWAY MAIL PAY

Has Decreased Since 1907, Though Postal Revenues Are Higher.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are engaged in something very like war in Mexico for the purpose of compelling them in that benighted land to observe their constitution, while some constitutional (or unconstitutional) madness keeps us from observing our own, at least in the section that prohibits the Government from taking private property for public use without just compensation. It is the old parable of the mote and the beam, and the occasion is the parcel post robbery, by which the juice is squeezed out of the railroad orange, or lemon, and the dry skin left for the railroad owners.

The latest and quite uncontradicted figures given out in the matter show that the postal revenues in 1907 were $183,500,000 and in 1912 they were $246,750,000, an increase of over one-third. But the railway mail pay was $51,000,000 in 1907 and only $50,700,000 in 1912. The railways, whose services alone enable the Post Office to carry on its business, were actually paid less for enabling the Government to increase its revenues $63,000,000—yet no deep sound of public indignation at the robbery has yet struck like a rising knell to the robbers and the robbery.

So profitable did it seem to the Government to conduct this sort of business where might makes right, that it must needs go into the express business, and by successive steps raise the allowable weight of packages, till on Jan. 1, 1914, it reached fifty pounds. Benevolence went a step further, and decreased the rates on parcel post, but provided not one cent of extra compensation for all the extra work thus invited and cast on the railroads.

ROBERT P. GREEN.
New York, May 20, 1914.

Early Walks in the Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The brief but beautiful Spring season is rapidly passing over. How many people have enjoyed what only Spring has to offer? (I do not mean, of course, a stroll along Fifth Avenue in the Easter parade or some equally inane pastime.) How many people have gone out to the country to witness and feel the change from desolate Winter to charming Spring? Alas, how few!

There are several parks in New York City which are giving abundant evidence of a bountiful nature, but so far as I have observed they are visited by comparatively few who go with the idea of admiring the beautiful.

I am a regular visitor to Bronx Park; my visits there have become part of my religion. To see this park at its best I have found it wise to go in the morning while the air is still cool and fragrant with the aroma of fresh foliage and new pine shoots. This has necessitated rising somewhat earlier, but I have felt better throughout the day for my early walk in the woods.

J. H. J.
New York, May 20, 1914.

Women Voters of Colorado.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All honor to the women who succeeded in stopping the slaughter in the coal fields of Colorado, as stated by Alice Stone Blackwell in a letter published in THE TIMES recently. But may I ask if she is quite correct in attributing their success to their influence as voters, and not simply as women.

If, as has been predicted from many suffrage rostrums, better conditions must prevail when women vote, why is it that in a State where they have voted for more than 20 years the conditions that produced this awful slaughter have been allowed to exist? Does any one believe that a similar state of affairs could possibly exist in any part of New York State?

Far be it from me to lay all the blame for the failure of government in Colorado to our suffragist sisters, but I do contend that such failure may be fairly attributed to an increased and weakened electorate.

JOHN W. WOOD.
Buffalo, N. Y., May 22, 1914.

Heavier Penalties for Perjury.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have in recent years witnessed at murder trials the most outrageous disregard of the law against perjury, and the ease with which a murderous attempt can be made to swear away the life of an innocent man by giving false testimony. It is incomprehensible that up to this time and in this enlightened age there is no law upon our statute books against this most cowardly offense.

The penalty for giving such false testimony should be the same as any other where an attempt is made to take a human life, and an effort should be made at once to supplement the present law against perjury by imposing a penalty of not less than twenty years or not more than life imprisonment for one knowingly testifying falsely against a person charged with a crime punishable by death.

JULIUS GOLDBURG.
New York, May 20, 1914.

SONS AS CITIZENS.

Organized School Democracies Train Them Properly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If a man wishes his son taught engineering he sends him to an institute of technology; if he wants him to be a lawyer, to a law school the boy goes; if the boy elects to become a mechanic he is sent to a shop or to a school for mechanics. In short, if he wants a youth to become proficient in a given line he gives him specific and practical instruction, and by dint of doing things in that line, of failing now and then, of experimenting here and there, of handling the tools of his trade under competent guidance the young man comes out a practiced and capable workman.

Now, every man in this democracy wants his son to stand up in the community and be counted a good citizen. And all our educators say that the primary function of the public schools is to turn out good citizens. So, one would naturally expect that great emphasis would be laid on training for citizenship in our schools. But such is not the case. For the most part the training in this important branch consists in talking to the boys and girls about good citizenship and trusting to luck that the seeds will fall upon good ground. However, there is reason to be hopeful for better results than we have had because in the last few years definite steps have been taken to vitalize civics teaching and train the boys and girls for citizenship through action. This plan is generally called pupil self-government, though the more accurate title is pupil co-operation in school management. It consists in allowing the students to share in the running of the school by means of a regularly organized school democracy working under a charter granted by the Faculty. The form of organization is not important—the principle of training for citizenship through action is. To-day in this city there are twenty-five schools in which the boys and girls take a definite share in the care of the school building, the order of the school community, the cleanliness of the school and neighborhood, the organization of their athletics and dramatics, and in some schools even in modification of their programme of study. These things are done, of course, under the strictest supervision, but, thanks to the progressive Principals, they *are* done by the boys and girls to their great profit.

Imagine the training the boys of a Brooklyn school legislature received when they backed up their school law requiring clean shoes by getting the city officials to pave a muddy street, and think of the pride with which the boys and girls of a Manhattan school now care for the trees around their school, which they succeeded in obtaining through the activity of their own elected Parks and Playgrounds Commission! The pride and satisfaction of these boys and girls is almost as great as that of the Newark (N. J.) boys, who, after six terms of agitation, succeeded in having a gymnasium installed in their school, or the girls of Brooklyn who in one term presented a $200 talking machine, a valuable collection of records, and a number of handsome pictures to their school.

Let us rejoice that in at least one-twentieth of our city schools the boys and girls are being trained to vote by voting, to speak in public by speaking in public, to co-operate by co-operating, to grow up to live-wire American manhood and womanhood in the best possible school of civic technology—through supervised self-government.

FRANK KIERNAN,
Executive Secretary Self-Government Committee.
New York, May 20, 1914.

Audi Alteram Partem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been published, pro and con, about the so-called "methods" of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, of the merits of which I know practically nothing, aside from their demand for freedom for labor, with which I am in hearty accord.

But what I do know is that in the Fall of 1910 it became my duty, representing one of the largest corporations of its kind in the United States, to secure reliable data as to the most commendable plans of welfare work in operation in this country, which they might profitably emulate. In a report, in which various systems were compared, that of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was suggested as the most fitting for them to copy. This recommendation came from no less an authoritative source than that of the Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation, justly esteemed as probably the most dependable in such matters.

May not the old precept, "Hear the Other Side," be permitted to speak for itself?

JOHN D. TRENOR.
New York, May 20, 1914.

Woman, the Fighter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe in newspaper dispatches to-day that it required a force of 1,500 policemen to prevent a small body of militant suffragists from marching on Buckingham Palace to hand a petition to King George.

I also observe a dispatch from Mexico which shows that women took a very prominent part in the fighting at Zartuche last Sunday. It appears that most of the fighting in that battle was done by women.

Do not these events show that the belief in some quarters that the men of the world do all the fighting and that therefore women should not vote is erroneous? Are we not approaching a time when the women will be the fighters of the world?

LOUISE DAVIS.
New York, May 21, 1914.

THE SEPARATION.

The long day standeth, love, 'twixt thee and me;
The long day with its mocking, shallow lights,
Its weary drone of tuneless minstrelsy
And all the emptiness that so affrights
The heart of one who loves thee—loves thee well—
And in its loving, knows thee far away!
Aye, sad and long the dreary, dreary day,
While I the hours, like penance beads, must tell!

The long night stretcheth, love, 'twixt thee and me,
With grim, gaunt shadows and dull monotones;
The low sky weeps, the sullen wind-blast moans—
Lonely the earth and wretched all the sea.
Where once the moonlight thrilled like ripened wine,
And silence soothed, now only darkness thralls;
Across the long, long night my memory calls
And saddened thoughts their pale, cold griefs entwine.

The long span spreadeth, love, 'twixt thee and me;
Life's arid desert we must trace apart;
Break not with thy great burden, heart—
Thy heavy cross of human misery!
Days, nights, and years may drag their weary way
With mocking torments, memories, and dreams—
Somewhere, sometime, shall come the far-off gleams
Of our reunion and our wedding day!

LURANA SHELDON.

FAVORS CIVIC STUDY TOURS.

Mayor Writes of His Interest in Municipal Inspection Abroad.

Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club, has received a letter from Mayor Mitchel in which the Mayor expressed interest in the two European travel tours which are to be conducted this Summer, as an educational enterprise, by the Schools of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of New York University. Mr. Binkerd is one of the directors of the proposed tours.

"I have your letter," wrote Mayor Mitchel, "in which you say that you are expecting to lead a small group of municipal officials and citizens, interested in municipal problems, on a tour in Europe, for the purpose of studying at first hand European municipal government. I am very much interested in this proposed trip and hope with you that it may be productive of constructive suggestions applicable to our own system here."

One tour is to be through England, to study commerce and industry. The trip will be under the leadership of Dr. Philip B. Kennedy and will last from June 27 until Aug. 30. The second tour will be through the Northern European countries. It will last sixty-five days, and is intended for the study of civic and social conditions. Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt of New York University is general director of the courses.

ATTENDANCE BUREAU HEAD.

John W. Davis Nominated by the School Superintendents.

The Board of Superintendents, at its meeting yesterday, made its nominations for Director and Assistant Director of the newly organized Bureau of Attendance, with salaries of $6,000 and $4,500 a year for a term of six years.

For Director the board nominated District Supt. John W. Davis, whose present salary is $5,000 a year. When Arthur McMullen retired as District Superintendent, on Sept. 1, 1906, Mr. Davis succeeded him. His term as District Superintendent will expire on Aug. 31, 1918.

Mr. Davis was born in this city and was educated at Public School 28, now Public School 67, Manhattan; the City College, and the School of Mines, Columbia. He was one of the founders of the Male Teachers' Association in 1877, and of the New York Society of Pedagogy in 1887.

George H. Chatfield was nominated for Assistant Director. He was Secretary of the Permanent Census Board, which by act of the Legislature this year went out of existence. Before he entered the Census Board he had taught in the High School of Commerce and had been Principal of Public School 51, Manhattan.

BELL HEADS A DEPARTMENT.

License Commissioner and Others at City Hall Promoted.

Mayor Mitchel announced yesterday that he had appointed George H. Bell, now Commissioner of Licenses, to be the head of the Department of Licenses recently created by the act of the Legislature. Commissioner Bell now receives $5,000 and in his new place, beginning on June 1, he will receive $7,500, the same amount that the heads of other departments receive. Ephriam Kaufman, now Deputy under Bell and Julian Rosenthal, now Chief of the Mayor's Bureau of Licenses, will be Deputies in the new department, each receiving $4,000 a year.

The Mayor also announced that he had appointed Paul Wilson, now doing clerical work in the Mayor's office, to be Assistant Secretary to the Mayor. He will have charge of matters relating to the Board of Estimate and the Sinking Fund. He takes the place of Bertram de N. Kruger who was appointed Executive Secretary when Arthur Woods was made Police Commissioner and Theodore Rousseau Private Secretary. The new assistant Secretary's salary will be $3,100 a year and it will probably be raised to $5,000.

RESTORING BRYANT PARK.

Fresh Sod Put Down to Cover Bare Spots—More Trees Herded.

The restoration of Bryant Park began yesterday. Sods were unloaded on the Forty-second Street side of the inclosure, and a score of workmen from the Park Department put them on the bare spots, but nothing has been done to restore the large circular plot in the centre of the park. More than half of the grass in this patch is dead, and the few trees are poor specimens. Three years ago there were several handsome maples, but most of them have died and the others have been badly trimmed.

A decided improvement is being made to the small plot containing the statue of Dr. Marion Sims. This stands close by one of the Forty-second Street entrances, and for two years the lower part has been used as a short cut to such an extent that all of the grass was worn away. Last year a few straggling shrubs were set out to prevent the damage, but it had little effect. Now an iron railing has been put around the plot and new shrubs and grass have been planted.

HEARING ON CIVIL SERVICE.

Board of Estimate Committee Secretaries Under Discussion.

Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President of the Civil Service Commission, and Commissioner Alexander Keogh held another special hearing yesterday at the request of President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen on the question of exempting from civil service examinations secretaries to the six special committees of the Board of Estimate. Samuel H. Ordway, representing the Civil Service Reform Association, opposed the exemption.

President McAneny explained that the secretary of each committee was nothing more than the right arm of the Chairman, and bore the same relation as the Commissioners do to the Mayor. Controller Prendergast said that the work the secretaries would do was purely administration.

Decision was reserved.

ADD TO HOSPITAL BOARD.

Post-Graduate Elects J. T. Brady, R. E. Tod, and Vincent Astor.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, held on Wednesday, James T. Brady, son of the late Anthony N. Brady, was elected a Director. Robert E. Tod and Vincent Astor have also been added to the board.

The additions will make the Post-Graduate Board of Directors one of the strongest financially of any hospital in the city.

WILL PLAN CANAL OPENING.

President Delegates Arrangements for Ceremonies to Commission.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—President Wilson today signed an executive order placing the Panama Canal Commission in charge of the ceremonies for the opening of the canal on Jan. 1, 1915. The committee is to be headed by Col. George Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, with Richard L. Metcalf as Vice Chairman. The other members of the committee are Cols. Sibert, Gorgas, Rousseau, and Hodges.

Headquarters will be in Washington with Mr. Metcalf in charge.

Wilson to Open New University.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—President Wilson will formally open the new American University here next Wednesday. He will be assisted by Secretaries Bryan and Daniels and Church dignitaries from throughout the country. Among the latter will be the Rev. Dr. Earl Cranston, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Washington, who will preside at the exercises; Bishop Alfred Harding, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Washington; Bishop Alphaeus R. Wilson, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Methodist Episcopal Bishops McDowell of Chicago and Hamilton of Boston. Already upward of 1,500 applications for enrollment have been received.

SICKLES ESTATE FOR HIS GRANDCHILDREN

General's Will Distributes Property That Probably Does Not Exist.

DEBTS EXCEED HIS ASSETS

Fifth Avenue House, Heavily Mortgaged, Only Real Estate He Was Known to Own.

The late Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, whose will was read on Wednesday at the Sickles residence, 23 Fifth Avenue, named as his heirs his three grandchildren—Daniel E. Sickles, 10-year-old son of Stanton Sickles, who lives with his mother at 36 Avenue Henri Martin, Paris; George Christopher Crackanthorpe, 13 years old, and Ida Blanche Crackanthorpe, 11 years old, children of Mrs. Ida Sickles Crackanthorpe, whose husband is connected with the British Consular Service.

A legacy of $5,000 was left to Gen. Horatio C. King, and smaller legacies to some of Gen. Sickles's servants. Daniel P. Hays of 115 Broadway, who was named as executor and who read the will, announced that he intended to withdraw from that assignment.

"I feel that I have done my whole duty to Gen. Sickles during his life," said Mr. Hays yesterday, "and I do not care to assume charge of settling the estate."

Mr. Hays denied that there was any reason to anticipate a quarrel over the will. He said that, as a matter of fact, it would probably turn out that the value of the estate would be very small. The only property owned by Gen. Sickles at his death, according to Mr. Hays, was his residence at 23 Fifth Avenue. The Bowery Savings Bank holds a mortgage of $118,000 on this and the widow of the General holds a second mortgage on it for $40,000. In 1912, the Bowery Savings Bank threatened to foreclose because $2,655 interest on the mortgage had not been paid and taxes amounting to $11,300 were due to the State. If the property could be sold for much more than the amount for which it is mortgaged, it is believed that claims would be presented by other creditors.

In 1912 a suit for $27,000 was threatened against Gen. Sickles to compel him to make good a shortage in the treasury of the New York Monuments Commission of which he was the head.

It was said yesterday that Gen. Sickles had by an earlier will left all his property to Eleanor Earl Wilmerding, his housekeeper, whose position in the Sickles household had estranged the General from his wife and son. Miss Wilmerding died several months ago, and a reconciliation of the General with his family followed.

It was reported yesterday that Mrs. Thomas A. Denham of 565 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, a half-sister of Gen. Sickles, had quarreled with Mrs. Sickles and her son since the death of the General on May 3, and that she had asserted a claim for a share in the estate. Both Mr. Hays and Stanton Sickles denied this yesterday.

"I read the report that Gen. Sickles owned a large amount of property in New Rochelle and some lots in this city," said Mr. Hays, "but there is no truth in that report. Gen. Sickles once owned property of that description, but it was all sold. He owned nothing but his house and lot and it is doubtful if their value exceeds the debts against them."

In dividing the estate among his grandchildren, Gen. Sickles left out one. This is Frank Crackanthorpe, 14 years old. As the oldest son of the Crackanthorpes, he will inherit the property of that family, and Gen. Sickles expressed the opinion in his will that this grandson was sufficiently provided for.

A large fortune dwindled away in the hands of Gen. Sickles. He inherited the bulk of the estate of his father, George C. Sickles, who at one time owned most of New Rochelle and was reputed to have been worth more than $5,000,000. At the time of the quarrel in 1912 between Gen. Sickles and his family over the presence of Miss Wilmerding in the Sickles household, Stanton Sickles said that his father had spent and lost in Wall Street more than $4,000,000.

Mrs. Ida Sickles Crackanthorpe, the daughter, brought suit two years ago to compel her father to restore to her $47,354.79 which she claimed as her share in the estate of her grandfather. This litigation had not been closed at the death of Gen. Sickles.

Stanton Sickles said

LEOPOLD TSCHIRKY WEDS MISS GERKEN

Son of Oscar Tschirky Marries Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Gerken in All Angels' Church.

THE BRIDAL ATTENDANTS

Bride Wears Diamond Necklace, Gift of Parents—Reception at Waldorf-Astoria for 500.

The wedding of Leopold Tschirky, a son of Oscar Tschirky, general manager of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and Miss Florence Gerken, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gerken of 52 West Seventy-fifth Street, took place at 8 o'clock last evening in All Angels' Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, the ceremony being performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. S. Delancey Townsend. The church decorations were tall standards of apple blossoms and peonies, fastened to alternate pews on the centre aisle, and apple blossoms in the chancel. The full choir sang.

Miss Gerken walked with her father, who gave her in marriage. She wore a soft white satin gown having a long pointed train. It was draped with tulle, and the voluminous tulle veil fell from a circlet of orange blossoms almost to the train's end, and was held at its edge with clusters of orange blossoms. The tulle bodice was embroidered in pearls. She wore a diamond bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom, and a diamond necklace, the gift of his parents. Her bouquet was lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Miss Irene Gerken, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and wore a deep corn-colored taffeta frock draped with tulle and having the skirt in the new butterfly effect and an écru lace corsage. Her large leghorn hat was trimmed with loops of twisted blue velvet and yellow rosebuds, and had scarf ends of black tulle. She carried roses to match her gown.

The flower girl was Miss Lorena Carroll, who wore blue tulle and taffeta, a short frock with hose and slippers to match, and who carried a leghorn hat filled with Spring flowers.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Oliver Tschirky, a sister of the bridegroom; Linda D. Stephenson, Lucie G. Elkin, Aimee L. Sullivan, Flora Autenreith, and Gladys Eustace. They wore frocks of sapphire blue taffeta and peach-colored chiffon and tulle. The skirts were two flounces of taffeta topped by a pannier puff of peach-colored taffeta. The V-shaped corsages were peach-colored chiffon and tulle outlined with blue rhinestones and veiled with peach-toned lace. Their hats were large leghorn flats trimmed with wide bands of blue ribbon crossing the crown and passing through the brim and under the back, with long ends falling almost to the lower edge of the short skirts. At the right of each brim was a huge pink rose with foliage. All carried large clusters of peach-colored roses and blue larkspurs tied with tulle. Their hose and slippers were also blue.

August Tschirky was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Frederick Gerken, Jr., E. T. Wheaton, Adolph Menjou, Louis Cook, J. H. Seaman, Jr., and Walter Flynn.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the Waldorf-Astoria for about 500 guests. The bride and bridegroom received in the East Room, and Mrs. Gerken, in chartreuse-colored taffeta with crystal trimmings, and Mrs. Tschirky in corn-colored satin embroidered in pearls, greeting the guests. The bridegroom's grandmother, Mrs. Antoinette Tschirky was also present in black brocade and Duchess lace.

The decorations were white peonies, daisies, roses, palms, and other Spring flowers in profusion. A continuous buffet supper was served in the room adjoining the East Room, and there was dancing in the Myrtle Room and the Astor Gallery.

After their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Tschirky will live at 34 North Eighth Avenue, Bethlehem, Penn. Mr. Tschirky, who is a graduate of Cornell University, is connected with the Bethlehem Steel Works.

Among those asked to the reception were Mr. and Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Dr. Homer Gibney, Mr. and Mrs. August Janssen, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson M. Levy, Col. Anton Kuser and Mrs. Kuser, Mr. and Mrs. William Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barse, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Chapelle, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Schaffer, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Small, Dr. Trautmann and the Misses Trautmann, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Vanderveer, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dubois, Dr. W. L. Carr and Mrs. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Klenke, Mr. and Mrs. John Kuser, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kuser, Mrs. Adolph Menjou, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Waldner, and Henry G. Autenreith.

MISS BACON'S WEDDING.

Plans for Marriage of ex-Ambassador's Daughter to George Whitney.

Miss Martha B. Bacon, the daughter of Robert Bacon, ex-Ambassador to France, and Mrs. Bason, whose marriage to George Whitney, formerly of Boston and now of New York, will take place on Tuesday, June 2, will have the Misses Josephine Osborn, Molly Martin, Eleanor Roelker of this city; Miss Eliza Cox and Miss Julia Lewis of Philadelphia, and Miss Eleanor Greene, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Vinton Greene of Buffalo, as her bridesmaids.

Mr. Whitney's ushers are to be Harold S. Vanderbilt, F. Skiddy von Stade, Harrison Tweed, Clarence Hay, Francis R. Appleton, Jr., Elliot Farley, Elliot C. Bacon, a brother of the bride, and J. J. Higginson, Francis Sargent, and Dudley Pickman of Boston. His brother, Richard Whitney, is to be the best man.

The wedding will take place in the Church of the Advent at Westbury, L. I., and the Rev. Richard Pope, the rector of the church, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Endicott Peabody of Groton, Mass. The wedding breakfast will be held at the Westbury country place of Mr. and Mrs. Bacon.

MISS NATALIE TRASK WEDS.

Married to R. Jameson of Rochester in Trinity Church, Bayonne.

The wedding of Richard Jameson of Rochester, N. Y., and Miss Natalie A. Trask, daughter of Nathaniel W. Trask of 75 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J., took place at 8 o'clock last evening in Trinity Episcopal Church, Bayonne, the Rev. A. L. Longley performing the ceremony.

The bride was attended by Mrs. John Carnachan of Princeton, N. J., as matron of honor, Miss Margaret Starr of Richmond, Va., maid of honor, and three bridesmaids, the Misses Aline Arpeto of Bayonne, Harriet Sawyer of Indianapolis, and Helen Shotte of Brooklyn. Herbert Wynn was Mr. Jameson's best man, and the ushers were Thomas Stewart, Paul Carter, George Wynkoss, Farnum Dorin, and George Bates.

After their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Jameson will live in Rochester.

Round About Driving Club to Sail.

The Round About Driving Club will sail up the Hudson River to-morrow in the yacht Ituna, to spend the week end at Yama Farms Inn, Napanoch, N. Y. Some of the members are Francis R. Appleton, Robert Bacon, August Belmont, Reginald Rives, James A. Wright, Alfred Seton, H. Casimir de Rham, Charles de Rham, Edward C. Potter, Henry W. Munroe, Amedee D. Morgan, Pierre Lorillard, Henry B. Livingston, C. Oliver Iselin, Columbus O'D. Iselin, Robert G. Howe, J. Borden Harriman, Cross Tuck French, Francis W. Crownfield, and Winthrop Chanler.

STORY TOUCHED THE COURT

Alleged Son of Wealthy New Yorker Let Off Lightly for Stealing.

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, Ore., May 21.—A man about 23 years old, who gave the name of Jack Reagan and said he was the son of a wealthy New York broker, was arrested here today for stealing two diamond pins from a jewelry store. The pins were found upon him. He confessed and pleaded so hard with a story of his humiliation and his fear of his family learning of his predicament that the court let him off with a $25 fine, of which $11 was advanced for him by C. Pomeroy, the jeweler who detected him taking the pins. As security for the money advanced by Mr. Pomeroy he gave his watch and chain and tie pin.

Reagan said he and his sister were touring the country for pleasure. He and a woman who said she was his sister were guests for a couple of days at one of the local hotels. They occupied separate apartments and registered from New York City. Today the woman received a telephone message from Reagan. She immediately left the hotel and has not been heard from since. The hotel bill amounts to about $10 and the proprietor says it has not been paid.

AUTO KILLS 5-YEAR-OLD BOY

Ewen McLachlin Is Held Blameless for Fatality.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 21.—A high-powered automobile of the runabout type, owned and driven by Ewen McLachlin, a manufacturer whose home is at 5 Blackburne Street, Ottawa, Ont., struck and killed William Fischman, the 5-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Fischman of 9 Dryden Street, this forenoon. The accident occurred on the Boston Post Road in West Stamford.

With Mr. McLachlin in the car was Nathaniel Schermerhorn of 34 East Thirty-second Street, New York, a business associate with whom Mr. McLachlin makes his home at present. Mr. McLachlin was arrested, but after an inquest this afternoon Coroner Phelan ordered his release, finding that he had not been guilty of criminal carelessness.

The evidence disclosed the fact that the boy ran from behind a tree against the automobile, which was running at twenty miles an hour. His skull and his left thigh were fractured. He was killed instantly.

ENTERTAINS BRIDAL PARTY.

Miss Lydia C. Butler Gives Dance at Her Home—The Guests.

Miss Lydia Colt Butler, whose marriage to Maitland Dwight will take place on Tuesday, gave an informal dance last evening at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler, 30 East Seventy-second Street.

The guests included most of the bridal party and some additional friends of Miss Butler and her fiancé. Among them were the Misses Helen Hyde, Mary Paul, Dorothy Dennis, Dorothy Cramp, Adele Taylor, Alice Dickson, Louise Butler, Elaine van Dyke, Mildred Eddy, Elizabeth Kendall, Mildred Dodge, Caroline and Frances Wyeth, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bell, Mr. and Mrs. McAlpin Pyle, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy K. Howe.

Also Courtland Handy, Lyman C. Butler, Julian Thompson, John Larkin, Donald Pyle, Newell Forbes, Charles Baker, Charles Pyle, Lemuel Skidmore, Harry Dodge, John Marsh, Samuel and Chrystie Bell, Philip Stimson, Edward Twombly, William Ketcham, James Dennis and George Bodman.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde of 36 West Fifty-eighth Street are sailing on the Mauretania next Tuesday for Europe, and will spend two months abroad.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has closed her house at 1 West Fifty-seventh Street and gone to Newport for the season.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, who has been at her country place, will arrive at the St. Regis today for a short visit. Mr. and Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond are at the hotel; also Mrs. James Lowell Putnam of Boston.

Mrs. Henry Wehrhane will entertain a large house party over the week-end at her home at Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. Her daughter, Miss Dorothy Wehrhane, is to make her début at a tea dance to be given tomorrow afternoon. Those who are to assist in receiving will be the Misses Louise Dixon, Cordelia Hepburn, Elizabeth Griggs, Lucy Lord, and Elizabeth Merck.

Mrs. Fletcher Webster Jewell of 51 East Seventy-eighth Street entertained at tea yesterday at the Plaza. She is sailing tomorrow on the Lapland to spend the Summer in Europe.

Justice and Mrs. Francis M. Scott are sailing for Europe on July 1.

Mrs. Frances B. M. Paine and her daughters, the Misses Ethel and Frances Paine of 676 Lexington Avenue, are booked to sail May 29 on the Philadelphia, to remain abroad until September.

Miss Lily Gordon Bond and Frank Merriam Chadbourne will be married at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest and a small reception at 158 West Fifty-eighth Street will follow.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clussman Shipman of 15 West Thirty-seventh Street are leaving town on June 1 for Greenwich, Conn., to spend the Summer there. Mrs. Shipman will give a small luncheon on Tuesday at the Ritz-Carlton.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Two Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of their passengers are:

FREDERICK VIII, (Copenhagen)—Miss S. M. Van Anden, Miss A. Adams, Miss Lillian Anderson, Miss E. Banour, Miss M. P. Bird, Mrs. G. O. Ballin, Dr. M. Bliss, Miss A. Cola, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Green, Miss Jane Hayden, Mrs. F. E. Law, Miss Julie Oswald, Mrs. H. Pearson, Mrs. G. Ryland, Mr. and Mrs. A. West, and Oscar Nelson.

NEW YORK (Southampton)—Miss J. R. Anderson, Mrs. G. H. Burbank, Miss L. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Case, Mr. and Mrs. G. Cheny, J. H. Ford, Mrs. O. W. Fowler, Leon Frazer, W. S. Fullerton, W. Gilbert, Mrs. T. T. Groves, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hulbut, E. J. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Johnson, J. R. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. M. Paine, R. C. Parker, Mrs. H. C. Reed, Prof. A. A. Stanley, Miss E. G. Starr, Miss J. Terry, Mrs. A. C. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Webster, W. A. Willis, and C. T. Tyler.

Some of the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Vaterland from Hamburg were:

F. Adams, Nelson W. Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bacon, A. J. Baldwin, C. C. Barney, Sheldon Barry, J. A. Blair, Miss D. Bowling, Mr. Georges Brandes, Charles Boyd, Charles Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Braun, A. W. Carlisle, W. B. Cook, E. F. Crane, Mrs. Dawson, G. W. Field, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Fox, Edgar Allen Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hamilton, Walter Heyne, J. C. Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson, D. Alfred Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Lyon, Wilson Marshall, R. D. Miller, Col. E. H. Morrison, Adolph S. Ochs, Miss Violet Palmer, Herbert Power, Dr. J. A. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Schroeder, F. J. Sheridan, W. H. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Simpson, Admiral Oscar von Trufpel, W. S. Pearce, Morton Prince, Paul Rainey, W. M. Rudge, H. B. Leary, Miss S. Zack, John A. Sleicher, James A. Hart, Reuben S. Adler.

Baker-Lindley Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Ella Marion Lindley, a daughter of Dr. Charles L. Lindley of Lakewood, N. J., and William Edgar Baker, Jr., of New York will take place on Monday, June 1, at the town house of the bride's great-uncle, Cornelius Du Bois, 47 West Seventy-sixth Street, at 3 P. M., and the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church will officiate.

Dr. Lindley will give his daughter in marriage. She will have as her attendants Mrs. Robert Van Valzah and the Misses Marian Whitman, Eleanor and Katherine Du Bois, her cousins, Charlotte and Eugenia Baker, sisters of the bridegroom, Helen Floyd, Marjorie Winants, and Lillian Eggleston.

HILLQUIT MATCHES WIT WITH GOMPERS

Commission Hears of War Between Federation of Labor and Socialists.

I. W. W. LEADER ON SABOTAGE

Tells of Methods for Crippling Industry—Life Cheap as Against "Labor's Rights."

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, questioned Morris Hillquit, the Socialist leader, yesterday afternoon for two hours and a half before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations in the City Hall.

He tried to bring out that the Socialist Party had done nothing to better the condition of the working man, but was determined to capture the machinery of trades unions.

Mr. Hillquit parried his questions to the great delight of the Socialists in the audience and the hardly concealed amusement of the Commissioners.

This clash of wits came at the end of a session devoted to considering the aims and objects of different types of labor organizations. In the morning Vincent St. John, General Secretary and Treasurer of the I. W. W., had boldly prophesied that the United States Government would die of dry rot when his organization achieved its objects. To his mind it was justifiable to injure human beings and damage property to attain the ends of the working man.

St. John was followed on the stand by Mr. Hillquit, who, uninterrupted by the commission, gave a half hour's discourse on the aims of the Socialist Party and the changes in industrial conditions, which, in his view, had made its activities necessary.

As Chairman Frank P. Walsh announced at the beginning of the afternoon's session that it had been decided to depart from the regular rule and permit Mr. Gompers to examine Mr. Hillquit, the latter smiled gently and leaned forward over the desk to catch the first question. Gompers took his place at the counsel table with a sheaf of documents.

Mr. Hillquit drew a distinction between the Socialist Party, which he said was friendly to the trades unions, and the Socialist Labor Party, and then proceeded to claim for the former a great deal of the credit for the workingmen's compensation law of this State.

"As we had no representation in the Legislature," he said, "we could only work through speeches and resolutions, but our conferences with the labor leaders of the city made the act possible."

"Was your party instrumental in framing the act?" asked Mr. Gompers.

"No, but it would have been much better act if it had been," said Mr. Hillquit. A ripple of laughter went up from the audience, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman chuckled. Mr. Hillquit spoke of the classroom lessons which the Socialist Party had to give to the State Federation of Labor on workmen's compensation, and how much it had improved the act.

Then Mr. Gompers ran through a number of measures for the improvement of labor which the American Federation had supported. Of most of these Mr. Hillquit serenely replied that the Socialist Party had supported them to the best of its opportunities.

"Was not the Socialist Party try to supplant the American Federation?" asked Mr. Gompers, trying a new tack.

"Not the Socialist Party, but the Socialist Labor Party," answered Mr. Hillquit. "That is why the split came between them."

"Who was the Socialist Party's candidate for President in 1912, in 1908, in 1904?"

"Eugene V. Debs," said Mr. Hillquit; "but you must not take him as the spokesman of the party. The party has set forth its own principles."

Mr. Gompers then brought up the appearance of Debs at the first convention of the I. W. W. and read extracts from his speeches on that occasion attacking the American Federation of Labor and holding it up to ridicule.

"It's quite useless to read those extracts," Mr. Hillquit retorted. "It is true that Debs helped to form the I. W. W., and I believe he spoke it one day. But those are only his personal views. The majority of the Socialist Party do not criticise the American Federation, but we do think its present leadership is somewhat archaic, somewhat antiquated, too conservative and not efficient enough."

Asked about the "general strike," Mr. Hillquit said:

"It is a Utopian idea. If the men are organized sufficiently to win a general strike they are strong enough to get the legislation to make the strike unnecessary. I do not expect a cataclysm and I do not think socialism the ideal condition, but as capitalism is superior to feudalism so is socialism to capitalism."

"For the first time in history," he said, "we have seen produced a permanent hereditary laboring class and a permanent hereditary capitalist class and their interests must of necessity be opposed, whether that opposition is manifested pleasantly or by means of strikes or by means of violence."

Commissioner Garretson suggested that of necessity, with such views as these, any alleviation of workingmen's conditions produced at the present time, must seem to the Socialist Party mere makeshifts.

"By no means," replied Mr. Hillquit. "We make real advances in this way, and by them may change the whole system of things."

The aims of theories of the I. W. W. were set before the commission by Vincent St. John. Though he suggested sabotage and death as eminently justifiable weapons in the present social state, he was a very mild-mannered witness. He looked like a lawyer of 35 in fairly good practice, and he leaned back in his chair and enunciated his theories with indifference.

The primary aim of the I. W. W., he said, was to organize the working class on a class basis with interests distinct and separate from the employers, and its ultimate aim as to place capital and the operation of industry under the jurisdiction of the organized wage workers, so that they might reap all their fruits. They hoped to do this by combining to control all the labor power, the brain, and the muscular effort.

"Would you take in the officials of the companies?" he was asked.

"Only when we were sure they would act in the interests of our union," he replied.

Then Mr. Thompson brought out that the I. W. W. were opposed to time agreements with employers. Such agreements, he held, were all in favor of the employers, for they warned them when they might expect trouble and enabled them to increase their stocks in preparation for it.

"The chances are," said Mr. St. John, "that if a local accepted a time agreement we should sever its connection with the I. W. W. Our general plan is to withdraw labor power from a certain locality, that is, to strike. If a strike were inadvisable we should slow up the work, turn out poor work, in fact, interfere with the process of production, so as to destroy all possible chance of revenue and benefit accruing to the owners."

"That is sabotage?" he was asked.

"Yes," the witness admitted, "we should resort to it if it would gain the point we wished. That is the only consideration we should pay to it. Employers have no respect whatever for our property rights. They take us when we are young, and before we have received any education, and grind our lives in their mills for profit for themselves. We know that workers end up in the poorhouse and the Potter's Field. They do violence to our bodies, why should not we practice violence to their goods and property?"

Mrs. Harriman wanted to know what the I. W. W. thought of the present Government.

"We simply regard it as the committee for policing in the interest of the employing class. When the I. W. W. get control of the industries you will get all the government you need right here."

"What will become of the President and the Government?"

"Oh, they'll just die of dry rot," replied Mr. St. John.

St. John will be recalled today for further examination. Mr. Gompers will also give testimony, and Mr. Hillquit will have the opportunity to ask whatever questions he chooses.

BECK BACK FROM EUROPE.

American Acts Dominate Foreign Vaudeville Field, Manager Says.

Martin Beck, managing director of the Orpheum circuit of vaudeville theatres, returned from Europe yesterday on the Vaterland after a trip of five weeks in search of material for the Keith and Orpheum Circuit theatres.

Mr. Beck brought back with him 36 contracts for European vaudeville acts and the receipts of the pool on the first day's run of the new steamship together with the honor of having captained the water polo team which won a majority of the games played on board during the voyage. Mr. Beck was not very communicative regarding the foreign artists obtained for next season, but stated that two well-known French actresses will appear in American vaudeville, as will an Italian tragedian and an English star. In each case their appearance here will be their first in vaudeville anywhere.

In Bucharest Mr. Beck engaged a band of 32 Rumanian gypsies. This company will sail almost at once for America and will be the first of his present catch to appear over the Keith and Orpheum circuits.

While in Paris, Mr. Beck concluded an arrangement to bring to America intact the revues presented at the Folies Bergere and Folies Marigny. These revues last ordinarily from forty to forty-five minutes. The first of these revues will be seen in New York in September.

The bills in the music halls of Europe, Mr. Beck said, are composed in the majority of American acts. Not only is this true of London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, but even in the smaller of the outlying cities. "There seems to be an American vogue abroad," Mr. Beck says, which has permeated the entire theatrical field and has practically usurped the music hall stage. One sees in a hall in Budapest, for instance, practically the same bill that during one week or other has been presented in New York, the only difference being that the New York bill is considerably better."

NEW WINTER GARDEN REVUE

Cast for "The Passing Show of 1914" to Open on June 6.

The cast for the new Winter Garden show, "The Passing Show of 1914," which will open at that theatre on June 6, contains José Collins, Frances Demarest, Adelaide, Ethel Amorita Kelly, Muriel Window, Bessie Crawford, June Eldridge, Leona Wilkins, Elsie Pilcer, Maryland Miller, "Girlie." George Monroe, Harry Fisher, T. Roy Barnes, Bernard Granville, Johnny Hughes, Robert Emmett Keane, Freeman and Dunham, and Bankoff.

The book and lyrics have been supplied by Harold Atteridge, and the music by Harry Carroll, the composer of "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" and "On the Mississippi." The production will be staged by J. C. Huffman. The dancing numbers are being put on by Jack Mason. Melville Ellis will supply the costumes and gowns.

There will be eighteen scenes in the revue, which will travesty a number of the musical and dramatic successes on Broadway during the last season.

TAFT ADVISES LAW TYROS.

Don't Be a Slick Lawyer, and Don't Advertise, He Warns Students.

ALBANY, May 21.—A warning to the law student not to become known as a "slick lawyer" and also against advertising for business, was sounded today by former President William H. Taft in a lecture before a local law school.

"Avoid as you would a contagious disease the reputation of being a slick lawyer," he said. "If you have done your best in a case, you can school yourself to defeat and you can pluck out of that defeat lessons for future actions. But if you have a secret sense of having won by a slick trick, you have dulled your nice sense of professional fairness, and you will never gain that high standing at the bar which you ought to value as its most precious prize."

Advertising, said Mr. Taft, was unethical and likely to increase the number of lawsuits and, therefore, should be discouraged. He also mentioned that advertising would increase the expenses of lawyers.

"If there had been Congressional investigations in Cicero's time he would not have died so wealthy," was as near as Mr. Taft came to mentioning politics.

The Governor and Mrs. Glynn gave Mr. Taft a reception at the Executive Mansion tonight.

Aborn Opera in Double Bill.

The Aborn English Grand Opera Company presented its second offering at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night in a performance of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci." In the first opera Edith Helena was heard as Santuzza, Orville Harrold as Turiddu, and Graham Marr as Alfio, while Florence Hulsman sang Lola. In "Pagliacci" Miss Helena and Mr. Harrold were again heard as Nedda and Canio, and Giuseppe Picco sang Tonio.

Miss Steiner to Wed on June 16.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Terry Steiner have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Eugenie Arnold Steiner, and William Schiff at their country home, Stonehurst, Lawrence, L. I., on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 16. A special train will leave the Pennsylvania Station at 10:30 A. M. on that day, returning to New York at 4:10 P. M., for the convenience of the New York guests.

Gift Box for Queen Eleanora.

Bulgarian women and children living in this country are preparing a gift box for Queen Eleanora. The box was designed originally to contain candy, but when a woman suggested that sweets in such quantity might make the queen ill, it was decided to replace the candy with gifts of various sorts, many of them the handiwork of the children. The lid of the box will be adorned with a decorative pastel of Spring by Miss Betty Peters. Five or six hundred school children in New York and other Eastern cities are expected to contribute to the gift.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The curtain will rise on the ministrel first part of the Lambs' Gambol at the Metropolitan Opera House tonight promptly at 8 o'clock and patrons are urged to be in their seats by that time. Raymond Hitchcock will be the first end man, introduced by De Wolf Hopper, and as he must also appear at the Astor before 9 o'clock, there will be no delay in starting proceedings. Julian Eltinge will appear in the afterpiece of the gambol, following his performance at the Knickerbocker.

The Twenty-third Street Dramatic Club will give a performance at the Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association tonight.

"Step Lively," a new farce by Robert Baker and John Emerson, will be produced at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, on June 15, with Mr. Emerson himself in the leading role. Mr. Emerson will present "Step Lively" under his own management.

William A. Brady's production of "Sylvia Runs Away" will be made at the new Wilbur Theatre in Boston next Wednesday night. The principal members of the company thus far engaged are Alice Brady, Geraldine O'Brien, Albert Brown, Ned A. Sparks, Elmer Booth, J. K. Hutchinson, and Sidney Macey. This will be the third new role to come to the hands of Miss Brady during the current season, she having already appeared in the original productions of "The Family Cupboard" and "The Things That Count."

Next week will be celebrated at Hammerstein's Victoria as "Getaway Week," with twenty-one acts topped off with the Dolly Twins and Carlos Sebastian. It will be the final week of the regular vaudeville season, the roof garden opening June 1.

Selli Simenson, who will direct the orchestra for the presentation of d'Annunzio's photo-spectacle "Cabria" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, will assemble his musicians for the first time today, and from now on daily rehearsals will be held until the opening night, June 1.

A dress rehearsal of the new French vaudeville, "Madame Moselle," will be given at the Shubert Theatre tonight.

CHARITIES.

THE CANCER HOME begs used clothing for men and women patients. Servants of Relief, Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, N. Y.

WOMEN IMPOSTERS SWARM TO M'ALPIN

She of the Chicken Sandwich Appetite Turns Up for Beef, Ale, and Stockings.

ONE MEAL ON HEAD WAITER

Timely Telephone Call Helps Another Female Patron to Get Out Without Paying.

The woman with an appetite for chicken sandwiches and highballs and a habit of not paying for them, who, as was mentioned in THE NEW YORK TIMES the other day, had become an object of interest to the detectives of three hotels, turned up yesterday at the McAlpin, and after a series of experiments with the bill of fare, got away with six bottles of ale, a portion of roast beef and a pair of stockings.

Had she stopped at the ale or the roast beef, the hotel sleuths might not have been able to establish her identity; but she didn't, wherefore they were able to establish that she had been a patron of the Grand Union Hotel before it closed, and that shortly before that event she had allowed her baggage to be sequestrated because of failure to "settle up." That's how she came to want a pair of stockings, and how her identity came out. It has been some days since the Grand Union closed, and there are some stockings that will not stand being overworked.

Anyhow their owner got a room yesterday at the McAlpin by telling the room clerk that her luggage would arrive at 5 P. M. Then she went into the grill room, sat down and ordered fish. When it came she made a wry face and sent it back, ordering sweetbreads. When this dish had been set before her she ate half the portion, and saying the dish was not properly seasoned, ordered roast beef.

By this time the waiter was thoroughly impressed. She had been ordering ale with each dish and during intermissions, so that when her check was made out six of its items read "botal," which is polyglot for "one bottle of ale."

She signed the check with a flourish, told the waiter she would remember him at the end of her stay in New York, and disappeared from the grillroom.

However, she went to the telephone and called up a woman she knew was stopping in the hotel and asked her to lend her a pair of stockings, on the plea that she had to go down town to make a call. The other sent them to her, and learned half an hour later that a friend of hers had lent the borrower several handkerchiefs and a make-up box some days before, and had chalked them up on her "gone-but-not-forgotten" list.

But the chicken sandwich woman is one of a number of feminine restaurant beats that have visited the McAlpin in the last few days. Only three days ago Wilson, the head waiter, helped to a seat an elderly woman who seemed lame.

She beamed upon him trustfully when he begged to take her order. "I don't know what is good," she said. "You just get me anything you like."

When her waiter presented her bill Wilson happened to be negotiating his own luncheon in the officers' dining room, and the elderly customer refused to pay it, saying that the head waiter had ordered the meal for her and she would pay none other than him. While Wilson was seeking Wilson to straighten out this extraordinary affair the old lady forgot her lameness and hurried out of the restaurant with surprising celerity.

About ten days ago a woman, accompanied by two small children, both dressed as boys, but one obviously a girl, arrived at the hotel. The family baggage consisted of a suitcase. She ordered all her meals sent to her room and for them signed restaurant checks. At the end of a week, no payment forthcoming, orders were given to serve nothing without cash.

That night she ordered an elaborate dinner, but when it was taken up and she declined to pay in advance the waiter took it back. The next day the woman sent the two children out to play, according to her custom. A messenger boy came and called for the bag, which he said contained material for the laundry, and while he was there inspecting rooms in another wing of the building the woman slipped away.

The story is still fresh "between decks" at the McAlpin of the man and the woman with the baby who, at the end of each week, left after stay were in arrears. Finally they caught up with their bill, and room service to them was resumed. All their wardrobe was in suitcases. One night they invited several friends in and ordered them a lavish dinner in their rooms, at which was drunk three quarts of champagne. At the end of the festivity each of the friends grabbed a suitcase and filed out, and shortly afterward the man, the woman, and the baby vanished apparently into thin air. When an inspection was made of their rooms all that was found was one old suitcase filled with crumpled newspapers.

If you are dining alone at the McAlpin these days, and have to go to a telephone during the meal, it is inadvisable to go from the booth toward the front door. A woman tried that at the restaurant the other day and got away with it, and they have been rather watchful since.

Obituary Notes.

DAVID SILBERBERG of 439 West 123d Street died yesterday at Strassburg, Alsace, where he was on a business trip. He was born in Konitz, Prussia, in 1850, and after coming to this country was for many years a merchant at Cincinnati and at Greensburg, Ind. Mr. Silberberg was a member of the Masonic order. A widow, four sons, and a daughter survive him.

SOLOMON A. COHN, well known in the coffee trade about the city, died on Wednesday. He was born in Germany in 1863 and came to this country at the age of 15. For the last twenty years he had been in the coffee business at 12 Old Slip. Mr. Cohn was unmarried, and made his home with his brother-in-law, I. Buchwald, at 860 East 161st Street.

JOSEPH E. WARNER, 82 year old, former Mayor of Lansing, Mich., died in that city yesterday. He was a well-known showman in former years. Mr. Warner imported the famous elephant Jumbo and "The Wild Man From Borneo," afterward selling them to P. T. Barnum.

JOHN COLEMAN, civil war veteran and for many years a clerk in the Register of Arrears' Office in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 13 Pineapple Street, aged 77 years. Mr. Coleman served in the war with the Fourth Regiment, and was a member of Moses F. Odell Post, G. A. R., the Veterans' Association, and the Brooklyn Volunteer Fire Department.

GEORGE A. SHEPARD, who was connected with the late Timothy L. Woodruff in the management of the Maltine Company, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 374 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, in his 55th year. He was born at Huntington, L. I., and was formerly in the drug business, and later with Parke, Davis & Co. Mr. Shepard's wife died two months ago.

FRANCIS McGRATH, retired, died yesterday at his home, 155 Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, in his 80th year. He was an Inspector in the Brooklyn Department of Sewers for thirty-five years, and belonged to the Volunteer Firemen's Association, Holy Family Council, C. B. U., and the Holy Name Society of St. John the Evangelist Church.

Mrs. SARAH E. GILLETTE, 81 years old, died yesterday at her home in Plainfield, N. J. She was the widow of Dr. F. B. Gillette.

REV. ARNEY S. BIDDLE DEAD.

Presbyterian Minister in Jersey City for 35 Years Dies Suddenly.

The Rev. Dr. Arney Sylvenus Biddle, pastor of the Summit Avenue United Presbyterian Church and for thirty-five years a minister in Jersey City, was stricken with heart disease while walking at Montgomery Street and Mill Road, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. He was removed to his home, 624 Montgomery Street, in an ambulance from the City Hospital, but was dead when he reached it.

The Rev. Mr. Biddle was born in Mercer, Penn., on June 12, 1848. He was founder of the Summit Avenue United Presbyterian Church and its pastor since 1882. He was graduated from Monmouth College, Ill., in 1872. He studied theology in seminaries in Newburg, N. Y., and Allegheny, Penn. He received degrees from Muskingum College, Ohio, and also in Ashland.

In 1875 the Rev. Mr. Biddle entered the ministry and his first charge was at Capital Hill, Delaware County, N. Y. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Jersey City from 1879 to 1882.

The Rev. Mr. Biddle was Stated Clerk of the Synod of New York of the United Presbyterian Church. He was clerk of the Allegheny Theological Seminary, Secretary of the Hudson County Ministerial Association, Secretary of the Hudson County Sunday School Association since 1902, and served as Stated Clerk of the Presbytery of New York.

He left three sons and two daughters.

PROF. R. TOMBO, JR., DEAD.

Columbia Associate Instructor in Germanic Languages.

Prof. Rudolf Tombo, Jr., associate professor of Germanic languages and literature at Columbia University, died last night at his home, 380 Riverside Drive. He had been ill for some time following a nervous breakdown brought on by overwork. Prof. Rudolf Tombo, Jr., was the son of Prof. Tombo, also of Columbia. In the Germanic department of the university he had gained distinction and he was sent to Germany by Columbia as exchange professor, and his lectures in the German universities were received very favorably.

In Berlin, in 1910, he came into public notice owing to his controversy with Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, then exchange professor from Harvard. The Association for the Promotion of Germanism Abroad invited him in February of this year to come abroad and deliver a series of lectures during May and June on the educational system of the United States, but his illness with forced him to postpone his sailing. This invitation was the result of a series of lectures Prof. Tombo delivered in 1910 and 1911 on "American University Ideals."

Prof. Tombo intended lecturing in Germany, Italy, and Austria on his projected trip abroad this year. He was to have taken for his subject "The Influence of German Culture in the United States" and "Higher Education in the United States." His work as Director of the Deutsches Haus at Columbia and as Secretary of the Germanistic Society of America had given him a wide reputation in German-speaking Europe.

He left a widow.

Edmund Gerson.

Edmund Gerson, one of the pioneer theatrical men of this country, died yesterday morning at his home, 22 West Sixtieth Street, after an illness of a year and a half. His death was caused by cancer of the tongue. Mr. Gerson, who was 66 years of age, was the manager in the early eighties of the original "Black Crook" company, produced by Kiralfy, and toured the country with that organization and with "Around the World in Eighty Days" and "Michael Strogoff." He brought Carmencita to this country, and that dancer created a sensation at the old Koster & Bial's Music Hall. He also managed Camille D'Arville, Jennie Joyce, and Bessie Bonehill. For the last twelve years he was in charge of the Sire Brothers' productions, touring with Hinda Spong and May Robson and others. Mr. Gerson left a widow and two sons. His wife was formerly one of the Kiralfy Sisters, dancers years ago.

Lieut. Col. C. P. Porter.

Lieut. Col. Carlisle Patterson Porter, 67

YANKEES WIN---GIANTS AND SUPERBAS LOSE---LIPTON'S NEW YACHT

LOWLY NAPS EASY FOR THE YANKEES

Ray Fisher Pitches Good Game and Cleveland Is Defeated 5 to 2 at Polo Grounds.

The Cleveland Naps have become so accustomed to defeat that they can take punishment easier than any club that has played here this season. Planted in last place, the Naps feel friendless and sad. They also look it. It seems a big effort for them to drag through nine long innings. The Yankees beat them at the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 5 to 2, but in beating the Naps the Yanks didn't have to play nearly as hard as they did to lose to Detroit.

The Yankees are quick to catch on to new fads, and as the latest one is to jump on the Naps while they are down, the Chance men fell into line. The Naps' heavy artillery has run out of ammunition and Slugger Joe Jackson, Larry Lajoie, Tuck Turner and the rest have to be content to be put out just like ordinary ball players.

John Graney had along his dog "Larry," the Cleveland mascot, and the purp barked joyfully when John made a circus catch off Maisel in the first inning, but he did not have anything to bark at after that. Ray Fisher's classical pitching stilled the Cleveland bats when hits were at a premium, although they hit the ball now and then when the hits did little damage. The Yankees bunched their slams on Ad Collamore, and there's the difference in winning and losing a ball game.

The youth and beauty of the chorus from "High Jinks" proved to be an incentive for the Yankees' playing. The girls cheered musically from the field boxes back of first base. Miss Tossie Fouland, who plays right end in the show, and Miss Queenie St. Clair, who decorates the other wing of the front row, were so excited that they just couldn't keep still. They liberated a lot of toy balloons which floated out on the field and almost made the Naps play worse than they have been accustomed to. The rascals!

The young women were modestly attired in Worth and Paquin frocks. Several of the girls overlooked the fact that the Polo Grounds may be reached by the elevated road and came up in their limousines.

The thing about the game that puzzled little Clarice Edgerton was why the players all hurried around so fast on a warm afternoon. She thinks folks ought to take things easy now that the Summer is coming along.

Dick Gossett, although he limps badly, had to catch because both Sweeney and Nunamaker are laid up. Nunamaker split his right thumb Wednesday. All of the Cleveland catchers are crippled, also, and Bassler, a youngster 19 years old, did the backstopping.

Maisel opened the game with a long smash to the left field fence which was harvested by Graney spectacularly. Hartzell walked and scored on Jimmy Walsh's three-base bang to right. Peckinpaugh doubled in the second inning, went to third on a passed ball, and scored on a sacrifice fly by Harry Williams.

The Yankees were as cruel as could be to Collamore in the third. Maisel got an infield hit and took second when Lajoie dropped the ball as the midget was trying to steal. Hartzell doubled to right, scoring Maisel. Walsh walked, and both runners went up a peg on Cook's sacrifice. Gossett's hit scored Hartzell and Walsh scored on Williams's single.

The Naps got one in the fourth, when Joe Jackson got an infield single, and Johnston walked. Jackson went to third on Olsen's out and scored on Fisher's wild pitch. The other Nap run trickled over in the sixth. With one out, Lajoie singled and Johnston sacrificed. Larry scoring on Ole Olson's safe blow to centre. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.	3	1	1	0	1
Hartz'll, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
Walsh, lf.	2	1	1	1	0
Cook, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
Goss't, c.	4	0	0	7	0
Peck'h, ss.	4	1	1	1	3
Will's, 1b.	3	1	2	13	0
Tru'e, 2b.	3	0	0	3	3
Fisher, p.	4	0	0	0	6
———					
Total.	28	5	7	26	14

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leib'd, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
Graney, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
G'ner, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Jack'n, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	4	1	2	2	0
John'n, 1b.	2	1	1	9	0
Olsen, ss.	4	0	2	1	1
Bassler, c.	3	0	0	4	4
Colla'e, p.	3	0	0	1	4
ditch'll, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Lelivelt	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	2	8	24	11

*Batted for Mitchell in ninth inning.
†Bassler out, hit by batted ball.
Errors—Lajoie, Olson.

New York	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—2

First base on errors—New York, 1. Two-base hits—Lajoie, Peckinpaugh, Hartzell. Three-base hit—Walsh. Sacrifice hits—Turner, Cook, Johnston. Sacrifice fly—Williams. Stolen bases—Olson, Hartzell. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cleveland, 8. Double play—Collamore and Lajoie. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 5; off Collamore, 5. Struck out—By Fisher, 6; by Collamore, 2; by Mitchell, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Collamore, 1 (Cook.) Wild pitch—Fisher. Passed balls—Bassler, (2.) Hits—Off Collamore, 7 in seven innings; off Mitchell, none in one inning. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Evans.

Senators Win on Wild Thr w.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Washington continued its winning streak to-day by taking the first game of the series with St. Louis, 5 to 4. At the end of the ninth with the score 4 to 4 and two out, Moeller on second, started for third and was scored when Wares threw wild. Washington had tied the score in the seventh when Baumgardner forced in a run. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.-4	2	1	2	0	
Foster, 3b.	5	1	1	5	1
Milan, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
G'dil, 1b.	3	1	1	7	0
Sh'ks, lf.	3	1	1	3	0
M'gan, 2b.	3	0	2	0	2
McB'e, ss.	4	0	0	3	2
Henry, c.	3	0	0	3	1
B'ling, p.	4	0	1	2	2
Total.	32	5	8	27	12

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ton, cf.	3	1	0	3	2
A'stin, 3b.	4	2	1	1	2
Pratt, 2b.	3	0	1	2	4
W'ms, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
C. W'r, lf.	4	1	2	1	0
Leary, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0
W'man, p.	2	0	1	0	0
B'g'r, p.	1	0	0	0	3
———					
Total.	31	4	7	*26	13

*Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Wares, McBride, Boehling.

Washington	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1—5
St. Louis	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Pratt, Moeller. Three-base hit—Morgan. Hits—Off Wellman, 4 in 3, (none out in fourth;) off Baumgardner, 4 in 6 innings. Stolen bases—Shotten, Pratt, Walker, Foster, Henry, Moeller. Double plays—Austin, Pratt and Leary; Shotten and Leary. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Washington, 7. First base on balls—Off Wellman, 2; off Baumgardner, 4; off Boehling, 3. Struck out—By Wellman, 3; by Baumgardner, 2; by Boehling, 3. Wild pitch—Boehling. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Chase Makes 4 Hits for White Sox.

BOSTON, May 21.—Chicago won the first game of the series from Boston to-day, 5 to 2. The batting of Chase, who made four hits, one a triple, in four times at bat, and of Demmitt figured largely in the White Sox victory. Benz pitched a masterly game except in the sixth inning. Singles by Cady and Hooper, an error by Demmitt, and Benz's wild pitch gave Boston its only run. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dem't, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Weaver, ss.	4	1	1	4	5
Chase, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0
Coll's, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Bodie, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Alc'k, 3b.	3	1	0	2	3
D'k'n, 2b.	4	0	0	1	3
Schalk, c.	4	0	1	5	0
Benz, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Russ'l, p.	1	0	0	0	0
———					
Total.	34	5	9	27	18

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	3	0	2	1	0
Y'kes, 2b.	4	0	0	3	6
Lewis, lf.	2	1	0	3	0
Sp'ker, cf.	3	0	2	1	0
Scott, ss.	4	0	1	2	5
G'dner, 3b.	3	0	0	1	4
Engle, 1b.	3	0	0	13	2
Cady, c.	3	1	2	5	1
John'n, p.	2	0	0	0	1
*Reh'g	1	0	0	0	0
Leon'd, p.	0	0	0	0	0
———					
Total.	30	2	7	27	19

*Batted for Johnson in eighth inning.
Errors—Demmitt, Speaker, Engle.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Scott, Schalk. Three-base hits—Cady, Chase, Demmitt. Hits—Off Benz, 6 in 6 1-3 innings; off Russell, 1 in 2 2-3 innings; off Johnson, 8 in 8 innings; off Leonard, 1 in 1 inning. Sacrifice Hit—Collins. Stolen bases—Bodie. Double plays—Weaver and Alcock; Chase, Weaver and Chase. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Boston, 3. First base on balls—Off Benz, 1; off Russell, 1; off Leonard, 1. First base on error—Chicago. Struck out—By Benz, 2; by Johnson, 2; by Leonard, 2. Wild pitch—Benz. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Sheridan.

Tigers Bat Plank Out of Box.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—The biggest crowd of the season at a baseball game here saw Detroit defeat Philadelphia to-day 6 to 4. The visitors drove Plank off the rubber in the second inning. A delegation of fans from Shamokin, Penn., presented Coveleskie with a diamond locket, and Strunk with a bouquet, while Burns, a Philadelphia boy, received a diamond scarf pin, it being his first game here as a major leaguer. Burns hit a home run into the left field bleachers off Plank in his first time at bat. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	1	1	3	4
Ka'h, 2b.	4	1	2	0	6
Hell'r, cf.	4	2	2	1	0
Cr'ford, rf.	3	1	3	2	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
Burns, 1b.	5	2	2	12	1
Mor'ty, 3b.	5	0	1	3	1
Stanage, c.	5	0	1	5	2
Cov'kie, p.	2	0	0	1	1
Cavet, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Total.	41	6	13	27	17

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murphy, rf.	4	1	0	1	0
Oldring, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Collins, 2b.	4	1	1	3	0
Schang, c.	4	0	3	6	5
M'Innis, 1b.	4	0	2	11	1
Strunk, cf.	4	1	0	0	0
Barry, ss.	4	0	2	3	1
Orr, 3b.	2	0	0	1	2
Kopf, 3b.	1	0	0	1	1
Plank, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Shawkey, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Bressler, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Pennock, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Davis	1	0	0	0	0
†Thomas	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	4	9	27	12

*Batted for Orr in sixth inning.
†Batted for Pennock in ninth inning.
Errors—Moriarty, Coveleskie, Barry, (2,) Orr.

Detroit	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Kavanaugh, (2,) Stanage, Schang. Home run—Burns. Hits—Off Coveleskie, 7 in 2 2-3 innings; off Cavet, 2 in 3 1-3 innings; off Plank, 4 in 1 2-3 innings; off Shawkey, 2 in 1 inning; off Bressler, 2 in 3 1-3 innings; off Pennock, 3 in 5 innings. Sacrifice hit—Veach. Stolen bases—Crawford, Burns, Moriarty, Strunk. Double plays—Kavanaugh, Bush and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 11; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Coveleskie, 1; off Bressler, 2. First base on errors—Detroit, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 1; by Cavet, 2; by Plank, 1; by Bressler, 2; by Pennock, 1. Time of game—2:12. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Connolly.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 5; Cleveland, 2.
Detroit, 6; Philadelphia, 4.
Washington, 5; St. Louis, 4.
Chicago, 5; Boston, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 8; New York, 4.
Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 4.
Pittsburgh, 6; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, 3; Chicago, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City, 8; Brooklyn, 2.
Pittsburgh, 10; St. Louis, 5.
Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 2.
Buffalo, 6; Indianapolis, 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto, 10; Jersey City, 8.
Newark, 7; Montreal, 1.
Buffalo, 3; Providence, 2.
Baltimore, 8; Rochester, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Detroit	21	10	.667
Washington	17	11	.607
Philadelphia	14	11	.560
New York	18	13	.500
St. Louis	14	15	.483
Boston	12	14	.462
Chicago	14	18	.438
Cleveland	8	21	.276

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	18	8	.692
New York	14	9	.609
Cincinnati	17	13	.567
Brooklyn	12	12	.500
St. Louis	16	16	.500
Philadelphia	11	13	.458
Chicago	13	17	.433
Boston	5	18	.217

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore	17	7	.708
St. Louis	15	14	.517
Chicago	15	14	.517
Brooklyn	11	11	.500
Indianapolis	13	13	.500
Buffalo	12	13	.480
Kansas City	13	17	.433
Pittsburgh	10	17	.370

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Buffalo	15	8	.652
Baltimore	16	9	.640
Rochester	12	11	.522
Toronto	13	10	.565
Providence	11	12	.458
Newark	11	14	.500
Jersey City	9	16	.360
Montreal	8	17	.320

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.
Chicago at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Indianapolis at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Montreal.
Jersey City at Toronto.
Baltimore at Rochester.
Providence at Buffalo.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 4; Elmira, 0.
At Albany—Wilkes-Barre, 8; Albany, 3.
At Utica—Binghamton, 6; Utica, 2.
At Troy—Troy, 6; Scranton, 5.

Eastern Association.

At Pittsfield—Waterbury, 6; Pittsfield, 1.
At New London—New London, 9; New Britain, 2.
At Bridgeport—Hartford, 3; Bridgeport, 2.
At Springfield—New Haven, 15; Springfield, 0.

New England League.

At Lawrence—Worcester, 7; Lawrence, 3.
At Lowell—Lowell, 8; Haverhill, 2. (Ten innings).
At Portland—Portland, 4; Lynn, 1.
At Lewiston—Fitchburg, 7; Lewiston, 4.

American Association.

At Columbus—Minneapolis, 10; Columbus, 7.
At Louisville—Louisville, 8; St. Paul, 6.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 6; Milwaukee, 0.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Kansas City, 4.

Tri-State League.

At Allentown—Harrisburg, 12; Allentown, 5.
At Allentown, 6; Harrisburg, 2.
At Wilmington—Wilmington, 16; York, 6.
At Trenton—Reading, 8; Trenton, 1.

Southern Association.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 11; Atlanta, 3.
At Mobile—Mobile, 3; Chattanooga, 2.
At Montgomery—Montgomery, 9; Memphis, 6.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 2; Nashville, 1.

Virginia League.

At Petersburg—Newport News, 7; Petersburg, 5.
At Roanoke—Richmond, 4; Roanoke, 2.
At Portsmouth—Portsmouth, 4; Norfolk, 0.

Scores of Other Games.

At Durham—Boston College, 10; New Hampshire College, 0.
At Amherst—Amherst, 8; Williams, 3.
At Burlington—Vermont, 12; St. Lawrence University, 7.

Speedway Auto Trials Monday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 21.—Speed trials for the entrants in the 500-mile automobile race to be run over the Indianapolis course May 30 will begin next Monday, instead of Tuesday, according to an announcement made at the speedway offices to-day. There are forty-five cars entered in the contest and fifteen will have to be eliminated as only thirty machines will be allowed to start. The trials will continue through Wednesday. Thursday the track will be opened for the final day of practice, as the course will be closed Friday, the day before the race, to permit a thorough cleaning of the brick track.

CARDINALS POUND GIANTS PITCHERS

St. Louis Overcomes Big Lead and Defeats New York in Feverish Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—The Cardinals won a feverish game of ball today from the Giants by a score of 8 to 4, which was featured by troublesome umpiring which caused a near riot. The Giants got away in the lead nicely, but the "Cards" came from behind in the latter innings, knocking Fromme from the box, and battering Demaree and Wiltse, too.

Both teams made many changes in an effort to win. When Doak was called out at the plate in the third, after Chief Meyers dropped Stock's throw home, 3,000 fans arose and howled their wrath. They threatened to go out on the field, but refrained. At the end of the game two large and impressive policemen escorted Eason from the field.

The Giants started on Doak, who essayed to pitch for St. Louis, as if they were going to drive him from the mound in a hurry. Bob Bescher worked him for a pass, and on the hit and run Burns hit safely to right. Bescher was held at second. Fletcher hit into a double play, Bescher going to third. Doyle pounced on the ball for a line single to right, and Bescher scored. Doyle went to third when Snyder threw wild trying to get him at second. Merkle walked and stole, and both base runners came home when Beck fumbled Snodgrass's grounder. Snodgrass overran first and was out.

The Cardinals staged a rally in the third, when Snyder and Huggins doubled, interspersed with a pass to Doak. When Doak was caught at the plate, Huggins said something very rude to Umpire Eason, for he was forthwith banished.

Feeling contrite thereafter, the umpires gave the Cardinals all the breaks, twice refusing to let men hit by pitched balls take their base, claiming they did not try to get out of the way.

The Cardinals forged ahead in the fifth. Snyder got on and Beck hit out a home run that Snodgrass just got his hands on. It filtered through to the fence. This tied the score. Fromme was taken out and Demaree was called to the rescue. Doak flied out, but Cather hit safely to right. Cather was caught off first, but got to second when the Giants mussed up things trying to run him down. Magee doubled to the right field fence, scoring Cather. On the throw-in Stock ran in to get the ball, Magee dashed for third and made it. He scored on a passed ball.

Snodgrass and Meyers put two clean hits together for a run the next inning. With Meyers on first, McGraw sent Piez in to run and Donlin batted for Demaree. Piez went to second for the Cardinals. Ten Donlon was taken out and Murray went to bat. He rolled out to Dolan.

The Cardinals batted three more runs in off Wiltse and ran bases in good style. After McLean went behind the bat Dolan and Magee worked the delayed steal on him twice in succession. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g's, 2b.	2	0	2	2	2
Cather, cf.	3	1	1	0	0
Magee, cf.	2	0	0	4	0
2b.	3	2	1	2	1
Dolan, 3b.	3	1	1	1	4
J. M'r, 1b.	3	0	2	12	1
Wilson, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Cruise,	3	1	1	2	0
Snyder, c.	3	2	2	4	3
Beck, ss.	4	1	2	3	5
Doak, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Sallee, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total.	31	8	12	27	20

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, cf.	2	1	0	3	1
Burns, lf.	3	1	1	3	0
M'chen, ss.	4	0	0	4	2
Doyle, 2b.	3	1	1	3	1
M'kle, lf.	3	1	1	0	7
Sn'g's, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Meyers, c.	3	0	1	1	2
F'me, p.	1	0	0	0	4
Dem'e, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Murray	1	0	0	0	0
†Piez	0	0	0	0	0
McLean, c.	0	0	0	2	0
Wiltse, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	28	4	4	24	17

*Batted for Demaree in seventh inning.
†Ran for Meyers in seventh inning.
Errors—Fletcher, Merkle, Snyder, Beck, (2.)

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	4	0	2	1	—8
New York	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Snyder, Huggins, Beck, Magee. Home run—Beck. Hits—Off Fromme, 4 in four and one-third innings; off Demaree, 4 in one and two-third innings; off Wiltse, 4 in two innings; off Doak, 4 in six and one-third innings; off Sallee, 0 in two and two-thirds innings. Sacrifice hits—Fromme, Stock, Sallee. Stolen bases—Doyle, Merkle, Magee, Dolan. Double plays—Beck, Huggins, and Miller; Stock and Meyers; Bescher and McLean. Left on bases—New York, 3; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 2; off Fromme, 4; off Wiltse, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Doak, (Doyle.) Struck out—By Doak, 2; by Wiltse, 2; by Sallee, 1. Wild pitch—Demaree. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Quigley.

Phillies Pitchers Hit Hard.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 21.—Pittsburgh hit Mayer and Alexander hard this afternoon and won the opening game with Philadelphia 6 to 2. Harmon kept ten Philadelphia hits scattered. Mitchell starred with a single, double, triple, and a walk. Leonard, a recruit filling Mowrey's place at third, scored from first on the hit-and-run play when Wagner singled to centre in the first. In the second inning Pittsburgh failed to get a run in four successful hits. Mitchell singled and died stealing for the second out. Gibson, Harmon, and Viox singled, and Gibson was thrown out at the plate. Manager Fred Clarke Wagner and Konetchey's triple added two in the third, and in the sixth the locals scored three on Mitchell's triple, Gibson's double, and singles by Viox and Leonard. Alexander, who replaced Mayer in the sixth, received word that his sister had died in St. Paul, Minn. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Viox, 2b.	5	0	2	3	3
Carey, lf.	5	2	2	2	0
Leon'd, 2b.	2	1	1	1	1
Wag'r, ss.	4	1	3	2	3
Kon'y, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2
Kelly, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
Mitch'll, rf.	3	1	3	2	0
Gibson, c.	4	1	2	3	0
Har'n, p.	3	0	1	0	2
Total.	34	6	15	27	9

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pask't, ss.	5	1	4	2	2
Reed, ss.	5	1	4	2	2
Lob't, 3b.	4	1	1	0	3
Lud's, 1b.	3	0	2	7	0
Crav'th, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Devore, lf.	4	0	0	2	1
Irelan, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2
Doolin, c.	4	0	0	2	8
Mayer, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Alex'r, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	2	10	24	13

Pittsburgh	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Doolin, Mitchell, Gibson. Three-base hits—Luderus, Konetchy, Mitchell. Stolen bases—Carey, Kelly, Lobert. Sacrifice hits—Leonard, Harmon. Sacrifice fly—Luderus. Hits—Off Mayer, 12 in 5 1-3 innings; off Alexander, 8 in 2 2-3 innings. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Pittsburgh, 8. Bases on balls—Off Mayer, 2; off Harmon, 2. Struck out—By Mayer, 1; by Alexander, 1; by Harmon, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie.

Boston Wins in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Boston won the first game of the series to-day, 3 to 1. In the first inning Johnny Evers, who made his local debut as captain of the visitors against his former team mates, walked and scored on Maranville's triple. Bresnahan caught Maranville off third base, but Zimmerman fumbled the throw and Maranville scored. Boston's other run was made on Gowdy's double, Tyler's single, and Evers's sacrifice fly in the fifth inning. Chicago's lone run was the result of Bresnahan's walk and Cheney's triple in the fourth. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Evers, 2b.	2	1	0	1	3
M'ville, ss.	3	1	2	3	4
Con'ly, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Gilh't, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Str'tt, 1b.	4	0	1	13	0
M'tin, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0
Gowdy, c.	4	1	1	4	1
Mann, cf.	4	0	0	6	0
Tyler, p.	3	0	1	1	2
Total.	31	3	8	27	11

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Good, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Saier, 1b.	3	1	0	12	0
Z'man, 3b.	4	0	2	1	2
W'mn, lf.	2	0	0	2	0
Kling, c.	3	0	1	5	2
Sch'te, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Sw'y, 2b.	4	0	1	5	2
C'den, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
Br'han, c.	3	1	1	3	3
Cheney, p.	2	0	1	0	4
†Phelan	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	1	8	27	15

Errors—Mann, Zimmerman.
*Batted for Williams in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Cheney in the seventh inning.

Boston	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Schmidt, Gowdy. Three-base hits—Maranville, Cheney. Hits—Off Cheney, 8 in 7 innings; off Smith, none in 2 innings. Sacrifice fly—Evers. Stolen base—Connolly. Double play—Maranville and Schmidt. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Chicago, 7. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 3; off Cheney, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Smith, (Connolly.) Struck out—By Cheney, 3; by Tyler, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Hart.

Baseball, Washington Park, 3 P. M. to-day, Brooklyn Feds. vs. Kansas City Feds. —Adv.

RAGAN BUMPED BY REDS.

Four Passes and Four Hits Result in Seven Runs In Second.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 21.—Ragan had one bad inning when Cincinnati scored seven runs, enough to win from Brooklyn today. The final score was 8 to 4. The second inning proved Brooklyn's undoing, Ragan in this inning giving four bases on balls, which, with four hits, one of them a three-base drive, netted the locals seven runs. After that Ragan pitched good ball. Ames, who started for Cincinnati, was taken out of the box when it appeared that Cincinnati had the game won, and Rowan went on the mound. Rowan was batted in lively fashion and was also wild, but Cincinnati's lead was too great for Brooklyn to overcome. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dalton, cf.	4	1	4	1	0
Cut'w, 2b.	4	0	0	4	2
Daub't, 1b.	5	1	1	7	0
Wheat, lf.	3	1	0	3	0
Smith, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Sten'l, rf.	2	1	0	2	0
Egan, ss.	4	0	1	1	2
O.M'ler, c.	1	0	0	0	1
Erwin, c.	2	0	1	4	1
Ragan, p.	4	0	0	1	2
Total.	37	4	7	24	9

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	5	2	2	1	0
Herzog, ss.	4	0	1	1	0
Groh, 2b.	1	1	0	1	5
R. Mil'r, lf.	4	1	1	5	0
Hob'l, 1b.	3	1	1	11	0
Bates, cf.	3	1	0	0	0
Nieh'f, 3b.	4	1	2	1	3
Clark, c.	2	1	1	7	1
Ames, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Rowan, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	29	8	8	27	12

Errors—Dalton, Smith.

Cincinnati	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

'HYSTERICAL CRITICS' SAYS SUPT. RICHARDS

Tells Bankers We Suffer from "Chronic Epidemic of Shams."

REAL FACTS OF FINANCE

Urges Savings Bank Association Members to Give Views to Legislators and Journalists.

Eugene Lamb Richards, State Superintendent of Banks, speaking at a luncheon following the annual meeting of the Savings Bank Association of the State at the Biltmore yesterday, said he agreed with Frank A. Vanderlip that the body politic was suffering from hysteria of criticism. While Mr. Vanderlip would exterminate hysterical criticism, he would exterminate hysterical critics.

"What we are suffering from," he continued, "is a chronic epidemic of shams—not sham virtues, but sham vices and sham alarms—expounded and exaggerated by sham radicals, sham socialists, and sham reforms. We have become the prey of muckrakers and demagogues, who minimise the big things and magnify the little things. To them the hand-painted lady who never saw the stage is a beautiful actress and a rich banker is some get-rich-quick promoter who fails for a dollar and ninety-five cents. Scattered through all the varied walks of public life, and especially in public office, these professional alarmists march about the country like roaring lions seeking whom they may devour. They have no real interest in the moral, or in the material, propsperity of the country. They have no interest in any prosperity except their own. They are the men that arouse the hysteria of criticism—or rather they are the ones who manufacture it.

"Wise men have become like little children afraid of the dark and of the bugaboos that these artists in buncombe have created. Like a frightened child along a lonely forest road walks the average business man—while the fakers and the demagogues emit cat-calls, imitate wild beasts, and preying bandits, and the child has become so nervous that to him a jack-o'-lantern of pumpkin and candle is a hobgoblin ogre, and a penny rattle assures him of death by a rattlesnake's bite.

"Do not blame either the farmers or the workingmen for it. Do not blame the newspapers for it. Let us blame ourselves that we pay attention to these alarmists, that we listen to them and make much of them rather than ignoring them altogether or putting them in jail when they go too far.

"We must all realize that in the main people think what the newspapers let them think, and we must do two things—first, help them to think for themselves, and, second, prove to the press of the country that the financial community of our State is clean and worthy of loyal support.

"It is true that we are largely under a government by newspapers—in fact, under a government by headlines. But we must be fair, and realize that it is not all the newspapers' fault and that the actions of a few financiers have given the journals material for years to come. But the press only feeds to the people what the people like. There would be no supply of sensations unless there was an appetite for sensations. There would be no supply of yellow things unless there was some basis for them. And it is up to the men who care for the prosperity of this State to both stop the cause of the sensations and to lead the mind of the plain men into right ways of thinking.

"If every banker within the sound of my voice would make a personal effort during the next year to impress his views upon his representatives in the State or national Legislatures, and would at the same time inaugurate a concerted effort to give the real facts and methods of finance to the journalists of his acquaintance, a surprising change could be effected, both in legislation and in publicity in a year. If such organized effort is continued for a few years, no matter what the material prosperity of the country is, and no matter what the real deeds of the financiers of the country are, both men and things will be clad in truth, naked and unashamed."

William Felsinger, retiring President of the association, said at the meeting that on Jan. 1, 1893, the savings banks of the State had an aggregate surplus, based on market value, of 14.1 per cent., and on Jan. 1, 1914, of 6.7 per cent. The decrease was not due to a decrease in earning, but to the lower market value of the bonds held. Municipal bonds, largely held by savings banks, had advanced in market value since the first of the year. Mr. Felsinger congratulated the association on having put on the statute books, after five years of effort, a law requiring savings banks to set aside a percentage of net earnings to establish and maintain a guaranty fund.

The new officers elected were James H. Manning of Albany, President; Henry A. Schenck, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, First Vice President; J. M. Satterfield of Buffalo, Second Vice President; Samuel H. Beach of Rome, Third Vice President; Hollis H. Searles of Brooklyn, Secretary, and W. S. Rose of Patchogue, Treasurer.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

One of Them Provides Refunds Under the Tariff of 1897.

By a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers made yesterday, Perkins, Van Bergen & Co., dry goods importers of this city, will receive over $4,000 in refunds representing excessive duties paid by the firm on importations of leather gloves during the life of the Tariff act of 1897. About 10,000 pairs of gloves are affected by the ruling. The Collector held that the gloves had been ornamented with more than three strands or cords, and were properly dutiable at 40 cents additional per dozen pairs. Judge McClelland finds that the articles were not embroidered in a manner making them liable to the extra or cumulative rate.

A dispute between the Government and G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, relative to the classification of pincushions was decided adversely to the firm. Duty was taken at 44 cents a pound and 55 per cent. ad valorem under the wool schedule of the old law. Although a variety of materials were used in the makeup of the goods, the importers claimed a rate of 45 per cent. as manufactures of cotton. Their testimony was not conclusive.

Alfred Linz, Port Townsend, Wash., entered wool crêpe, which was returned for duty under Paragraphs 376 and 378 of the wool schedule for duty under Paragraphs 376 and 378 of the wool schedule of the Act of 1909. It was claimed to be dutiable at 20 per cent. as human hair, or as waste wholly or in part of wool under Paragraph 383, at 20 cents a pound. Protest overruled.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne claimed that hat sweats returned by Collector Malone as manufactures of leather at 40 per cent. ad valorem under the old law were not fully manufactured, and should be allowed to enter at 15 per cent. ad valorem plus 10 per cent. ad valorem under the proviso to Paragraph 451, as leathers cut into forms. Judge McClelland says, in overruling the contention, that at least 50 per cent. of all hat sweats brought into the United States are no further advanced than the goods in dispute. He holds the sweats were properly assessed.

COTTON WASTE CONCERN.

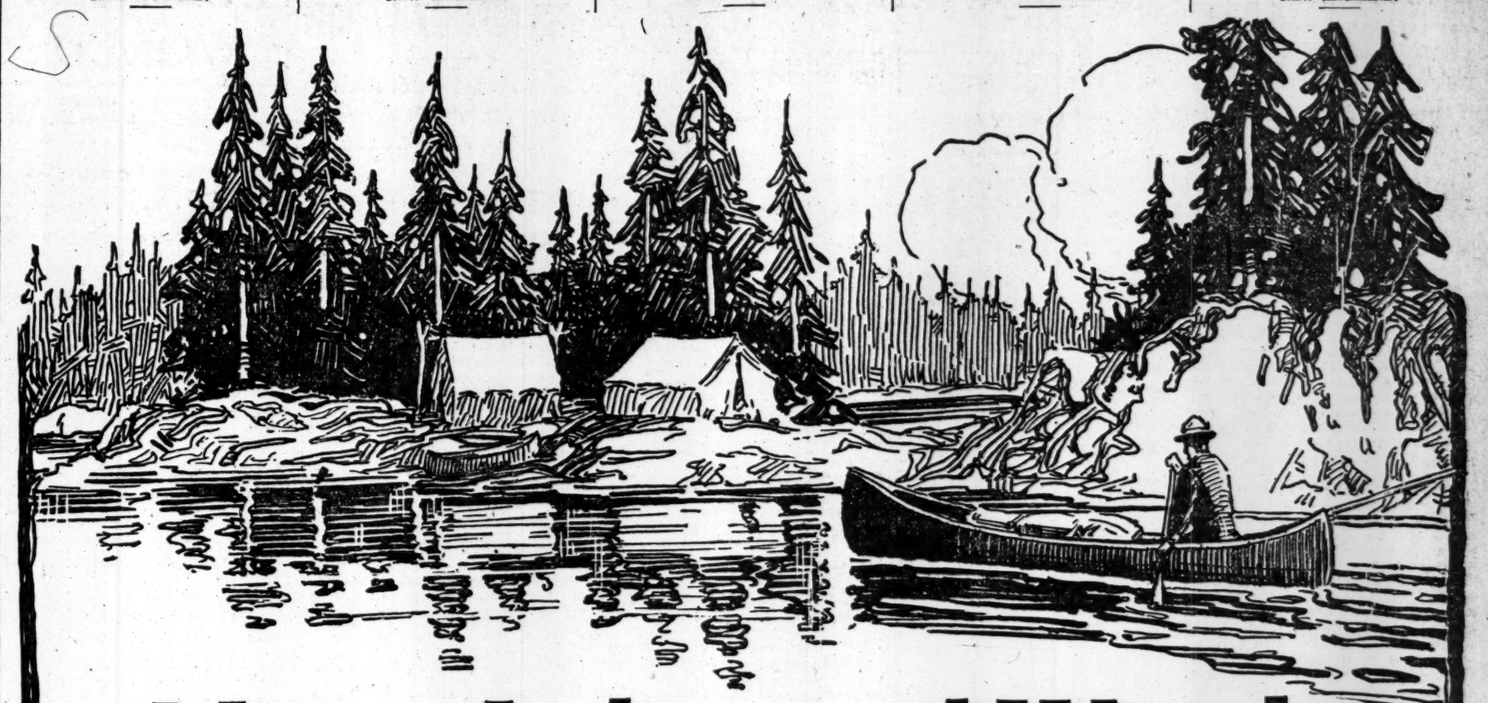
John McCullough and W. C. Jones, Ltd., to Join Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 21.—A new combination of cotton waste interests is in process of formation by John McCullough of New Bedford and W. C. Jones, Ltd., of Manchester, England. Mr. McCullough is now in Europe. There is a possibility that the concerns will form an American corporation and that a large waste mill will be erected.

Mr. McCullough has acted as the New Bedford agent of the Crefeld Waste and Batting Company of Saylesville, R. I., and of the South Atlantic Waste Company of Charlotte, N. C. W. C. Jones, Ltd., has an office in Boston.

RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND.



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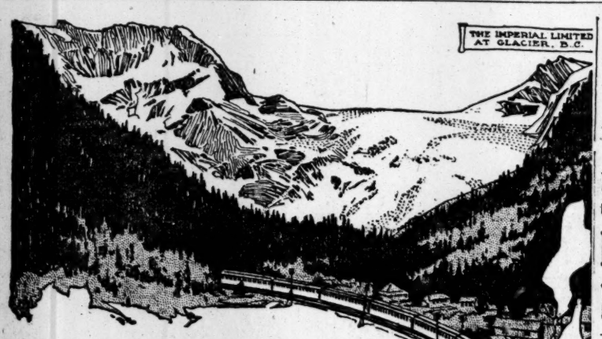
BEACH HAVEN, N. J.: Engleside (Re-opens in June).
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.: Water Gap House
LAKEWOOD, N. J.: Laurel House, Laurel-in-the-Pines
MONTCLAIR, N. J.: Hotel Montclair
PRINCETON, N. J.: Princeton Inn
POCONO SUMMIT, PA.: Pocono Manor
SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Pa.: Buckwood Inn



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NEW YORK—Millbrook.

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NEW YORK—Lake Champlain.

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NEW YORK—Watkins.

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NEW YORK—Catskill Mountains.

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NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

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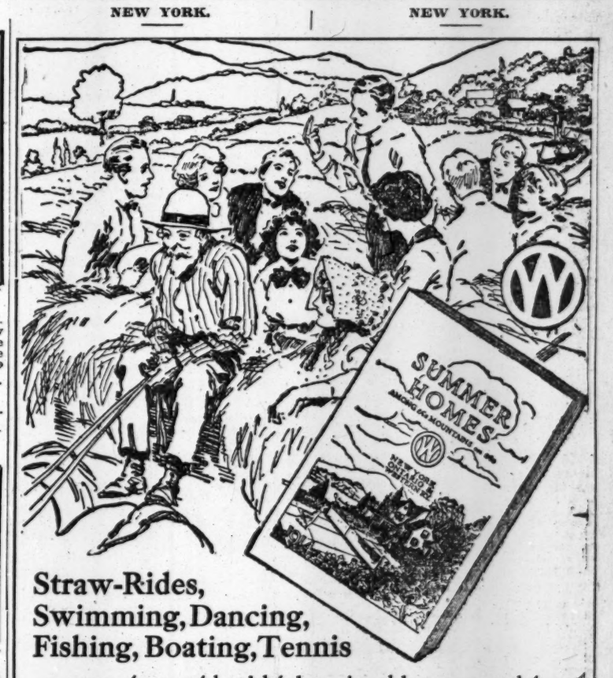

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High altitude, invigorating air. Fine wooded walks and drives. Illustrated booklet. HERBERT N. MUDGETT, PROP.

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WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H. The Mount Pleasant Open June 18 to Oct. 1. RALPH J. HERKIMER, Mgr. The Mount Washington Open July 8 to Oct. 20. D. J. TRUDEAU, Mgr. NEW YORK OFFICE—243 5TH AV.

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Delightful family resort in a most picturesque section, with accommodations for 500.

Table supplied from our own Farm and Dairies

18 hole golf course, tennis, saddle horses, garage and livery.

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Detached family cottages, completely furnished with hotel service.

White Mountain Amateur Golf Championship will be held here last week in August.

CHARLES V. MURPHY, Mgr. Address LAUREL HOUSE, Lakewood, N. J., until June 1st.

OUR POLICY BINDS US ON TOLLS, SAYS ROOT

Treaty Conforms to Established Principle of Equal Treatment to All Nations, He Says.

EXEMPTION NOT REAL ISSUE

But Keeping Our Word, Which He Calls the Highest Exercise of Sovereignty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21. — Senator Root commanded the close attention of the Senate to-day, when he spoke for five hours in urging approval of President Wilson's demand that the tolls exemption clause of the Panama Canal act be repealed. After covering in detail every point in controversy from documentary evidence, Senator Root closed with a plea that the United States adhere to the policy of equality among nations, in the enunciation of which this country had been foremost.

Senator Root threw light on the issue as it concerned arbitration by pointing out that such a step would require a two-thirds majority of the Senate. Failing such a majority, he said, the United States would stand discredited because of a refusal to submit the question to an arbitral tribunal. Repeal of the exemption clause, he said, was the only way out of a dilemma involving national honor and integrity. His speech, which was applauded by both Democrats and Republicans, marks the beginning of the end of the tolls debate.

Taking up the specific question of exemption of American coastwise vessels, the Senator said the law of 1912 granting this exemption violated the equality guaranteed by the treaty. This was true, he argued, because no real coastwise trade of the United States could pass through this canal, 1,000 miles away, and consequently what the law did was to exempt a class of American oversea trade without at the same time exempting the like oversea trade of Great Britain, Russia, Mexico and other countries.

The Senator contended that the United States should not wait for all the nations of the world to protest against the exemption, because the United States must be the keeper of its own conscience and of its own judgment without waiting for protests. If he were right as to the interpretation of the treaty, he declared, he would not favor exemption even if Great Britain gave its consent, because the question was broader than the rights of Great Britain.

"The excitement and fervor of a false patriotism," he said, "the insolence and rancor which ill befit the consideration of a serious international subject by a great people, but which have been injected into the popular discussion of this question in some quarters, have found but little response among the members of the Senate. The question before us has been debated with a sense of responsibility and dignity.

"The treaty negotiated with Panama in 1903 is the basis of our rights. From it we get our title. By that treaty the grant of property and jurisdiction upon which we have proceeded, upon which we hold the canal, is subject to the provision that the canal, when constructed, and the entrance thereto shall be neutral in perpetuity and shall be opened upon the terms provided for by the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in 1901. So the treaty with Great Britain, which is referred to here, is engrafted into our title as a liquidation upon it.

Exemption Not the Question

"It is quite natural to say that this is a question of the exemption of our ships. It is not a question of exemption of our ships. No one doubts our right to pass our ships through the canal free or for any tolls that we choose to impose and that they are able and willing to pay. The question is whether we are bound to take our treatment of the ships belonging to our citizens as the measure of the treatment that we accord to the ships belonging to the citizens of other countries.

"We grant to the citizens of Great Britain and Canada the same treatment we accord to our own citizens and their vessels. We agreed that the measure that we mete to our own citizens shall be the measure we mete to the citizens of Canada. There is no question there about our rights with our own and no question here about our rights with our own.

"Nor is there any question here about the absolute and complete control of the canal by the United States. Political control, military control, administrative control, all are ours. The only question is what standard are we bound to apply in making a charge to the citizens of another country for the use of the canal for passing ships through.

"We have all the rights of sovereignty in respect to the territory. We are the owner of the canal just as a canal company would be the owner if it had constructed it under a charter.

"The question here is about charges to be made by the United States to two classes of separate and distinct individuals, both classes being the owners of ships, one class being citizens of the United States and the other class being citizens of some other country. Nor is there any question here about the right of the United States to subsidize its own ships.

"If the construction which I feel forced to give to this treaty is a sound one, we are not at liberty to produce the result of a subsidy to American ships by relieving them of tolls which we impose upon other ships. We are not at liberty to produce the effect of a subsidy in that way, but the instant that money becomes the property of the United States, a part of the general fund of the United States, the United States has absolute and uncontrollable authority in the disposition of that money.

Illegal Object Legally Achieved.

"All lawyers are familiar with the distinction between accomplishing an unlawful object in a lawful way and the accomplishment of a lawful object in an ulawful way. To subsidize American ships is lawful. We have the right, but if the construction I give this treaty is the correct one we have excluded ourselves by solemn covenant from accomplishing that lawful result in this particular way.

"The fundamental question is, What kind of equality did the makers of this treaty intend? Is the kind of equality that is assured such that there will be no discrimination, or that there will be no discrimination except against the ships of other nations and in favor of ships belonging to American citizens? Treaties are steps in the life and the development of great nations. Public policies enter into them; public policies certified by public documents and authentic expression of public officers.

"We know now that the negotiators of this treaty all understood that the larger equality was intended by its terms. Here are words capable of two constructions, a broad construction and a narrow construction, but the facts that all the makers of the treaty intended that the words they used should have the larger effect is certainly very persuasive toward the conclusion that these words should receive the larger effect. Whenever we seek to impose upon these words a narrower construction for our own interest than the makers of the treaty understood them to have, we should remember the fundamental rule of morals as an evidence that a promisor is bound to keep a promise in the sense in which he had reason to believe the promise as understood was made."

"For three-quarters of a century the United States had been declaring to the world that she sought to procure the making of a canal across the Isthmus as a public service work, a public calling, a public utility, with all the wants of the public to be served. I say for three-quarters of a century the United States had been declaring that as its relation to the canal. Yes, always, without one varying note, until we got the title and control of the canal; and then for the first time is heard the demand that American owners of ships shall receive better treatment in tolls than the owners of other ships.

Our Equal Treatment Policy.

"When this treaty was negotiated it had long been the general public policy of the United States to accord to all other nations in all ports and waters of the United States rights in respect of service and of charges measured by the service and the charges to American citizens. It was the policy toward all the world. And the champion and protagonist of that policy was John Hay. At the very time he negotiated the Hay-Pauncefote treaty he was appealing to the justice of all the nations of the world for the open door in China.

"Mr. Hay wrote to one of the great nations of the world an appeal for equal treatment and appeal for a specific stipulation to secure that equal treatment, that no higher charges should be imposed upon the citizen of any other country in the ports and waters possessed by those great powers in China or for freight or passage over the railroads built and controlled by them than were imposed upon their own citizens. To that appeal all the great powers of the world responded in affirmance, and Mr. Hay was able to issue his announcement that the universal assent of the world had been given to that great principle of equality. Yet we are asked to believe that John Hay abjured, repudiated that policy of civilization in regard to the Panama Canal at the very moment that, through the same agents, he was enforcing it upon the same countries and that he did it without knowing it.

"I refer you to the message of President Roosevelt transmitting the treaty to the Senate, in which he describes it as a treaty which assures the right to the free passage of the canal to all the nations of the world on equal terms."

"Does the Senator from New York," asked Senator Sutherland, "think that President Roosevelt intended by that language to include the United States from the power to exempt its own coastwise ships?"

"No, I do not think he had that in mind at all," replied Mr. Root. "I think that he had in mind then the subject which I am now discussing. It has nothing to do with the coastwise ships. It is the question—what was the rule of equality declared in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The question whether coastwise vessels furnished an exception to the rule is an entirely different question. I am sure President Roosevelt in that message intended to declare that this treaty established the broad rule of equality for all nations. And I ask whether the United States was to observe this rule."

"Would Great Britain observe it?" inquired Senator Sutherland.

"Perhaps she could not," said Mr. Root. "The rules are to be observed by the countries as they are applicable to those countries.

Duties Imposed Upon Us.

"There is not a rule here from the second to the fifth that does not impose duties upon the United States. If ships of war in time of war loiter in the canal, it will be the duty of the United States to urge them forward. If a ship stays to the limit of twenty-four hours, it is her duty to give notice and require her to leave.

"If a ship undertakes to disembark or embark men or munitions in time of war, it is the duty of the United States to prevent it."

Senator Root was discussing sovereignty when Mr. Colt of Rhode Island asked:

"Were any rights of sovereignty reserved to the United States under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty such as were reserved to Great Britain under the Suez convention?"

"I think I would answer that question in the negative," said Mr. Root. "At the time of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty neither party had sovereignty, and there could be no reservation of any rights of sovereignty.

"Conformity to the obligations of treaties," he continued, "is the highest exercise of sovereignty, and not the infringement of sovereignty.

"What has Great Britain said to us" he asked, referring to the charge of "surrender" to England. "She has said that she considered the statute a violation of the contract. Does that sound like a behest? Is there anything arrogant or insolent about that? Let me recall to your minds what the United States has said and done in respect to arbitration; the messages of Presidents in long succession, declaring to Congress the unalterable devotion of the Government of the United States to the principle of arbitration. Are we to regard it as arrogant and insolent that a nation with which we have a treaty differs from our interpretation of a treaty and proposes arbitration?"

Referring to President Cleveland's attitude in the Venezuelan boundary dispute with Great Britain, Senator Root said:

"He laid it before Congress. You all remember that it was a war message. All the world understood it. He got his arbitration. Oh, arbitration when we want it, yes; but when another country wants it, never, never furi the American Flag at the heat of a foreign nation."

"Do the American people want us to be ugly and revengeful and insolent and brutal and boasting, or do they want us to be dignified, calm, considerate, and reasonable in our relations with foreign countries? Great Britain has called for arbitration, and we are here discussing repeal. Mr. Taft was in favor of arbitration; ex-President Roosevelt, with all his courageous and combative nature, is in favor of arbitration; President Wilson is in favor of arbitration. All of us are in favor of arbitration, but it is impossible to get a vote of two-thirds of the Senate to send the question to arbitration. We are for this repeal, first and chiefly, because we cannot arbitrate it, and to refuse to arbitrate it would discredit and dishonor our country. Now, let any man who votes against this repeal take to himself the responsibility of leading his country into that position. Who is the guardian of a nation's honor, but her own sons? Do we commit the duty of remonstrance against our breach of honor, our conscience must be our monitor. America must make the demand upon America that our honor and our good faith be kept without a stain. It is no petty question with England about tolls.

Not Presenting England's Case.

"I do not present England's case, but I knew something about this treaty. I knew what John Hay thought. I sat next to him in the Cabinet of President McKinley while it was negotiated and in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt. I was called in with Senator Spooner to help in the framing of the particular treaty which makes obedience to this Hay-Pauncefote treaty a part of the stipulation under which we get our title. I have had a full conception of what this treaty meant, for now nearly thirteen years.

"We are right or we are wrong. Our country has taught to the world the most valuable lesson of modern history, if not of all history, that a democracy is competent to maintain within its own territories, peace and order with justice. I believe that the power of a developing democracy is competent to the maintenance of international peace and justice, to substitute kindly consideration, mutual courtesy and forgiveness of international brotherhood for the hatred and strife of monarchical and dynastic rule.

"Our democracy has assumed a great duty and asserts a mighty power. I had hoped that diplomacy would be made better, purer, nobler because America was a democracy. I believe that during all our history the right-thinking, peace-loving, justice-loving people of America have ennobled and elevated the intercourse of nations with each other, and I believe that now is the great opportunity for another step forward in the beneficent and noble purpose for civilization. It goes far beyond and rises far above the mere question of tolls. It is the conduct of nations in conformity with the highest principles of ethics and the highest dictates of that religion which aims to make the men of all the races of the earth brothers in the end.

"The noble American who negotiated this treaty, as Secretary of State, did his share in his time toward accomplishing the beneficent work of ennobling diplomacy and the relation of State. He did it with purest patriotism and the most unswerving devotion to the interests of his own country, and I cannot but feel that in preventing our country from repudiating the obligation into which he entered to make possible the great work of the canal we are rendering a service to his memory. I invoke for the consideration of this obligation of honor and good faith which he assumed in our behalf and in the name of our country that nobility and largeness of spirit which he exhibited and illustrated in his life."

Senator Kern, Chairman of the Democratic caucus, gave notice that he would press for a vote at any time Senators were not prepared to continue the debate, and, despite notices given of speeches after May 27, he would endeavor to get a vote on that date and ask that the Senate meet in night sessions to expedite business.

COXEY SPEAKS AT CAPITOL.

But Only 16 of the "Army of the Unemployed" Are There.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—"Gen." Jacob S. Coxey, at the head of his so-called unemployed army of nine, climbed the steps of the Capitol today and, unmolested by the police, delivered a prolonged speech on industrial conditions to a curious crowd. Reinforcements of seven unemployed from Baltimore, accompanied by J. Eads How, joined the army at the Capitol.

An asthmatic bugle blast by the army trumpeter and the rattle of the army's drum announced the approach of the army, led by Gen. Coxey's young son astride a burro. After the nine privates rode the "General," Mrs. Coxey and their little girl in a buggy drawn by a Missouri mule. The "General" dismounted and pressed his way through the crowd to the Capitol steps, where twenty years ago he was arrested for letting his army get on the grass.

Hearing on Building Board Plan.

Before the regular meeting of the Board of Estimate this morning there will be another public hearing in the board chamber on the proposal to appoint a Commission of Building Districts and Restrictions. The question to be considered is not the general restriction of the height of buildings throughout the city, but the power to appoint a commission in accordance with the law passed by the Legislature, to study the whole subject of restriction as to heights and the laying out of districts to which trades are to be confined.

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Meet Them Next Sunday and Every Sunday in the Great
Sunday American

New President *at New York's* Stock Exchange

Unusual importance attaches to the recent election of Henry G. S. Noble to be President of the New York Stock Exchange. This week's Annalist explains why, and tells much of interest about the new President's business viewpoint. Other valuable articles in this week's Annalist discuss future prospects for business; the economic possibilities of Mexico; the complicated problem of package goods; and five other interesting topics. Subscribe to-day for The Annalist, leading weekly of commerce, finance and economics. Four dollars a year.

THE ANNALIST
Times Square, New York

BUNGALOW VILLAGE FEATURE OF A SHOW

Forest Products Exposition at Grand Central Palace Also Presents Pretty Gardens.

HOUSE TO BE GIVEN AWAY

Door from Church Built in 1681 Proves Durability of Pine — Other Woods Exhibited.

Visitors to the Forest Products Exposition, which opened in the Grand Central Palace last night, found themselves in what appeared to be a small village of bungalows. Lumber associations and individual companies from all parts of the United States have been building little houses out of their best grades of wood for several weeks to show the superiority of their products for housebuilding, and the effect of the stained and highly polished woods, with the miniature gardens which surround the buildings, is picturesque. While some of the bungalows are only small models which resemble dolls' houses, a number of them are large enough to live in. An official of the exposition estimated last night that the latter class afford ample living quarters for 300 persons.

One of the most attractive of the "full-grown" bungalows is to be given away when the exposition closes on May 30, and before the Summer is over it may be in use as a home somewhere on Long Island for several months. It is 42 feet long and 24 feet wide, and contains four rooms and bath. Its exterior is of dark brown weatherboarding, and the little porch is finished in white. Inside it is cozy. The living room is unusually inviting. Its walls are of elm, prettily stained in an early English finish, and the floor is of red birch. The dining room is of birch with a mahogany finish. A hallway adjoining the dining room is done in birch with a pretty grain, finished in silver gray, while the bedroom is done entirely in bird's-eye maple, with maple floor. The kitchen is trimmed with maple.

The bungalow was built by the Michigan Manufacturers' Association, and every inch of the bungalow is said to have grown in Michigan and Wisconsin. Even the roof is of cedar shingles composed of green, fireproofed shingles. According to the manager of the exhibit, the finished house is worth $3,000. A numbered ticket is given each visitor to the Palace and is deposited in a box near the exhibit, and the end of the exposition the tickets will be shaken together and three numbers will be drawn out of the box. If the holder of the first number does not claim the bungalow within forty-eight hours, it is to go to the second, or to the third if the second does not claim it. The person to draw the number, who will be blindfolded, has not been selected.

The manager of the exposition said he hoped he could get a little girl of some New York family prominent in society or public life to pick the number. The parts of the bungalow are so marked that it can be separated and put together in their present form, so that the structure can be moved from the Palace without injury to its design.

On entering the Palace one of the first exhibits in sight is a large group of perfect huge redwood tree trunks from California, the largest of which is five feet in diameter. In the midst of them is a bungalow of redwood. On the same side of the building a fully furnished and lighted five-foot model of a cypress bungalow adorns the "garden" surrounding full-sized cypress bungalow. Behind this is the entire front of a cypress shingle house said to have been built in Berlin, Md., in 1765. It is weatherbeaten but whole and is used as an argument that cypress is "the old veteran."

Near it is a shutter from a house built in South Carolina by Nathaniel Johnson, first Provincial Governor of the State, in 1700. The home is still in use and the shutter is to be returned after the exposition. Its hinge is of crudely beaten iron and the nails are plainly hand made. A connoisseur made a vain effort to buy several of the ancient hinges exhibited in this and other places last night.

A white pine exhibit, nearby, vies with the cypress for antique record. It contains the white pine pew door from the Old Ship Church, built in Hingham, Mass., in 1681, and a door from a farmhouse in Medford, Mass., said to have been built in 1631. Neither is noticeably decayed.

In other parts are seen bungalows built of fir, yellow pine, gum, and other woods. A saw manufacturing company attracted many spectators with an exhibition of quick wood sawing. Two husky woodmen spent the night at the back-breaking task of sawing through a three-foot tree trunk in record-breaking time. One interesting exhibit was sent by the Forest Service Branch of the United States Department of Agriculture, and elsewhere forty-five specimens of woods collected in the Philippines are shown.

The movies play their part in the exposition. Reels are shown depicting work at lumber camps, and raging forest fires, and the dangerous work of "logging" on rapid rivers in the West.

Sunday and Monday will be "home builders' days," when the officials expect a large attendance of women. On Wednesday the Hoo Hoos, an organization of lumber dealers, will hold their annual banquet on the fourth floor of the building.

WAGNER LETTER FOR SALE.

Comments on Part of "Parsifal" in His Own Writing.

A holograph letter of Richard Wagner, respecting the vorspiel to "Parsifal," is in a sale of interesting books and autographs at the Anderson Auction Company's rooms on next Monday and Tuesday. The letter, which it is believed is unpublished, is dated Beyreuth, Dec. 9, 1878. It reads, in part:

"I hope the Ms. comes early enough. It must be read with great care; many notes are not written, and it is frequently very hard to read. The quasi-arpeggios of the violin will cause much trouble; friend Fleischauer must help me to simplify it. I accept with pleasure the orchestra which the concert master proposes. The first trumpeter must be a virtuoso and have a high and light pitch."

There are original manuscripts of Oscar Wilde's "By the Arno," "The Sphinx," and "Vera, or the Nihilists"; also a holograph letter of his in which he says: "Boycotting in literature is detestable, and I can hardly believe that Stead intends it."

A letter from George Washington to Robert Morris, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, is dated Trenton, Jan. 1777, and refers to men in Col. Glover's regiment whom he had been unable to persuade to re-enlist at the end of their time. The letter was written in the brief interval between the battles of Trenton and Princeton.

There are four letters of Theodore Roosevelt's, signed but not written by him. Two were written when he was Police Commissioner, one while he was Governor, and the fourth while he was President. Of the Presidents of the United States, there is nearly a complete set of autographs.

There are also letters or documents of Anne of Austria, Madame du Barry, Caron de Beaumarchais, Napoleon Bonaparte, Jefferson Davis, Edward Fitz-Gerald of "Omar Khayyam" fame, Benjamin Franklin, "Chinese" Gordon, Heinrich Heine, John Trumbull, Walt Whitman, and other distinguished persons.

The sale will include items from the collections of Mrs. Henry P. Quincy of Boston and J. Maus Schermerhorn of New York.

Marks Entertains Bureau Heads.

Thirty-five bureau heads from the Borough President's office were the guests yesterday of President Marcus M. Marks at a departmental luncheon at Haan's Restaurant. President Marks plans to hold similar luncheons on each Thursday. He believes that in this way the members of the department can get to know one another better and that many suggestions for the betterment of the work in his office will be the result.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names.
Wednesday.3½@4 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Dress Cottons Improved, Too.

The coming of seasonable weather has resulted in a flood of orders to this market for dress cottons of the various sorts, Sheer, filmy effects in both wash and white goods are reported in excellent demand, the number of rush orders received outnumbering anything of the kind, so far as this end of the trade is concerned, in several years. Buyers who had been holding off to the last minute before filling in their stocks are now asking express deliveries in many cases. The demand is general, one of the best features of the business being that it is not confined to any particular fabric or range of fabrics.

***

Higher Duties on Cigarettes.

Importers of cigarettes are having considerable trouble at the present time with the local customs authorities regarding the prices at which manufacturers and exporters abroad are invoicing the goods. This applies particularly to Russian and Turkish cigarettes. Many goods reaching here have been advanced heavily over invoice rates and, although appeals have been made to the Board of General Appraisers, the advanced rates and accruing penalties have in most instances been allowed to stand. It is claimed by the Government officials here that the values placed on the cigarettes are below the prices at which the goods are selling abroad. While this is denied by the American importers, they nevertheless are paying duties on much higher valuations than formerly.

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Linoleum Prices Unchanged.

Following the lead of the carpet and rug houses, manufacturers of linoleums have decided to keep Fall prices at the levels which prevailed at the opening of the Spring season. Buyers seemed pleased with the turn of affairs things have taken, for the talk of advances that had been circulated in the trade prior to the opening of the season led many buyers to expect them. There is considerable feeling in the trade against one large house, which, in an endeavor to steal a march on its competitors, "spilled the beans" for the whole trade without gaining anything for itself. Some good business is being placed by the jobbers, and in several instances it was said that the buying was much more liberal than had been anticipated. The buying of carpets and rugs has also been good in the last few days, the buyers having had an opportunity to look over the various lines and settle down to business.

***

Japanese Silks Ease Off.

The Yokohama raw silk market is reported quiet again, and prices have receded from the high figures asked a week ago. More favorable crop reports are believed to be a strong reason for the decline. Sales for the week amounted to 3,200 bales, with business made difficult by the limited amount of available silk. Reports from Canton say that late estimates of the second crop make it smaller than was first indicated, and the holders have mostly withdrawn from the market as a result. No further contracts will be taken by these dealers for time being. Stocks are so low now that higher prices are said to be inevitable in the near future. The Shanghai market continues very firm, with Milan steady under a moderate demand from both Europe and America. Business in the local market is quiet, though there is a fair demand still for silks available for immediate delivery.

***

Party Cases, Girdles and Beads.

Party cases are the leading novelty now in the fancy goods and notions field. These cases are rectangular in shape, about five inches long by three wide by three deep, are made up in various kinds of colored leather, and can be retailed at a price which is well within the reach of the average woman. One of the better grades of these novelties, which was shown to a TIMES reporter yesterday, contained a mirror, a powder puff, a smelling bottle, a comb, a nail file, a pencil, and a purse. Purple, blue and green are the most popular colors. Girdles seem to come next on the list in a period which is between seasons and none too active generally. These articles are made up in several varieties, of which patent leather and vesta cloth, in a number of materials and colors, are said to be the most popular. There is still a fair call for beads, and there is an opinion expressed in some quarters that the warmer weather will result in a stimulation of the demand for them. They are said to be especially attractive garnitures for wear without coats.

***

Gray Goods Continue Active.

Active buying continued to feature the local gray goods market yesterday, and some large sales were put through. With the activity have come firmer prices, and it is now believed that the long expected upturn is at hand. None of the brokers seemed willing yesterday to comment on how, when or where the boom started, they being too busy selling goods to do anything else. Some good sales of 39 inch 68-72s were reported at 5⅝ cents, and a few fair-sized lots of 30-inch 56-44s were moved at 4 1-16 cents. On 38½ inch 64-60s the mills were asking 5 cents, and it was said that a number of big bids of 4 15-16 cents for these goods for July and August delivery were turned down. Most of the activity is confined to wide goods, and it is estimated that the sales of the last few days have gone well over 500,000 pieces. Narrow goods, while comparatively quiet, are firm on the basis of 3¼ cents for 27 inch 64-60s. The market all the way through is firmer on wide goods, and on several constructions prices have been advanced an eighth of a cent a yard. Sheetings are also showing a firmer tone, though no important price changes are reported on these goods yet.

***

What Closing Evenings Means.

"It is a simple thing for legislators to say that female dry goods store employes may work only a certain number of hours a day," said a well-known Western dry goods man to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "but they evidently do not stop to consider the fact that this often means closing evenings and a consequent heavy loss to the store owners. Evening business is really profitable, for the only extra cost of selling then is the lighting. This in itself is a comparatively small item, and rent, wages, and other overhead charges remain the same regardless of the number of evenings the store is open. We have found, since closing our store on Saturday evenings, that we have practically killed the business of our men's department. My city is one in which there are many workingmen who draw their wages on Saturday and who buy 90 per cent. of their supplies Saturday evenings. With our store closed, it means that the business goes to the smaller shops, which the proprietors, working alone or with a man or two, can keep open till midnight if they desire. No small amount of trade in other branches of dry goods has also been diverted to the smaller shops by enforced early closing."

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THE ST. GALL CASE

And Others Discussed by Assistant Secretary Malburn.

William P. Malburn, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of customs matters, came to this city yesterday to familiarize himself with the customs machinery here. Mr. Malburn has occupied his position about two months. He conferred with members of the Board of General Appraisers regarding the proposal to move from the public store building to a more suitable home in the business centre, and later visited Collector Malone. Mr. Malburn said he was in favor of the General Board finding other quarters, and if an appropriation carried in the pending Sundry Civil bill passes Congress at the present session it is expected the board will be domiciled in new offices by next Winter. Replying to an inquiry regarding the action to be taken by the Treasury Department in the St. Gall embroidery case, he said:

"I have not received as yet the official report of the special agents comprising the commission sent to St. Gall, but I hope sincerely that it will not take me as long to reach a decision in the matter as has been the case in the preparation of the report. As matters stand at the present moment, I do not know what action the department will take. It should be understood, however, that the department is not necessarily bound to act upon the suggestions or recommendation of the commission. That will be decided later. In advance of action by my office, nothing will be given out regarding the conclusions reached by the agents. Several New York importers and Swiss manufacturers of embroideries have asked for copies of the report, but it has been thought best to withhold the desired information for the present."

When told that merchants have charged that one or more of the members of the commission were biased against the embroidery people, Mr. Malburn reiterated his statement that the Treasury Department is not obliged to accept as final the conclusions of the special agents. Speaking of the sugar drawback regulations promulgated by the department to govern drawbacks under the new tariff, Mr. Malburn said that no sooner is one set of regulations posted than importers and manufacturers come forward with some further objection for desired modification. The process reminded him of an endless chain. Certain changes are still under consideration which, it is hoped by the Washington authorities, may put an end to controversies over the working of the drawback proposition.

Relative to the provision in the new law giving the Government agents the power to call upon foreign manufacturers to produce their books and other data upon demand, the Assistant Secretary, while not admitting that the provision was to be regarded as a dead letter, made it plain that this paragraph probably will not be made operative. The representations of several nations through their Ambassadors will in all likelihood result in the department not invoking the objectional paragraph.

Mr. Malburn called on Appraiser Sague, and before returning to Washington will visit the offices of the Naval Officer and Surveyor, and, in fact, make a general inspection of the working of the customs at this port.

LOST HAT BOX WORTH $3,000

Maid Had Packed It with Mrs. Van Buren's Jewelry.

Detectives have been watching for almost a week for a large hatbox belonging to Mrs. Michael Van Buren, a daughter of John D. Archbold, but without result. Merely to have looked at this hatbox, one would not have thought there was anything extraordinary about it. It bore the name of a fashionable milliner, was new, and might have been set down as containing one of the very latest importations or creations. But one of the French maids at the Carlton House thought it would make a good jewel casket. Wherefore the quest of the sleuths is important, for the hatbox contained something like 200 diamonds and a costly sapphire, all a part of the same piece of jewelry, a large pin. The sapphire alone is said to have cost $3,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Buren, who have been spending the Winter at the Carlton House, were going up to their country place at Tuxedo last Saturday, and in the preparatory packing, it became necessary to dispose of Mrs. Archbold's favorite piece of jewelry. Naturally the owner would have put it in one of the bags that were being taken along, but when this was suggested to the maid, she pointed out that the trinket was somewhat fragile, and that it might get broken.

"I will put it in the hatbox, where it will not be disturbed, and I will carry the hatbox myself, so that nothing can happen to it," promised the maid.

This did not seem safe, but the maid was so persistent that she was allowed to have her way.

The trip of the Erie ferry was accomplished without incident, and then the voyage to Jersey City was begun. When stock was taken of the luggage just before boarding the train the hatbox had disappeared, but the maid was on hand. She could not account for the disappearance of the parcel, and did not remember a moment when she had relaxed her vigilance.

Inquiry was made of the officials at the Jersey City ferry and of the hands on the ferryboat, but they did not remember having seen the box after the boat docked.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light variable winds.

East Texas.—Cloudy Fri., probably showers in the interior; Sat. cloudy, mod. e. and s. e. winds.

West Tex., Okla.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

Utah—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably thunder showers.

Ark., Tenn., Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ohio and Ind.—Cloudy Fri., probably showers; Sat. probably fair, with lower temperature; fresh s. w. and w. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Fri., preceded by showers in extreme n. e.; Sat. probably fair, moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy, cooler Fri., preceded by showers; Sat. fair, moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Upper Mich. and Wis.—Cloudy Fri., Sat. fair; moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Minn.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate n. w. winds.

Iowa—Fair Fri., probably Sat.

Mo.—Fair, not quite so warm Fri.; Sat. probably fair.

N. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair in e., cloudy, probably showers in w. Fri. and Sat.

Kansas—Cloudy Fri.; Sat. probably fair.

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APPRAISAL REFORMS.

Committee to Inquire Into the Personnel of the Office.

With a view to putting the Appraiser's office on a more efficient basis, Appraiser Sague announced yesterday that he had appointed a committee consisting of Deputy Appraiser Wolf, Assistant Appraiser Keenan and Chief Clerk Barber, to make a systematic inquiry into the force of employes in the office. The Appraiser believes that the business of his department can be conducted on a higher efficiency basis, helpful alike to the importing community and the Government.

Mr. Sague said yesterday that the committee will lay the result of its work before him for consideration with recommendations requisite to conduct the business of the office on a higher plane. The committee will also make suggestions dealing with the salaries of employes of all grades. The monthly payroll on May 1 approximated $95,500. It is the view of the Appraiser that to a certain extent it is practicable to so reorganize the personnel as to secure increased efficiency and possibly a reduction of force along certain lines.

It is expected that, when the changes likely to be made as a result of the committee's work are approved by the Appraiser, importers will benefit in the matter of the expediting of merchandise through the stores as well as in other directions.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN.—Zollinger, Harned Co.; E. H. Hollenbach, carpets; 1,134 Broadway.
ATLANTA — Chamberlain - Johnson-Dubose Co.; R. J. Lee, dress goods, silks, laces, ribbons, handkerchiefs, hose; E. Johnson, notions, leather goods; 20 E. 16th; Collingwood.
AUBURN—Foster, Ross & Co.; W. A. McNamee, cloaks, suits, waists; 39 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hamburger Bros. & Co.; N. Liberies, piece goods; 840 Broadway; Netherland.
BALTIMORE—R. Richardson, dress goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Liberty Mfg. Co.; E. A. Davis, clothing; Hoffman House.
BINGHAMTON.—W. R. Miller & Co.; C. J. Maguire, boots; York.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. King, machine-made dresses; Mrs. Phillips, costumes, dresses; Mrs. Perkins, machine-made dresses; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON.—Jordan, Marsh Co.; F. A. Fulton, furs; E. A. Pitman, boots; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss Levy, gloves, 9 W. 33d.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; W. O. Ransley, notions, linings; 220 5th Av.
CHICAGO—H. M. Rich & Co.; J. Anderson, trimmed hats; York.
CHICAGO—Lester & Co.; H. Lederer, upholstery goods; Claridge.
CHICAGO.—Livingstone, Rosen & Co.; A. Rosen, skirts; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Worms & Loeb; M. H. Eiseman, notions, leather goods; Claridge.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss S. Berngtein, underwear, 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; C. G. Neumiller, furs, trimmings, 104 Fourth.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss E. M. Valentine, books, stationery, 214 Church.
DETROIT—Burnham-Stoepel Co.; J. I. Miller, skirts, waists, petticoats; 42 Leonard.
ERIE, Penn.—Strong, Hemenway-Prescott-Richardson Co.; C. W. Prescott, dry goods; 320 Church.
FAIRMOUNT, West Va.—J. M. Hartley & Sons; J. M. Hartley, dry goods; E. F. Hartley, carpets; 320 Church.
HARTFORD.—G. Fox & Co.; W. W. Pollard, shoes; 320 Church.
HOLYOKE—L. Davis & Sons; I. W. Davis, cloaks, suits, hosiery; Wallick's.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pedersan & Levi; F. B. Levi, ready to wear, 15 E. 26th.
LANCASTER—Kiplinger & Co.; L. W. Kiplinger, carpets; Herald Square.
LOS ANGELES.—Cooper, Jones & Shirt Co.; M. L. Cooper, shirts, pajamas; Herald Square.
MAHANOY CITY, Penn.—A. A. Garey, coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th; Latham.
MIDDLETOWN—C. Bunce & Co.; C. W. Cramer, dress goods, wash goods, silks, velvets; 75 Spring.
MONROE, La.—I. Baer Co.; A. Baer, notions, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard; Grand.
NEW HAVEN—A. M. Rosenberg Co.; A. M. Rosenberg, clothing; Park Ave.
NEWPORT—King & McLeod Co.; W. W. Poole, ready to wear; 116 West 32d.
NEWPORT—King & McLeod Co.; W. M. Poole, ready to wear, 116 W. 32d.
NOGALES, Ariz.—D. Loeb, clothing; Somerset.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; J. W. Bussey, wash goods; 75 Spring.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann-Baer Co.; L. Kaufmann, cloaks, suits, misses' skirts; Miss A. McManus, waists; Miss F. Looby, costumes, dresses; 95 Madison Ave.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss N. Sullivan, embroideries, trimmings; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—P. J. Joyce; general merchandise; Herald Square.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; W. McKelvy, notions, fancy goods, 43 Leonard.
PORTLAND, ME.—Meier & Frank Co.; H. Jellinger, jewelry, leather goods, 31 Union Sq.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; H. A. Eggleton, ribbons; Miss K. Maloney, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—McCurdy & Robinson Co.; W. C. McCurdy, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 353 4th Ave.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. F. Merrick, millinery; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—McAlpine-Fisher Co.; H. C. MacAlpine, carpets; Hermitage.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stoffy Co.; J. S. Banford, dress goods, silks; 15 E. 22d.
SCRANTON—Clarke Brothers; J. W. Penny, carpets; 31 Union Square; Herald Square.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—W. D. Kinsman Co.; M. J. Cummings, cloaks, suits; 116 West 32.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; H. S. Ink, men's neckwear, raincoats, overalls; 377 Broadway.
ST. PAUL.—Novelty Cloak & Suit Co.; I. Cohen, spring coats, suits,

NEED $30,380,000 TO REORGANIZE WABASH

Bondholders Committee Plan Calls for Assessment of $20 a Share.

TO SELL $14,000,000 BONDS

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Have Underwritten Both the 5 Per Cent. Bonds and the Assessment.

The long-delayed plan for reorganizing the Wabash Railroad, which has been in the hands of receivers since December, 1911, was made public yesterday by the committee representing the holders of refunding and extension bonds. This committee consists of Winslow S. Pierce, Chairman; Robert Goelet, Bernard M. Barüch, Thomas H. Hubbard, Alvin W. Krech, Robert Fleming, and Johannes Luden. The plan calls for the raising of $30,380,000, of which $11,900,000 is to be supplied through a sale of $14,000,000 of general and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds at 85, and $18,480,000 by assessments at $20 a share on the holders of Wabash common and preferred. Both the 5 per cent. bonds and the assessment have been underwritten by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The total capitalization of the old company was $219,793,000, and the annual fixed charges $5,761,000. Under the plan the capitalization after reorganization will be $209,601,000, a reduction of $10,192,000, and the annual fixed charges $3,792,000, a reduction of $1,968,000.

It is proposed to spend the $30,380,000 to be raised by the committee as follows: To retire receivers' certificates, $14,309,000; to repay advances for reorganization purposes, including acquisition of debenture bonds and provision of coal reserve, $1,856,000; interest due Jan. 1, 1912, on refunding and extension bonds, $712,000; for the protection of treasury securities pledged under notes, $4,050,000; equipment fund and sinking fund obligations maturing prior to Jan. 2, 1915, $1,105,000; for new equipment and working capital, $5,500,000; taxes on new securities, $740,000; expenses of reorganization committee, bankers' commissions, &c., $2,108,000.

In return for the old securities, and for the payment of the assessment on the stock, the committee proposes to make the following exchange of new securities: for the $35,600,000 of first refunding and extension bonds, 100 per cent. in new adjustment bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent. when earned, or less if that amount is not earned; for coupons matured on the above bonds, excluding the January, 1912, coupon to be paid in cash, 10 per cent. in adjustment bonds; for unsecured claims, 50 per cent. in adjustments and 50 per cent. in new common stock for the $39,200,000 of preferred stock on payment of $20 a share, 5 per cent. in adjustment bonds and 100 per cent. in new common stock; for $53,200,000 of old common stock, on payment of $20 a share, 5 per cent. in adjustment bonds and 88 per cent. in new common stock. This saves $1,220,000 of the new adjustment bonds for reorganization or other purposes. Old obligations to the amount of $04,585,000 will not be disturbed.

The committee has received reports made after inspections of the system by J. C. Stubbs, formerly Traffic Manager of the Union Pacific, and by Darius Miller, President of the Burlington. On April 8 of this year Mr. Miller reported:

"Considering the favorable location of the Wabash, in a territory which produces a constantly increasing traffic, and judging from the growing business of the road in past years, it is quite reasonable to expect a considerably greater increase than 10 per cent. in gross earnings in the near future. The conditions at the present time are favorable for immediate and substantial progress in this direction, with still further improvement as soon as the changes and adjustments recommended can be accomplished."

SUIT TO VOID TAXICAB ORDER

Haverty Concern Seeks to Enjoin Month's Suspension.

Argument will be heard in the Supreme Court this morning on an application for an injunction restraining the Chief of the Bureau of Licenses from enforcing his order that the four taxicab licenses held by the Haverty Taxicabs, Incorporated, be suspended for one month.

John W. Brown, attorney for the Haverty concern, said yesterday that the ordinance required that all such orders should receive the sanction of the Mayor, that this order was not submitted to the Mayor, and therefore was illegal.

The complaint against the Haverty concern was made by W. B. Dougherty, a public hackman, who accused Archibald Thompson, the starter for the Haverty Company at the Hotel Belmont, of calling a Haverty taxi for a customer when the stand was full of individual hackmen, thus indulging in soliciting patronage, which is not permitted.

After a hearing, Julius Rosenthal, Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, found the Haverty starter guilty, and instead of imposing a fine inflicted the penalty which, Mr. Brown said, was equivalent to putting his clients out of business.

Manufacturers Elect Officers.

The Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers, meeting at the Waldor-Astoria, yesterday re-elected Col. George Pope of Hartford, Conn., President; A. B. See of New York City, Treasurer; J. Philip Bird, General Manager and Assistant Treasurer, and George S. Boudinot, Secretary.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adams, Albert J.—Lewis Historical Publishing Co., $280.
Blum, Harry—Hartford National Bank, $1,251.
Cahill, John—City of New York, costs, $108.
Canale, Leo—Knickerbocker Distilling Co., Inc., $132.
Dumary, Henry, Jr.—Engelbert Tyre Co., $102.
Doran, Margaret—Sonn Bros. Co., $329.
De Rosa, Raffalle—Seneca Distributing Co., $277.
De Cernea, Albert—Lord & Taylor, $297.
Ebert, Emma—W. Crawford, $101.
Same—A. E. Thompson, $205.
Eisen, Isaac—D. Schultz, $201.
Griswold, Chester—F. Gilbert, $9,177.
Henry, Alden L.—J. M. Huber, $452.
Hunt, Henry E.—R. F. Parkinson, $336.
Hegger, Maud—A. Brookman, $422.
Hamblen, Arthur J.—J. F. Keogh, $114.
Holfoth, Louis—American Agricultural Chemical Co., $126.
Jacobs, Aaron—H. Segal, $107.
Kimball, Alonzo—Lord & Taylor, $204.
Krulewitch, Bernard; J. Krulewitch & Co., Inc., Julius Krulewitch and Morris G. Samuels—Columbia Bank, $328.
Lipfeld, Gerson—H. Strombul, $539.
Landes, Leonard and Barnet Suser—L. Lodien et al., $163.
Lederer, Byron—S. M. Levy, $116.
Le Vein, Chris L.—J. R. Post, $233.
Lockwood, George W.—F. W. Beck, $218.
Millen, William A.—P. F. Keogh, $428.
Mitchell, Katheina F.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $196.
Morse, Jerome E.—Keystone View Co., Inc., $402.
Marsalese, Maria—G. Sparacio, $667.
Miraglio, Domenico—M. G. Pasca, $2,206.
Medbury, Fitch H.—C. Hubert, $533.
Miller, Donald H.—W. Stewart, $244.
Manheimer, Solomon—Lord & Taylor, $174.
Neal, Jerome K., guardian—J. & A. Cohen, costs, $111.
O'Rourke, William—M. A. Gunst & Co., Inc., $118.
Pragnall, Agnes M.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $113.
Payne, William I.—M. Schwoerer, $119.
Pease, Mable F. A.—A. A. Valentine & Co., Inc., $270.
Rush, Michael J., Jr.—L. L. Rosenbaum, $107.
Rosenhault, Walter M.—City of New York, $259.
Reilly, Edward J.—Same, $259.
Rosenfeld, Abraham—Seneca Distributing Co., $236.
Roey, Philip, and Sam Carter—A. E. Ney et al, $150.
Sears, Herman D.—F. C. Dale, $113.
Sargeant, James A.—City of New York, $259.
Smith, Harry A.—Same, $259.
Swenson, Olaf—Same, $259.
Stringer, George F.—Same, $259.
Sochfasky, William—Same, $259.
Sweet, James—Same, $259.
Schufert, Anton—J. H. Jones, $209.
Strauss, Hermine B.—D. Brandon, $131.
Solomon, Aaron—Princeton Worsted Mills, Inc., $345.
Spreckels, Louis—F. Middleton, $2,946.
Scopas, Stelios—C. Frank, $175.
Siena, Rocco, and Mattie Martella—G. Negila et al., $1,550.
Spiron, Harry—Southwestern Surety Ins. Co., $2,515.
Taylor, Katherine—Lord & Taylor, $163.
Todd, Helen C. and Wallace—Manchester Garage Co., $357.
Van Gordon, Roy—City New York, $259.
Van Gordon, Irving W.—Same, $259.
Vale, Georgina, and Alan Newton Anderson—E. Conway, $229.
Upton, Anna—City of New York, $259.
Wilson, Louis—Southwestern Surety Ins. Co., $2,515.
Wadsworth, Charles W.—City of New York, $259.
Weygandt, Frederick C.—Same, $259.
Wheeler, Edward C.—Same, $259.
Widman, Edward J.—Knickerbocker Distilling Co., Inc., $120.
Woods, Harlo, and Harvey A. Gillett—Same, $144.
Wildenberg, Charles P.—M. Cohen, $218.
Werner, Theodore—Northern Bank of New York, $42,392.
Wilkins, John W.—Confectioners' Trading Co., $127.
Wolff, Edmond—City of New York, $259.
Wolff—Armand—Same, $259.
Zwickel, Max—Same, $259.
Zagat, George G.—Same, $259.
Altrades, Inc.—Empire Brick and Supply Co., $140.
Burns Brothers, Inc.—G. Leonardo, $750.
Broome Realty Co.—R. Hochstein, $161.
Charles Pfizer, Jr., Co., Ltd.—New York Telephone Co., $157.
City of New York—Hudson River Telephone Co., costs, $192.
Daub Storage Warehouse and Van Co., Inc.—D. P. Smagg, $300.
Eagle Cloak and Suit Co.—J. Sandberg, $588.
Gibraltar Silk Corporation—C. M. Oppenheim et al., $356.
Harrison Granite Co.—T. J. Murphy, $1,557.
J. P. Sjoberg Co.—Murphy Varnish Co., $391.
Munnich's Garage, Inc.—Stultz Bros., $775.
Mulcahy & Gibdon, Inc.—168 Madison Avenue Realty Co., $295.
Multigraph Letter Co.—R. H. Donnelly, $108.
New Harlem Casino Taxi Service Co.—P. Kerland et al., $1,690.
R. Seumnicht, Inc.—F. O. Boyd & Co., $130.
Rechintz & Potruch—City of New York, $259.
Steeplechase Park Co.—M. Holstein, $3,444.
Same—J. Holstein, $640.
Scott Mfg. Co., Inc.—F. J. Dearden, $2,518.
Tangier Development Co.—Star Co., $259.
Victor Electrical and Mfg. Co.—City of New York, $380.
United Carpet Cleaning and Repairing Co.—H. A. Ambrocklian, $100.
Warren Steel Co., Inc.—J. W. Doherty, $521.
William Henderson, Inc.—Star Co., $111.
Youman's, Inc.—Vanderhoef & Co., $755.

Bronx County.

Castarella, Concettina, admx., and Joseph Comasillo—A. Jaffin, $285.
Cimarosa, Charles, and Rodolfo Niccoli—A. Porto, $231.
Fisher, Alexander F.—L. W. Sherwood, $148.
Krabo, Ernst, Realty Co.—J. Yockel et al., $1,154.
Konikoff, Morris A., and Harry Konikoff—S. Greenstein, $241.
Lymore Realty Co.—I. Dennerstein, $378.
Lockwood, George W.—F. W. Beck, $218.
Munnich Garage, Inc.—United States Tire Co., $116.
Rose, Maurice—The Broad and Market National Bank of Newark, $3,057.
Rooms, William J.—Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co., $118.
Stephens, Clinton C., Jr.—B. Brown, $220.
Velasco, D. Fabian, and Dora Velasco—W. C. Finger, $194.
Zwerner, Morris—P. Levy et al, $112.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Sugarman, Philip—Norma Realty Company, May 18, 1914, (vacated,) $2,704.
Mooney, Thomas J.—J. L. Lyttle, May 7, 1914, (vacated,) $2,863.
Spviero, Luigi, and Luigi Vassolo—People, &c., Jan. 28, 1914, (vacated,) $1,000.
Same—Same, Jan. 28, 1914, (vacated,) $1,000.
Ringer, John H.—S. E. Locke, June 1, 1911, (canceled,) $1,069.
Nemeck, John, and Louise Thompson—People, &c., May 19, 1914, $500.
Nemeck, John, and Ruth Campbell—Same, May 19, 1914, $500.
Nemecek, John, and Louise Gordon—Same, May 19, 1914, $1,000.
Parker, John A.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., May 16, 1914, $371.
Porter, Alexander T.—J. A. Allen, Dec. 17, 1913, $131.
Silver, George—M. Pick, Feb. 13, 1914, $100.
Smith, Elbert O.—F. G. Potter, Jan. 19, 1910, $2,722.
Toole, Charles B.—J. G. Paepke, Jan. 4, 1912, $214.
Wells Brothers Company of New York—H. Alexander, May 7, 1914, $3,500.
Coleman.—Thomas L.—J. W. Pratt Co., Jan. 23, 1912, $1,851.
George L. Fordyce Company—Standard Fashion Company of New York, May 1, 1914, $1,086.
Herrick, Mary—A. Hance, May 13, 1914, $75.
Lyons, Mary—W. B. Bernstein, Oct. 28, 1913, $238.
Marvin, Samuel W.—F. W. H. Crane, May 21, 1913, $1,019.

Bronx County.

Mooney, Thomas J.—J. L. Lyttle, May 6, 1914, $2,863.

WIFE SUES JOHN N. GOLDING

Wants $20,888 Claimed Under an Agreement of Estrangement.

Mrs. Mabel C. Golding began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against her husband, John N. Golding, the real estate man, for $20,888 which she says he owes her under an agreement made on March 8, 1910. There was trouble between Mr. and Mrs. Golding, and to avoid the publicity of a separation suit, Mrs. Golding says she consented to accept $1,000 a month in lieu of permanent alimony. Eugene de Kay Townsend acted as trustee for Mrs. Golding under the agreement. Mr. Golding was to pay his wife $1,000 at the beginning of each month, Mrs. Golding was to have their three children, and she was to retain all her personal effects, including her jewelry.

The agreement also provided that there was to be no direct communication between the couple, and that if it ever became necessary that they should communicate with each other, it was to be done through Robert N. Golding, their oldest son. Mr. Golding was to see the children at certain times. It was agreed also that as long as the agreement was adhered to no action for a separation was to be begun.

Mr. Golding says in the agreement that the character of his wife is above reproach and that she had never given him the slightest cause for any statement derogatory to her character.

Mrs. Golding says in her complaint that Mr. Townsend, the trustee who acted for her in the making of the agreement, is now dead, and that after his death the monthly payments ceased. She also says that her husband had given Mr. Townsend two checks of $2,500 each as security for the payments, but that Mr. Townsend returned these checks to her husband. Her attorney is William M. Sullivan.

Shorter Hours in Department Stores

It was pointed out yesterday that Altman & Co. and Lord & Taylor are not the originators of the all day Saturday closing of department stores in July and August. James A. Hearn & Son began to close their store in Fourteenth Street on Saturday fourteen years ago, and will continue the practice this year.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

LOUIS WEINTRAUB, proprietor of a lunch room at 112 William Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,192, consisting of unsecured claims $1,724, and notes and bills $467, and no assets.

ANDREW Z. WIRMAN, a bartender, formerly a saloonkeeper, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving his present address as 1,898 Jerome Avenue. He was formerly at 154 East 122d Street. His liabilities are said to be $1,740, consisting of unsecured claims and no assets.

SILBERSTEIN & ALBERT.—Isidore Silberstein and Louis J. Albert, doing business as Silberstein & Albert at 28 Division Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,101 and no assets. The partners also filed individual schedules with no assets or liabilities.

FRANCIS M. SALISBURG of 440 St. Nicholas Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,855 and assets of $75,000, consisting of real estate.

AUGUST STOLTING of 200 Amsterdam Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,162, consisting of unsecured claims and no assets.

ABRAHAM SEIDEMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Seideman, a manufacturer of coats and suits at 28 West Twenty-fifth Street, by these creditors: S. E. Convissor, $182; K. Frasullo, $367, and H. Abrams, $366. Liabilities are said to be about $2,500.

FASHION KNITTING MILLS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Fashion Knitting Mills, Inc., manufacturers of sweaters and bathing suits, at 195 Chrystie Street, by these creditors: Bee Eli Trading Company, $493; Gressey Knitting Machine Company, $9, and Max Brody, $13.

JOHN A. ANGER, President of the Anger Baking Company, Inc., 36 Greenwich Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $419,588, consisting of taxes, $15,266; secured claims, $271,657; unsecured claims, $117,348, and notes and bills, $15,316, and assets of $542,100, represented by real estate, $536,000. Among the largest creditors who are secured are Anna S. Wilson, $50,000; Carl Fischer, $45,000; Lawyers Mortgage Company, $70,000, and Minnie Cornshisen, $10,000.

THE COHEN DRUTMAN UPHOLSTERY COMPANY, a New York corporation, engaged in the upholstery business at 186 Suffolk Street, has assigned for the benefit of creditors to Isidore Oshlay. The officers are Max Drutman, President, and Harry Cohen, Secretary.

ABRAHAM SEIDEMAN, a manufacturer of coats and suits at 28 West Twenty-fifth Street, has assigned for the benefit of creditors to Morris B. Arnold.

ERNEST LEWIN, a jeweler at 1,929½ Broadway, has assigned to Anton Gronich.

ROYAL DRESS AND COSTUME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Application has been made to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a receiver of the partnership property of Harry Margolin, Frank Segal, and Harris Been, trading as the Royal Dress and Costume Manufacturing Company at 82 to 86 Division Street, pending a suit brought by Margolin against Segal and Been to dissolve a partnership formed on May 13, 1913. Segal and Been will be appointed receivers on filing a bond for $4,000.

YOUMAN'S, a corporation dealing in hats, whose principal place of business is at 21 West Forty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $194,177, consisting of notes and bills, $2,091; unsecured claims, $186,227, and secured claims, $4,572, and assets of $7,591, represented by stock and fixtures, $5,300; debts due on open accounts, $1,500, and unliquidated claims, $701. Among the largest creditors are Amos R. E. Pinchot, $3,293; Bell & Caldwell, $2,429, and Blum & Koch, $1,725.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Nikko Restaurant, involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities, $80,000; assets, $15,000. The Central Trust Company of Illinois has been appointed receiver.

Chicago Picture Frame Works, involuntary petition. Liabilities, $80,000; assets, $50,000.

Porter & Co., dealers in men's and women's clothing, millinery, shoes, &c., involuntary petition. Liabilities, $60,000; assets, $26,000. The petitioning creditors are Horowitz Bros. and five other New York concerns, with claims aggregating $1,444.

BOSTON.—Wilbur F. Stewart, a contractor, petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities, $45,897; no assets scheduled. There are seventy-five unsecured creditors, among whom are W. B. Fames, 18 Tremont Street, $25,000, and W. G. Moseley, 101 Tremont Street, $1,000, both for notes, and Alice H. Simmonds Woburn, $15,000 for a contract.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

13,105. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AND ARCHITECTS' SUPPLIES.—An American consul in a European country reports that there is a good market in his district for photographic materials and architects' supplies, and he furnishes the name of a local business firm which would like to be placed in direct communication with Am. mfrs. of printing paper, frames, tracing paper, &c., who are desirous of exporting their products.

13,106. TELEPHONE SYSTEM. — The Ayuntamiento of Las Palmas, Grand Canary, is advertising for bids for the entire replacement of the telephone system of that city, which has a population of 63,000. As the bids must be accompanied by samples, &c., and must be submitted by May 11, American firms will not be able to compete, but may be successful in selling some material and equipment to the firm securing the contract.

13,107. SILKWORM GUT.—The head of an organization engaged in the manufacture of silk goods would like to hear from American importers of silkworm gut.

13,108. RUBBER MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT.—A business man in India wishes to get in touch with American exporters of machines for manufacturing bicycle inner tubes and solid rubber tires for carriages.

13,109. STOCK FEED.—A firm of general commission merchants would like to receive samples and prices of stock feeds for work animals. A compound containing chopped alfalfa is mentioned.

13,110. ELECTRIC CRANES.—The consulate at Madrid, Spain, reports that the acquisition of two electric cranes for use in the port of Huelva, Spain, is authorized. Proposals must be submitted through a local representative before June 27.

13,111. PRINTING PRESS.—The largest printing establishment in a foreign country wishes to purchase a large rotary press. The firm has received quotations from an American manufacturer, but a large payment is demanded with the order and the balance upon delivery of the press. The firm is unable to meet these conditions.

13,112. AUTOMOBILES, CYCLE CARS, AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—An American consular officer reports that a firm in his district desires to represent Am. mfrs., of automobiles (medium priced and cheap cars, also cycle cars), agricultural machinery (tractors, steam or motor plows), &c. It is also interested in drainage and reclamation undertakings.

13,113. ELECTRIC MASSAGE VIBRATORS.—The manager of an important barber shop in a European capital desires to receive catalogues from Am. mfrs. of electric massage vibrators.

YOUMANS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Hat Concern Says It Owes $194,177 and Has Assets Worth $7,591.

Youmans, a hat concern of 21 West Forty-sixth Street, filed in the Federal District Court yesterday, through its President, E. M. Youmans, a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, giving its liabilities at $194,177 and its assets as $7,591.

Among the creditors of the concern are Amos R. E. Pinchot of 60 Broadway, for $3,293; Benn Barber, 500 West 144th Street, $1,022; Bell & Caldwell, 588 Broadway, $2,428; G. Feno & Co., Ventura, Cal., $755; estate of Alexander R. Brower, $1,800; Richard M. Winfield, $2,138; estate of H. Kinney, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, $6,135; estate of David A. Haigut, $2,563; E. M. and V. M. Youmans, for purchase of claims against the corporation, $156,351; E. M. Youmans, for salary due, $5,208; V. M. Youmans, for salary due, $983, and First National Bank, Friendship, N. Y., $1,000.

Among the assets are stock and fixtures, $5,300, and bills receivable and cash, $1,781. Judge Mayer appointed yesterday Leon Lauterstein receiver with a bond for $5,000. The attorney for the petitioner is Chester H. Lane, 233 Broadway.

NEW BOARD FOR DRUG CO.

United Cigar Store Interests at the Annual Meeting.

Directors representing United Cigar Store interests were elected to the board of the Riker & Hegeman Drug Company at the annual meeting of stockholders yesterday. They were H. S. Collins, R. B. Wattley, Carl Schmidlap, D. Herman, L. Rubenoff, S. L. Marcus and W. S. Drefus. The retiring Directors were R. B. Rathbone, W. D. Davis, Frederick H. Pouch, William C. Bolton and H. D. Hutchins.

A. H. Cosden, formerly Vice President, was elected President to succeed John H. Flagler, who became Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Collins, who was formerly First Vice President of the Cigar Stores Company, was chosen Vice President of the drug company. John S. Alley, head of the Jaynes Drug Company of Boston, was made a Vice President of the Riker & Hegeman Company also, and R. B. Wattley was elected Secretary and Treasuer.

The business of the drug company in April was reported to be the largest for any month since George J. Whelan and his associates purchased control of the concern.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Prices broke down sharply under heavy liquidation. The local May position was an exception, closing unchanged at $1.06, while in the West other prices were 1¼c to 1½c net lower. Numerous reports were received regarding damage by Hessian fly.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.06½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 2 red, $1.07¾, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.05¾, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.05½, free on board, afloat.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	$1.06	$1.06	$1.06	$1.06	90½
July	97½	96¾	96¾	97¾	98
September	95½	94¾	94¾	95½	96¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	99¾	97⅞	98⅛	99¾	91⅝
July	89⅝	88⅛	88⅛	89⅝	90
September	87¾	86¾	86¾	88¼	89⅜

CORN.

The corn market also experienced a setback, prices closing at about the low of the day, with net losses of ½@⅝c.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 81c, spot.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	69½	68½	68½	69¾	57⅜
July	67½	67¼	67¼	67⅝	57⅝
September	66⅛	65⅝	65⅝	66⅜	57⅛

OATS.

Oats were lower under heavy liquidation, closing at ⅞c to 1⅛c net decline. The local cash market was steady, standard white being quoted at 43½@47c; No. 2, 47@47½c; No. 3, 46@46½c; No. 4, 45½@46c; ordinary clipped white, 46@48c; fancy clipped white, 47½@49½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	41⅛	40¼	40¼	41⅝	36⅞
July	39⅜	38⅞	38⅞	40	37⅝
September	38⅛	37½	37½	38⅝	37⅛

PROVISIONS.

Grain prices rallied late in the day and at the close were at about the best. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 17,000, estimated for Friday 10,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 10,500.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard—July	10.15	10.10	10.12	10.15	10.95
Sept.	10.30	10.27	10.30	10.30	11.02
Ribs—					
July	11.37	11.30	11.32	11.35	11.25
Sept.	11.47	11.37	11.42	11.42	11.07
Pork—					
July	20.20	20.02	20.17	20.10	19.67
Sept.	20.05	19.95	20.00	20.02	19.35

COTTONSEED OIL.

Cotton oil advanced the active positions closing at 2 to 7 points higher.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.00@7.20	7.05
May	..	..	7.00@7.20	7.06
June	..	..	7.12@7.14	7.10
July	7.30	7.25	7.30@7.31	7.23
August	7.41	7.40	7.41@7.42	7.35
September	7.48	7.47	7.48@7.49	7.45
October	7.13	7.12	7.13@7.17	7.10
November	..	..	6.75@6.90	6.70
December	..	..	6.69@6.75	6.50

COTTON.

There was a further sharp advance in the cotton market yesterday, with all deliveries making new high ground for the movement. Prices closed steady at a net gain of from 5 to 15 points.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 1-16 up. The local market for spot cotton was steady and 10 points higher at 13.75 for middling upland; sales nil; delivered on contract, 300 bales.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	13.30	13.07	13.23@13.25	13.07
June	13.00	13.00	12.85@12.95	12.80
July	12.77	12.61	12.70@12.71	12.64
August	12.66	12.47	12.60	12.51
September	..	..	12.49@12.51	12.37
October	12.47	12.23	12.37@12.38	12.24
December	12.54	12.28	12.43@12.44	12.28
January	12.43	12.20	12.33@12.34	12.21
March	12.48	12.25	12.39@12.40	12.25
April	12.60	12.45	12.60@12.61	12.45

COFFEE.

Coffee eased off and at the close was 6 to 8 points lower.

The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 8⅞c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	8.51	8.51	8.40@8.51	8.56
June	..	..	8.40@8.52	8.57
July	8.64	8.60	8.50@8.60	8.66
August	..	..	8.69@8.71	8.76
September	8.84	8.78	8.80@8.80	8.86
October	..	..	8.85@8.87	8.93
November	..	..	8.93@8.95	9.00
December	9.05	9.02	9.01@9.03	9.07
January	..	..	9.07@9.09	9.13
February	..	..	9.13@9.15	9.19
March	9.25	9.25	9.19@9.21	9.26
April	..	..	9.24@9.26	9.31

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts today, 11,147 packages. The tide turned a little in sellers' favor. Creamery, extras, 25½@26c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22@23½c; thirds, 21@21½c; creamery, held, 18½@23c; State dairy, finest, 24½@25c; good to prime, 23@24c; common to fair, 18½@22c; process, extras, 20½@21c; firsts, 19@20c; lower grades, 16@18½c; imitation creamery, ladles, current makes, firsts, 19@19½c; current make, seconds, 18@18½c; lower grades, 16@17½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 17@17½c; lower grades, 15@16½c.

EGGS.—Receipts today, 44,896 cases. Market continues unsettled, qualities are running very ordinary, and the liberal receipts are accumulating. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 22½@23c; storage packed, firsts to extra firsts, 20½@22c; regular packed, extra firsts, 20½@21½c; regular packed, firsts, 19½@20¼c; seconds, 18½@19c; thirds and poorer, 17½@18½c; No. 1 dirties, 17¾@18¼c; No. 2 dirties and poorer, 16½@17½c; checks, good to prime dry, 16½@17½c; undergrades, 13@16c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@23½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, gathered whites, fine, 22@22½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, whites, fair to good, 21@21½c; Western, gathered whites, 20½@21½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 22½@23c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 20@22c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian runner, 24@25c; Baltimore, selected, 20@23c; Western, 19@21c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 18@20c.

ACTUARIAL 25 YEARS OLD.

National Society of Insurance Men in Annual Session.

The Actuarial Society of America began its annual meeting at the Hotel Astor yesterday. William C. McDonald, President of the Confederation Life of Toronto, in opening the meeting summarized its activities of twenty-five years and papers were read by Emory McClintock, D. P. Fackler, O. H. Rogers, Arthur Hunter, P. C. H. Popps, Albert H. Mowbray, George Bohlmann and E. B. Morris.

New officers were elected as follows: President, James M. Craig; Vice Presidents, William A. Hutcheson, Henry Meir; Secretary, R. Henderson; Treasurer, David G. Alsop; editor of the transactions, Wendall M. Strong; Members of Counsel, Arthur Hunter, E. B. Morris, A. B. Wood.

David Parks Fackler, who was the real founder of the society, was the principal speaker at a dinner in the evening. Other speakers were President De Beer of the National Life of Virginia; President McCauley of the Sun Life of Montreal; President Wing of the Provident Life and Trust of Philadelphia, and James M. Craig of the Metropolitan Life.

The meeting this morning will be devoted to the discussion of the papers presented at the Boston meeting last October.

FINANCIAL.

TEMPLE IRON CO. BONDS.

By the terms of the Bonds and Mortgage of the Temple Iron Company to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated the first day of May, 1899, it is provided that—

"The Temple Iron Company may redeem this bond on the first day of January or of July in any year at par with ten per cent. premium upon the principal thereof (together with any accrued interest upon such principal), upon sixty days' notice thereof, advertised not less than once a week in two newspapers of general circulation published in the City of New York, under and in pursuance of the terms and provisions hereof in said Mortgage or Deed of Trust contained. Upon the day so fixed for redemption interest hereon shall cease."

By virtue of the power and authority given by said provision the Temple Iron Company hereby gives notice that it elects to redeem all of the outstanding bonds on the first day of July, 1914; and that upon presentation of the bonds and coupons to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York, all of said bonds, with matured coupons, will be paid in full, together with the premium upon the principal thereof, as provided in said bond; and that after the first of July, 1914, the interest will cease on all bonds not presented for payment.

TEMPLE IRON COMPANY.
By WALLACE M. RUTH, Treasurer.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED. FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 5th day of June, 1914, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $26,871.22. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1914.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.:

You are hereby notified that, in conformity with a resolution of the Stockholders adopted at a meeting thereof held on July 1, 1896, reading as follows:

"Resolved, Further, that the Company shall not put a mortgage upon its property at any time hereafter embraced in the system of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, nor shall the amount of the Preferred Stock be increased, except after obtaining in each instance the consent of the holders of a majority of the whole amount of the Preferred Stock given at a meeting of the Stockholders called for that purpose, and the consent of the holders of a majority of such part of the Common Stock as shall be represented at such meeting, the holders of each class of stock voting separately."

a meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of obtaining the consent so required, to the putting by the Company of an additional mortgage upon its property mentioned in said resolution, has been called by the Executive Committee, with approval of its Board of Directors, and will be held at the Company's offices, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, State of New York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on June 11, 1914. The amount and terms of the mortgage will be determined by the Board of Directors after consideration and consent by the Stockholders at such meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
W. P. CLOUGH, Chairman.
Dated, May 12, 1914.

NOTICE OF MEETING.
THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, May 14th, 1914.

To the Stockholders of the National Nassau Bank of New York:

Notice is hereby given that by order of the Board of Directors a Special Meeting of Stockholders of the National Nassau Bank of New York has been called and will be held at twelve o'clock noon on the 16th day of June, 1914, at the Banking Office of the said Bank, No. 9 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to vote upon a resolution to place said Bank in voluntary liquidation, pursuant to Sections 5220 and 5221 United States Revised Statutes, to take effect upon such date as may be fixed, and upon a resolution to ratify the action of the Board of Directors in the premises preliminary to liquidation, and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed from three o'clock P. M., May 6, 1914, to three o'clock P. M., June 16, 1914.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ARTHUR W. GILBART, Cashier.

SHELBY IRON CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Shelby Iron Co. will be held at the Company's Office, Commercial Trust Co. Building, Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, June 10th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon for the election of Directors. Transfer books close May 29th, 1914.

B. Y. FROST, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MANHATTAN HARDWARE AND BICYCLE COMPANY for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will take place at the office of the Company, 497 3D AVENUE, on Friday, JUNE 5th, 1914, at 3 P. M.

PROPOS

Investments

Buying a stock or bond which later shows a profit is not the whole of successful investing. The stock or bond must be sold—the *paper* profit converted into a *real* profit—and the proceeds reinvested as safely as at first. In other words, one must know when to sell. This requires a knowledge of fundamentals. Our Booklet "Judging Securities" will help you.

Sent on request.

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Members New York Stock Exchange
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4½% BONDS
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Legal investment for all New England savings banks
Full particulars of the above and other municipal bonds
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TO investors who prefer securities "at home," we would be glad to send our circular descriptive of New York City Municipal Bonds and of Bonds of companies operating in New York City. These issues yield from 4.10 to 5.05%.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline at Close of Session—First April Railway Reports Favorable.

Toward the close of yesterday's Stock Exchange session the market was put under increased pressure, and prices yielded enough to show a net loss of half a point in the general level of quotations. Traders had little that was new to talk about, and the selling in the afternoon was not due so much to any fresh development as it was to an increase of bearish sentiment among traders, on the theory that the market had for several days given indication that the recent forward impulse had, for the time being at least, lost its force. In other words, finding that the market, after its recent advance, was halting and turning dull, traders were disposed to increase their sales, and no considerable outside demand was offered in opposition to this movement. The dealings were somewhat larger than those of the two previous days, but were still confined to a relatively small total.

The Missouri Pacific situation was still much in the minds of traders, although Missouri Pacific itself lost very little additional ground. There was also a good deal of talk again of the Western Maryland situation, which was stimulated by a renewed decline in the road's bonds and by a sharp fall in the preferred stock by contrast with the last previous sale, which was made a month ago. In the face of the road's very poor earnings, it is being said in banking quarters close to the management of this property that no readjustment of its finances is considered necessary and that a definite programme of improvements, for which the money is said to be already assured by the controlling interest in the property, is being followed, with a view to restoring the road to a normal position in respect to earnings as soon as the expansion in general business which is confidently expected materializes. Meanwhile, the unfavorable earnings have adversely affected the market for the road's securities. Two railroad reports for the month of April, the first to be published for that month, came to hand yesterday. Both showed increases in gross as well as gains in net. The Baltimore & Ohio, on an expansion of $195,000 in gross, made a gain of no less than $853,000 in net, due largely to a reduction of $634,000 in maintenance charges. The other report was that of the Kansas City Southern, which gained about $58,000 net on an increase of $86,000 in gross. These first returns for the month of April are distinctly encouraging, holding, as they do, at least some promise that railway operations in April will be shown to have yielded generally better results than those of preceding months.

Another advance in sterling exchange, which was accompanied by numerous tentative inquiries for gold coin for export, was accepted as the forerunner of further considerable shipments to the Continent, and of possible direct shipments to London a little later. The Bank of England statement showed a small gain in gold, and this may possibly mark the turning of the tide in favor of that institution after many weeks, during which it has lost gold to a large amount. If New York exports coin to the Continent as freely as bankers now expect, in view of the position of exchange, there will be less pressure on London for gold, and the bank may be in a position to obtain a large share of the new gold arriving from South Africa. That would in turn decrease the likelihood of an advance in the English bank rate, to which it has been thought in some quarters the bank would have to resort in order to prevent further large inroads on its gold supply. Such a step would, of course, increase the gold demand upon this market. There seems now a fair chance that this further pressure will be avoided.

Looking ahead, there is promised a much larger supply of agricultural products for shipment abroad out of this year's crop than was available out of last year's crop, and that will have a tendency to create an exchange position very different from that which now exists. In the interval, however, bankers are prepared to see a considerable gold outflow before the readjustments have been effected which are called for by the relation of our money markets to those of Europe and by the change which has lately occurred in our trade position.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
A year ago	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
Since Jan. 1	10	1½	..	..
Same period 1913..	7	2	..	..

	60 days.	4 mos.	6 mos.
On time	2@2¼	2¾@3	3@3¼
Commercial paper (prime bills)		3¼@3¾	3½@4

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Clearings	$279,720,307	$17,866,808
Sub-Treasury credit balance		296,906
Banks lose since Friday		$1,292,000

Rates Abroad.

	Discount	Money	Check on London.
London	2 15-16@3	2½	..
Paris	2%	..	25f 19
Berlin	3%	2@2½	20m 50½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8865	$4.8855	$4.8855
A year ago	4.8845	4.8840	4.8845
Since Jan. 1	4.8865	4.8535	.....
Same period 1913.	4.8790	4.8570	.....

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.8855	$4.89
Paris	5.15⅜	5.15
Berlin	95 5-16	95¾
Switzerland	5.16¼+1-32	5.15⅝+1-32
Holland	40.29	40.32
Belgium	5.18¾	5.18½

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.85¾	$4.84⅞
Paris	5.18¼	5.19⅛
Berlin	94⅞	94¾

Bankers' Commercial Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.85½	$4.84½
Paris	5.18¾	5.20+1-32
Berlin	94¾	94½
Amsterdam	40.02	39.91

Domestic Rates.
Rates on New York were:

	Prem.		Prem
Chicago	20c	S'n Francisco	Par
St. Louis	25c	Montreal	*467c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	50c

*Discount.

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.
London, 26⅞d. per ounce, off 1-16d.; New York, 57⅝c., off ⅛c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.
At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was unchanged, tin was firm at an improvement of ⅛c, and spelter was down 5 points.

Closing bid and asked prices for copper and other metals were:

Copper—	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Spot	13.67½	14.12½	Spelter	5.05	5.15
May	13.67½	14.12½	Lead	3.85	3.95
June	13.67½	14.12½	Antimony	7.25	7.37½
			Tin	33.15	33.30

The London copper market yesterday was quiet, with spot and futures showing a net decline of 3s 9d, at £63 3s 9d and £63 18s 3d. Tin likewise was easy, but both spot and futures advanced £1, to £150 and £151 15s, respectively. Spanish pig lead, £18 15s, down 5s; spelter, £21 7s 6d, unchanged; Cleveland warrants, 51s, down 1½d.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Mellen's Sore Spot.

The loss of one item of $30,000 among the millions of New Haven money which disappeared under the Mellen régime seems to have worried the former President of the New Haven for several years. In his testimony at Washington he said that when he took up the Billard note with the National City Bank the bank charged him $30,000, and that this has always been a sore spot with him. When President F. A. Vanderlip was asked what the National City Bank had to say about this, he said:

"The bank has this to say, that Mr. Mellen paid us no commission. The $30,000 was the rebate on a loan paid back before it was due. It was a routine transaction that happens very often. The Billard loan was sound, amply secured. When it was taken up before it was due we were paid the usual rebate under the circumstances. That is to say, if you were to borrow money from us for a year at 4 per cent. and insisted on paying it off in ten months, when money was loaning at 3 per cent., we should charge you for what we lost by having the money returned to us when interest rates were easier."

It is obvious that if borrowers were privileged to pay back loans whenever they wanted to, without suffering an adjustment due to changed interest rates, there would be no such thing as a time loan, since a man who borrowed for six months at 5 per cent. would terminate his contract just as soon as the rate was lowered.

C. & O. Pays 4 Per Cent.

The Directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio disappointed those traders who had been counting on a reduction in the company's dividend yesterday by declaring the regular quarterly 1 per cent., thus bearing out for the first three months Chairman Trumbull's optimistic prediction made when the recent note sale was consummated that the road could live up to its agreement to put $17,000,000 back into the property out of earnings in five years, and still continue to pay at least 4 per cent. on the shares.

Good Month on B. & O.

The Baltimore & Ohio's report for April was much more encouraging than other recent earnings statements have been, this company showing a substantial gain both in gross and net. The increase in net was large, but it was mainly accomplished by reductions in the expenditures for maintenance. The gross revenues for the month were $7,763,000, an increase of $195,000. In maintenance of way, a saving of $327,000 was effected, and in maintenance of equipment $307,000. The net earnings of $2,404,000 showed a gain of $853,000, equivalent to 55 per cent. For the ten months, net earnings have run only $883,000 behind those for the corresponding period of last year.

Tennessee to Sell Notes Again.

The State of Tennessee discovered through its unsuccessful offering of bonds that the market for long-term securities bearing interest of 4 per cent. and prescribed by law to a price of par or better is not greatly changed from its position a year ago. Last May the State desired to refund a maturing bond issue of $11,400,000 with a new issue on a 4 per cent. basis, and was not able to do so. Five per cent. one-year notes were put out in their place and these notes have to be paid off on July 1. As no bids were received on Wednesday for an issue of $9,401,000 bonds to raise the funds required, recourse has again to be made to notes. Evidently the State's Funding Board tested the note market and found that conditions for short-term obligations had improved somewhat in the year, for the forthcoming issue is to bear 4½ per cent. interest and it is expected that it will be placed in the neighborhood of par.

Guesses on Gold Exports.

It is easy to make guesses about the probable extent of the present movement of gold to Europe, but extremely difficult to place an estimate of even approximate accuracy. The metal has been exported to the extent of $7,000,000 for the reason that foreign exchange rates are high enough to admit of its natural transfer, and it is expected to continue on the outward flow until exchange quotations fall again. France and Russia are urgently bidding for gold, but this urgency does not need to be expressed in the way it was when France took the metal in January. In that month Sterling rates were comparatively low and a premium had to be paid; now, gold moves of its own gravity, so to speak. The former outflow was artificial and under control of the bankers interested. Fixed amounts were taken and then exports ceased. At this time there are no bounds established and natural laws have to be followed until a new basis of action in international trade is reached.

Many Inquiries for Coin.

Demand bills rose in the foreign exchange market yesterday to 4.8805, a high record for many years. At the Sub-Treasury it was said that numerous inquiries for coin for export were received, but no engagements were made.

Bears Press Their Advantage.

The bearish traders were fairly well satisfied with yesterday's market. Earlier in the week many of them were growing worried, and felt considerable doubt about their judgment. But the softening tendency of Wednesday was expanded yesterday into weakness among some of the favorite speculative issues, and an increase of business showed that the advantage was pressed. The score of every hour, except the second, was larger than in the corresponding hours of the preceding day.

RECORD YEAR FOR COKE.

Total Output 46,311,369 Tons, Valued at $128,951,430.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—All records of production of coke in the United States were broken in 1913, when the total output was 46,311,369 short tons, valued at $128,951,430, according to the report of the Geological Survey, made to-day. Last year's production was greater by 2,327,000 short tons than that of 1912, which was the previous high record year.

Of the total production in 1913, 33,596,669 short tons were made in beehive ovens, while 12,714,700 short tons were made in retort or distillation ovens, the product of the latter being 1,596,538 short tons greater than the 1912 output. The principal increase in coke byproducts took place in Alabama, where the gain was nearly 50 per cent. In Pennsylvania it was about 33 per cent. The average price per ton for beehive coke in 1913 was $2.39, and for retort coke, $3.83.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 20.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,088,991	$13,720,699	$261,495,206
Int. rev., ord.	867,889	15,586,001	272,234,090
Cor.&inc. tax	167,221	1,765,858	8,867,293
Miscellaneous	135,004	3,465,116	47,014,807
Total rects.	$2,259,086	$34,537,676	$589,111,898
Expenditures.	2,311,127	41,189,717	630,090,927
Deficit	52,041	$6,652,040	40,979,028

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Activity and Strength of the Automobile Manufacturing Issues the Market Feature.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 64,663 shares of stock and $113,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 17,073; oils, 915, and mining, 46,675. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400..	Brit.-Am. Tob.	22½	22½	22⅜	22⅜
500..	Brit.-Am. Tob., new	22½	22½	22½	22½
5,100..	Max. M. com.	11½	13¼	11½	13¼
3,000..	Max. M. 1st pf.	44¼	46½	44½	46¼
4,000..	Max. M. 2d pf.	18½	20¼	18½	20¾
300..	Nat. C. & S.	55	55	54	54
200..	Nat. C. & S.pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
300..	Puebla S. & R.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
950..	Riker & Heg.	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9¼
3..	Stewart W. S.	48	48	48	48
100..	United Cig. St. Co. of Am.	88	88	88	88
1,500..	U. P. S. Corp.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
650..	Willys Over..	74¼	76	73	73
70..	Willys Over.pf.	93½	94	93½	94

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1..	Atl. Refining	610	610	610	− 2
2..	Buckeye P. L.	142	142	142	− 1
1..	Chesb'h Mfg.	665	665	665	− 5
1..	Colonial Oil	103	103	103	−13
22..	Contin'l Oil	220	217	217	+ 2
25..	Crescent P. L.	50	49	50	+ 1
20..	National Tran.	39	39	39	− 1
10..	North'n P. L.	116	116	116	+ 1
75..	Ohio Oil	178½	177	178	+ ½
5..	Pierce Oil	83	83	83	− 2
6..	Prairie O. & G.	452	446	452	− 2
450..	Sou. Penn. Oil	286	276	281	+ 2
40..	St'd Oil of Cal.	307	307	307	+ 2
18..	St.d Oil of Ind.	456	450	450	− 2
15..	St'd Oil of K's.	430	425	423	+ .
4..	St'd Oil of K.	270	270	270	+ 4
86..	St'd O. of N.J.	408	405	406	− 5
122..	St'd Oil of N.Y.	216	214	215	..
1..	Union T'k L.	85½	85½	85½	− 1
13..	Vacuum Oil	218	217	218	− 1
10..	Wash. Oil	50	50	50	..

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500..	Cons. Gas rts.	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
200..	Un. Pac rts.	29	29	29	29

MINING STOCKS.

4,000..	*Atlanta	18½	18½	18	18
510..	Boston Mont.	9	9	8⅝	9
800..	Braden Cop.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100..	Butte-N. Y.	1	1	1	1
5,000..	*Can. G'd S'r	8½	8½	8½	8½
25..	*Caribou Cob.	68	68	68	68
300..	Con Ariz. Sm	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
300..	Crown Res.	1 5-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 5-16
..	Davis-D. Cop.	..	..	..	9-16
300..	*Dis. Fed D'y	7	6¾	6¾	7
2,300..	Dome Mines	10⅝	11	10¼	10¼
100..	First Nat'l C.	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16
2,800..	*Foley O'B'en	22	31	22	31
240..	Gold'd Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000..	*Keene W'der.	12	12	11	11
200..	Kerr Lake	4 9-16	4 9-16	4 9-16	4 9-16
100..	Keystone	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200..	*McK.-D'rah	70	70	68	68
500..	*Man. Big F'r	8	8	8	8
600..	Mines of Am.	3	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
100..	Nipissing M. Co	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
8,500..	White Star	38	39	37	37
2,500..	*Oro	11	11½	11	11½
300..	*Peterson Lake	40	40	40	40
300..	Std. Sil.-Lead.	1⅜	1 11-16	1 11-16	1⅝
700..	Stewart	1 3-16	1¼	1 3-16	1¼
1,500..	*Temiskaming.	16	16	15½	15½
1,700..	Tono. Ext.	2 11-16	2¾	2 11-16	2 11-16
4,000..	*Tono. Merger.	57	58	57	57
100..	Tono. Mon.	80	80	80	80
1,000..	*Tono. Victor.	40	40	40	40
300..	*West Dome	9	9	9	9
1,500..	W. End Con.	86	86	85	85
1,800..	*W. End Ext.	4	4½	4	4½
3,000..	*Wilbert Con.	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼
900..	Yukon Gold M.	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞

BONDS.

$11,000..	Can. Pac. p. c. notes	103¾	104	103¾	104
100,000..	Consol. Gas conv. 6s	114¾	115	114⅝	114⅝
2,000..	N. Y. City 4½s, 1964	101¾	101⅜	101¼	101¼

*Sells cents per share.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange reflected heaviness as early as 9:30 o'clock, on the opening call, but it was not until the afternoon that the downward movement gained much headway. Activity increased on the decline, about two-thirds of the total business being handled in the final two hours. There was no special news to account for the less optimistic sentiment displayed. It looked as if the trading element had tired of waiting for something to develop and was testing the market on the selling side. Commission houses again handled an odd-lot business which ran up to a good aggregate. Transactions totaling 24,130 shares were distributed over a list which embraced forty-seven different stocks.

Third Avenue sold on the call at 42 and Mexican Petroleum after the call at 62¼, the only market for those two stocks in Wall Street all day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,550..	Amal. Copper	73⅛	73⅞	72¾	73⅛
20..	Am. B. Sugar	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
40..	Am. Can	28	28	27¾	27½
110..	Am. Cotton Oil	42⅞	43¼	42⅞	43⅛
10..	Am. Ice Sec.	31	31	31	31
20..	Am. Smelt.	64	64	64	64
10..	Am. Sugar	105½	105½	105½	105½
10..	Anaconda Cop.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
10..	A., T. & S. F.	96	96	96	96
50..	Balt. & Ohio	92	92	92	92
70..	Beth. Steel	41¾	41¾	40⅞	41
150..	B. R. T.	93	93	92½	92½
210..	Can. Pacific	194⅜	194⅝	193¾	193¾
440..	Cent. Leather	35⅜	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛
310..	Ches. & Ohio	51¼	51½	50⅞	51⅛
10..	Chi. Gt. W. pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½
20..	C., M. & St. P.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
40..	Chino Cop.	41½	41½	41¼	41½
10..	Consol. Gas	127	127	127	127
20..	D. & R. G. pf.	20¼	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
150..	Erie	28⅞	29	28¾	28¾
10..	Gen. Electric	148	148	148	148
70..	Gt. Nor. pf.	124	124	124	124
60..	Inter.-Met.	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝
160..	Inter.-Met. pf.	62	62	61½	61½
540..	Lehigh Val.	139⅜	140⅜	139	139
20..	Mex. Petrol.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
970..	Mo. Pacific	16½	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛
10..	Nat. Lead	47	47	47	47
90..	N. Y. Central	93⅝	93⅝	93	93
220..	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	67⅜	67½	67	67⅛
110..	Nor. Pacific	111	111	110¾	110¾
40..	Pennsylvania	112	112	112	112
120..	Ray Copper	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛
8,340..	Reading	166⅜	168⅜	165⅜	165⅜
10..	Rep. I. & S.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
40..	Rock Island	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼
220..	So. Pacific	93⅝	93⅝	92¾	92¾
80..	Third Av.	42	42	42	42
1,860..	Union Pac.	157⅝	157⅝	156⅜	156⅜
20..	U. S. Rubber	58	58	58	58
7,370..	U. S. Steel	62⅜	62⅝	61⅜	61⅜
370..	Utah Copper	57	57⅜	56½	56¾
10..	Va.-Car. Chem.	28½	28½	28¼	28½
20..	W. U. Tele.	62⅜	62⅜	62	62
140..	West'house El.	76½	76⅝	75¾	75¾

24,130

MINING STOCKS.

700..	Atlanta	18½	.19	18½	.19
240..	Gold. Cons.	1.47½	1.47½	1.47½	1.47½
400..	Gold. Merger.	.14	.14	.14	.14
400..	Jim Butler	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
300..	Midway	.29	.29	.29	.29
2,400..	North Star	.38½	.38½	.37½	.37½
500..	Rescue Eula.	.18	.18	.18	.18
200..	Tonopah Ext.	2.67½	2.67½	2.67½	2.67½
800..	Tonopah M.	.67½	.67½	.57	.57

5,940

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	16¾	17	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	605	615	605	615
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	141	144	141	144
Chesebrough Mfg.	660	670	660	670
Colonial Oil	100	110	100	110
Continental Oil	219	220	217	220
Crescent Pipe Line	48	52	48	52
Cumberland P. Line	56	58	55	56
Eureka Pipe Line	260	270	260	270
Galena-Signal Oil	178	182	178	182
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	142	147	142	147
Indiana Pipe Lines	138	141	138	140
National Transit	38	40	38	40
New York Transit	275	280	273	280
Northern Pipe Line	115	118	115	118
Ohio Oil	176	178	176	178
Prairie Oil & Gas	445	450	445	450
Solar Refining	300	310	300	310
Southern Pipe Line	216	220	216	220
South Penn. Oil	273	278	273	278
S. W. Penn. P. Lines	145	150	145	150
Standard Oil, (Cal.)	305	307	305	307
Standard Oil, (Ind.)	450	455	450	455
Standard Oil, (Kan.)	430	439	430	439
Standard Oil, (Ky.)	264	268	264	268
Standard Oil, (Neb.)	335	340	335	340
Standard Oil, (N. J.)	405	408	405	408
Standard Oil, (N.Y.)	214	216	214	216
Standard Oil, (Ohio)	400	410	400	416
Swan & Finch	190	200	190	200
Union Tank Line	85	87	85	87
Vacuum Oil	217	220	217	220
Washington Oil	47	52	47	52
Waters-Pierce Oil	3200	...	3200	...

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	May 21. Bid.	Asked.	May 20. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	133	138	133	138
American Cigar pf.	98½	100	98½	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	84	89	84	89
British-Am., new	22⅜	22½	22⅜	22⅜
Conley Foil	290	300	280	300
Johnson Tin & Foil	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	125	135	125	135
MacA. & Forbes	195	200	195	200
MacA. & Forbes pf.	98½	100	98½	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	240	250	240	250
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	140	130	140
R. J. Reynolds	265	275	265	275
R. J. Reyn. 6% scrip	101	103	101	103
Tobacco Products pf.	85	87	85	87
United Cigar Stores	87½	88	88	89
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	112	115	112	115
U. Profit Sharing	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25..	Citizens' Bank	43¾	43¾	43¾
523..	Consol. Power	108¾	108	108
100..	Elkhorn Fuel	21	21	21
100..	Fairmont Gas pf.	45½	45½	45½
20..	Maryland Casualty	87	87	87
50..	Mercantile Trust	174	174	174
50..	Mon. Val. Traction	64	64	64
1,703..	United Rys. & Elec.	28	27⅞	27⅞

BONDS.

$4,000..	Ch'ston W. Car 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
7,000..	Consol. Coal 6s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
500..	Consol. Coal 6s	101	101	101
5,000..	Consol. Gas 4½s	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2,000..	Consol. Power 4½s	89½	89½	89½
1,000..	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	95	95	95
3,000..	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1,000..	Ga. So. & Flor. 5s	105	105	105
2,000..	Mt. V.-W. Cot. D. 5s	31	30	30
2,000..	Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s	97½	97½	97½
14,000..	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	84	84	84
8,000..	Un. Rys & El. inc. 4s	63¾	63⅝	63⅝
1,000..	Un. Rys & El. fdg. 5s	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
100..	Un. Rys & El. fdg. 5s	87½	87½	87½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15..	Adventure	1¼	1¼	1¼
85..	Allouez	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
55..	American Zinc	16⅝	16½	16½
960..	Arizona Commercial	5	4⅞	4⅞
2,370..	Butte & Superior	40	39⅛	39⅛
30..	Calumet & Arizona	67	66¾	67
2..	Calumet & Hecla	426	426	426
5..	Centennial	17	17	17
210..	Copper Range	37¼	37	37
590..	East Butte	11¼	11	11¼
45..	Franklin	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞
180..	Granby	82¾	82	82
35..	Hancock	16	16	16
135..	Island Creek	49	48¼	48¼
60..	Isle Royale	21	21	21
195..	Lake	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
400..	Mass Con.	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
60..	Mohawk	45	44½	44½
110..	New Arcadian	6	5⅞	5⅞
310..	North Butte	27	26⅞	27
50..	Old Colony	4½	4½	4½
15..	Osceola	76	76	76
230..	Pond Creek	19	18¾	18¾
100..	Santa Fe	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
65..	Shattuck	24½	24½	24½
5..	St. Mary's Land	35½	35½	35½
174..	Superior	28	28½	28½
50..	Tamarack	38¼	38	38
130..	Trinity	4	3⅞	3⅞
58..	U. S. Smelting	34¼	33⅞	33⅞
131..	U. S. Smelting pf.	46	45½	46
100..	Utah Con.	10⅝	10½	10⅝
60..	Victoria	2⅞	2¾	2¾
210..	Wyandotte	75c.	40c.	40c.

RAILROADS.

25..	Boston & Albany	181	181	181
52..	Boston & Maine	42	41½	41½
5..	Fitchburg pf.	84½	84	84½
5..	Mass. Electric pf.	61	61	61

MISCELLANEOUS.

26..	Am. Agr. Chem.	54½	54½	54½
140..	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	95½	95	95
7..	Amoskeag pf.	99	99	99
10..	Am. Sneu. Security	23¾	23¾	23¾
20..	Cumb. Power pf.	97	96	97
5..	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	120¼	120¼	120¼
282..	Mass. Gas	84	83¼	83¼
1..	Mass. Gas pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼
C..	New England Tel.	134½	134	134½
15..	Reece Folding	4	4	4
41..	Swift & Co.	107	106½	106½
46..	Torrington	31	31	31
1,090..	United Fruit	157	154	154

Riker-Hegeman

Announcement was made today that the sales of Riker-Hegeman Drug Co. in April showed a gain of 20% over same month last year, or largest business since assumption of control by the new interests.

The election of the new directors at annual meeting held yesterday means that the same successful methods which have characterized the management of the United Cigar Stores Co. will be pursued in developing the business of the Riker-Hegeman Company.

With the acquisition of the Loder Drug Company of Philadelphia, which was accomplished yesterday, and the prospective opening of a new large store in Pittsburgh, the Riker-Hegeman Company will soon have 100 stores in operation.

Under the virile and aggressive management of this Company stockholders may have this assurance that they are interested in a company which is as yet in its infancy and which will develop into one of the greatest retail enterprises in this Country.

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.

25 BROAD ST., N. Y. Phone 5500-5501 Broad.

Specialists in Riker-Hegeman, United Cigar Stores Co., United Profit Sharing.

Inter. Agric. Corp. 5s, 1932
Consumers Power 5s, 1929
Central States Elec. Corp. 5s, 1922
New Orleans & Gt. N. 5s, 1955
Edison Portland Cement 6s, 1929
Utica Gas & Electric 5s, 1957
Estates of Long Beach 6s, 1917
Loco. & Mach. of Mont. 4s, 1924

Didrichsen & Co.

Tel. John 3626. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Outside Securities Department.

Amer. Water Wks. & Elec.
Locomotive Superheater
Mutual Film Pfd.
National Sugar
South Porto Rico Sugar
Union Gas & El. Scrip

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds.
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

WE OFFER
First Mortgage
Public Utility Bond
to yield 7%
Leonard Snider & Co.
RECTOR 496 60 BROADWAY

Morgan & Finlay
Southern Calif. Edison
Chalmers Motor
Hale & Kilburn
Moline Plow 1st Pfd.
By-Products Coke
115 Broadway Tel. Rector 9272

To Net the Investor 6%
Public Utility Bonds
of a prosperous growing Company.
Circular on request.
Meikleham & Dinsmore
25 Broad St., New York City.
Philadelphia Pittsburgh Boston

Western Power
Republic Ry. & Light
American Light & Traction
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power
Williams, Dunbar & Coleman
60 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover, N. Y.

Standard Oil Securities
Bought—Sold—Quoted
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St. Phone 6951-6 Broad.

United Light & R'ways Co.
Securities
Bought, Sold & Quoted.
H. F. McCONNELL & CO.
25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John. New York.

American Drug Syndicate
American Druggist Fire Insurance
Sterling Remedy Preferred
Carleton Hovey Preferred
United Zinc & Chemical Com. & Pfd.
H. K. Mulford
Stillman & Co.
20 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 1537.

Bell Telephone Co. of Canada 5s, 1922
Canadian Northern Ry. Eqp. 4½s
Canada Southern Ry. 5s, 1962
Great Northern Ry. of Canada 4s, 1934
Havana Electric Co.' 5s, 1952
Havana Tobacco Co. 5s, 1922
Republic of Cuba (All Issues)
U. S. of Mexico (All Issues)
Bonds of Canada, Mexico, Cuba, P. R., etc.
SLATTERY & CO.
40 Exchange Place. Tel. 4361 Broad.

New England Fuel Oil Co.
STOCK
Above Company has interest in largest Well in the World, as well as acreage in best oil field in the World. Inquire of
C. LANIER, JR.,
59 Cedar St., New York

The Royal Bank of Canada
Invites Enquiries in Regard to Every Description of Banking Business in
London, Eng., Branch, Bank Building, Princess St., E. C.
Canada AND THE West Indies
NEW YORK AGENCY, Cor. William and Cedar Sts.
Total assets.....$184,000,000

CHARTERED 1864
UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
80 *BROADWAY.*
Fifth Ave. & 38th St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.
Capital & Surplus $8,300,000.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

6% interest paid on savings if left for 12 months or longer. Our Certificates of Deposit backed by real estate security.
COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY,
Empire Life Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
The Franklin Society
Founded 1888. Under supervision of New York State Banking Department. Savings share accounts of $10 or more opened on or before May 29th earn from June 1st. Begin now or write for Booklet A. 38 Park Row, New York City.
4½%

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales May 21, 1914	210,675
Same day last year	303,983
Total year to date	33,300,467
Same period last year	35,042,289
Average closing price 50 bonds, with day's net change	68.72 —.50
Same day last year	70.64 +.56

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	64.95	May 1
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
98	101	200	Adams Express	101	101	98⅜	98⅜	—4¼
27½	27¾	3,200	Alaska Gold Mines	28¼	28¼	27½	27½	—1
10	11⅜	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	
72⅛	72¼	11,900	Amalgamated Cop	72⅜	73	72⅛	72¼	—1¼
53	55	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	54	54	54	54	—1
94⅜	96	10	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	95	95	95	95	
21⅞	23	100	Am. Beet Sugar	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¾
68	73½	210	Am. Beet Sugar pf	70	70	70	70	+5
27⅜	27⅝	700	Am. Can	28	28	27½	27½	— ⅜
90¼	90½	300	Am. Can pf	91	91	90½	90½	— ¾
50	50½	400	Am. Car & Fdry	50⅝	50⅝	50	50	—1
42	43	235	Am. Cotton Oil	43¼	43¼	42⅞	42⅞	
103	105	100	Am. Express	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
30⅞	31½	400	Am. Ice Securities	31¼	31¼	31	31	— ¼
63½	63¾	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	63⅝	63⅞	63¼	63¼	+ ¾
32	32¼	300	Am. Steel F'dries	32¼	32¾	32	32	+ ½
105	105¼	100	Am. Sugar Refin	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	
122½	122¾	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122⅜	122⅝	122⅜	122⅜	— ⅛
106⅜	107	20	Am. Tob. pf., new	107	107	107	107	
14	18	300	Am. Woolen	15¼	15¼	15	15	— ⅜
32⅛	32¼	1,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	32⅜	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅝
96	96½	300	Atch., Top. & S. F	96⅜	96⅝	96	96	— ⅞
99½	100	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100	100	100	100	— ½
122	123	100	Atlantic Coast Line	123	123	123	123	— ½
108¾	109	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108¾	+ ⅝
91⅛	91¾	900	Baltimore & Ohio	92¼	92¼	92	92	— ⅝
¾	1	100	Batopilas Mining	¾	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
41	41¼	800	Bethlehem Steel	41½	41½	41	41	—1
92¼	92¾	2,500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	93⅛	93⅛	92½	92½	— ½
20⅝	21	600	California Petrol'm	21½	21⅝	21	21	— ⅛
58½	60	500	California Pet. pf	59¼	59¼	59	59¼	— ¼
193½	193¾	6,200	Canadian Pacific	194⅝	194⅝	193½	193⅝	—1½
35¼	35½	1,300	Central Leather Co	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
100	100⅝	250	Cent. Leather Co. pf	100⅝	100⅝	100	100	— ½
50⅜	51	3,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	51	51⅜	50⅜	51	— ½
35½	35¾	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35½	35½	35	35	—1
100¼	100½	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	100½	100¼	100½	100½	— ½
130½	132	200	Chi. & Northwest	131½	131¾	131	131	— ¼
41¼	41½	1,900	Chino Copper	41⅝	41⅝	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
27⅛	27½	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
127⅜	127⅝	800	Consolidated Gas	127¼	127⅝	127¼	127½	— ⅛
9	9¼	200	Corn Products Ref	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
151	152	625	Del. & Hudson	151½	151½	150⅝	151¼	— ⅝
397	400	100	Del., Lack. & West	397	397	397	397	—2
11⅜	11¾	200	Den. & Rio Grande	11⅜	11⅝	11¼	11½	— ⅛
20¼	20⅜	110	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
28½	28⅝	1,900	Erie	29	29	28½	28½	— ⅛
43¼	43½	400	Erie 1st pf	44	44	43¼	43¼	—1¼
36	37⅛	100	Erie 2d pf	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	
34	37	100	Federal M. & S. pf	35	35	35	35	
147¼	148	400	General Electric	148	148	148	148	
83½	84	300	General Motors	84	84	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅝
93	94	100	General Motors pf	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	— ⅛
25⅝	25¾	650	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	25¼	25¼	25⅛	25¼	— ½
123¾	124½	800	Great Northern pf	124½	124½	123¾	123¾	— ¾
31½	32¼	200	G. N. ore ctfs. prop	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅝
54	54⅛	200	Guggenheim Explor	55¼	55¼	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅞
16¾	16⅞	700	Inspiration Copper	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
14¼	14½	200	Inter.-Met.v. tr. cfs	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
61⅜	62	1,100	Inter.-Met. pf	62	62	61⅝	61⅞	— ⅛
105¼	107	200	Int. Harvester, N. J.	106¼	105¾	106¼	106¼	— ⅝
26⅞	29⅜	100	Kan. C., Southern	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
60⅜	61	100	Kan. City South. pf	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅛
139½	139½	2,400	Lehigh Valley	139¼	140	139	139⅝	—1⅛
136	137	200	Louis. & Nash	137½	137½	137	137	— ¼
57¼	60¾	100	May Dept. Stores	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	—1⅝
22	22½	300	Maimi Copper	22½	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
125	126	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	— ½
16¾	17¼	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	17	17	17	17	— ¼
16¼	16½	11,850	Missouri Pacific	16⅜	16⅜	15¾	16½	— ¼
47⅜	48	200	Montana Power	48	48	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
10¾	10⅞	220	Nat. En. & St. Co	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
45⅞	48⅜	100	Nat. Lead Co	47	47	47	47	— ¾
14¼	14½	300	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅜
92⅜	93⅞	1,200	N. Y. Central	93½	93⅝	93	93	— ⅝
67⅛	67½	910	N. Y., N. H. & H	67¼	67⅝	67	67⅛	— ⅝
26¼	26¾	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
104⅝	105	100	Norfolk & Western	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	— ⅛
76½	77	200	North American	76½	76½	76⅛	76⅛	— ⅛
110¼	110¼	1,300	Northern Pacific	111	111	110¼	110¼	—1
2¼	2½	200	Ontario Mining	2½	2½	2½	2½	
26	27½	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	27	27	27	27	—1
111½	111⅝	900	Penn. R. R	112	112	111⅝	111⅝	— ⅜
120½	121½	400	People's Gas Chi	120¼	121	120¼	121	+ ⅛
88	88½	200	Pitts. Coal pf	88⅜	88⅜	88	88	— ⅛
43¼	44	200	Pressed Steel Car	43⅜	43⅜	43¼	43½	— ⅝
28½	29¼	100	Railway Steel Sp	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ⅞
21½	21⅝	1,025	Ray Con. Copper	22	22	21½	21½	— ⅝
165½	165⅝	56,000	Reading	166	166⅞	165⅜	165½	—1
22⅞	23⅛	300	Rep. Iron & Steel	23¼	23¼	23	23	— ¼
86¼	87	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	86⅞	86⅞	86½	86½	— ½
27⅜	31½	400	Rock Island Co	34½	34½	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
12	12⅝	800	Rumely, (M.,) Co	12	12¾	12	12½	+ ⅞
30	31	320	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	30	30⅜	30	30⅜	+1⅜
2⅞	3½	700	St. L. & San Fran	3	3¼	3	3¼	— ¼
19¼	19⅝	300	Seab. Air Line	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅝
54	54½	300	Seab. Air Line pf	54	54	54	54	— ⅝
92⅞	93	6,100	Southern Pacific	93⅛	93⅜	92⅝	92⅞	— ⅜
24½	24⅞	700	So. Railway ext	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
79	79½	200	So. Railway pf. ext	79½	79½	79½	79½	— ⅜
39	39⅝	100	Standard Milling	39	39	39	39	— ⅝
32½	33¼	100	Studebaker Co	33	33	33	33	— ½
34⅜	35	400	Tennessee Copper	34⅜	34⅜	34½	34⅜	— ¼
14½	15½	100	Texas & Pacific	15	15	15	15	—1
108½		200	Underw. Typew. pf	108½	108¼	108	108	—3⅜
5⅝	5¾	300	Union B. & P. Co	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
20	21¼	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	—1¼
156½	156⅝	13,300	Union Pacific	157⅜	157⅝	156½	156½	—1¼
83½	84	100	Union Pacific pf	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	— ¼
46	48	200	United Cigar Mfrs	47	47	47	47	— ⅝
102	103	400	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	102½	102½	102	102	— ½
76¾	78	1,100	U. S. Express	76	77	76	77	+1
58	58¼	300	U. S. Rubber	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	— ⅜
61⅜	61¾	44,100	U. S. Steel	62¼	62⅝	61½	61⅝	—1⅜
109⅜	109⅞	100	U. S. Steel pf	109¾	109⅞	109⅜	109⅜	— ¼
56⅜	56½	4,800	Utah Copper	57	57¼	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅞
28⅛	29	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	28¾	28¾	28½	28½	— ½
99	102	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	100	100	100	100	
89	91	100	Wells-Fargo Exp	90	90	90	90	+1
19	19¼	700	Western Maryland	19	20	19	19¼	+ ⅛
31	40	140	West. Maryland pf	35	35	35	35	—15
62	62¼	400	Western Union Tel	62¼	62¼	61⅞	61⅞	— ⅝
75¾	75⅞	3,400	Westingh. E. & M	76	76⅜	75⅞	75⅞	— ⅛
3½	4	100	Wheel. & L. E	4	4	4	4	
96½	97	300	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	97⅞	97⅞	97	97	—1
116½	117⅝	100	Woolworth pf	117	117	117	117	

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	97½
2s, c, 1930	97	98
3s, r, 1918	101¼	101¾
3s, c, 1918	101¼	102
3s, c, 1925	109	110½
4s, c, 1925	109½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	.. 97	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Allis-C pf.	44	45
A B S & F'dy	.. 87	90
Ch pf	.. 134	138
A C & F pf	.. 117	118
Am Cit pf.	64¾	65¾
Am Coal	.. 80	90
Am C Pr	84½	86
Do pf	.. 105	107
Am Cot Oil pf	.. 93½	96
A H & L	.. 4	4½
Do pf	.. 20	21½
Am Lin	.. 9¼	10¼
Do pf	.. 27	30
Am Locom.	.. 32	35
Do pf	.. 98½	100
Am Malt	.. 6¾	7¼
Do pf	.. 44½	46
Am Sm pf, B	.. 80½	82½
A S & R pf	.. 100½	101
Am Snuff	.. 162	165
Do pf	.. 104	106
A S R pf	.. 112	113
A T & C	.. 57½	60
Am Tob	.. 220	225
Am W Pa pf	.. 12¼	13½
Assets R	.. 15	16
Atl C L	.. 46	48½
B & O pf	.. 80¾	81½
Beth S pf	.. 85	86
Br Sh Co	.. 45	50
Do pf	.. 89	91
B Un G	.. 125½	127½
Bruns Ter	.. 6	7½
B R & P	.. 105	113½
Do pf	.. 116¼	135
Buf'k Co	.. 27	29½
Canada So	.. 57	60
Case (J I) pf	.. 82	90
C R I & P pf	.. 300	325
C & S A Tel	.. 106	107½
Chi & Alt	.. ..	9½
Do pf	.. 13	..
Chi Gt W	.. 13¾	13¾
C, I & L pf	.. 50	80
C, M & St Paul pf	.. 137	140
C & N W pf	.. 175	188
Chi, St P M & O	.. 125	130
Do pf	.. 135	145
C, C, C & St L	.. 80	84½
Do pf	.. 51¼	55
Cluett-P	.. 66	68
Do pf	.. 101¼	103
Col F & I pf	.. 125	180
Col & So	.. 22½	23½
Do 1st pf	41	42
Do 2d pf	33	40
Corn P R pf	.. 65	66½
Crex Carp	70	80
Cub-Am S	..	30
Do pf	..	84
D & Cp pf	92¾	95
D M & Ft D	.. 3	..
Do pf	.. 9	..
Det Ed	.. 112½	114
Det & M	.. 85	..
Do pf	.. 85	..
Det U Ry	66	71
Dist Sec	14	15
D, S S & A	.. 4	5
Do pf	.. 8	11
E M & S	.. 8	15
Elec Bd & Sh	90	102
Pac Mail	23½	24¼
P T & Tel pf	.. 88	90¼
Peo & E	5	10
Pett-Mull	20	27
Do 1st pf	..	99
Phelps-D	179	..
Phila Co	80	84
Do 6 p c pf	.. 84	90
P, C, C & St L	80¾	85
Do pf	95	100
Pitts Coal	20	20¾
Pitts S pf, ex div	85	87
P S C pf	101½	102½
Pub Serv	111	113½
P'man Co	154½	155½
Quicksilver	1⅜	1⅝
Do pf	2½	2⅝
R R Sec I C stk c	..	78
Ry St Spr pf	.. 90	98
Rdg 1st pf	88	90
Do 2d pf	88½	90
Rock I pf	4⅞	4⅞
St L & S 1st pf	10	14
Do 2d pf	5	6
St L & S F, C & E I ctfs	.. 3	10
Do pf	20	35
St L S W	21¾	25
Do pf	..	59
Sears-R	.. 183	180½
Do pf	122½	125
S-B S & L	28	30
Do pf	85	90
So P R S	20	..
Do pf	80	100
So R, M & O ctfs	.. 72	85
Stand M pf	65	65¾
Studeb	.. 87	..
Do pf	.. 89	90¼
Texas Co	139½	141½
T P L Tr	98	105
Third Av	41½	42½
T, St L & W pf	.. 10	..
Do pf	.. 13	15
T C R T	105	107½
Do pf	125¼	..
Und Type	75	80
Un D G	80	85
Do pf, ex div	.. 95	100
U Rys	15	17
Do pf	.. 42	43½
U S C I P	9	10¼
Do pf	.. 37	39
U S Ind A	31	39
Do pf	.. 81	84
U S R & I	60	60½
U S R 1st pf	.. 102	103
Do 2d pf	70	87
Vand R R	..	85
Va I, C & C	.. 40	52
Va R & P	49	50
Vul Det	6	11
Do pf	.. 21	35
Wabash	.. 1	1¼
Do pf	.. 4	4½
W E & M 1st pf	.. 122	130
Weym-B	215	300
Do pf	110	120
W & L E 1st pf	.. 14	17
Do 2d pf	5	8
Wis Cent	41	42½

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	78.89	78.45	78.56	— .54
Industrials	59.27	58.86	58.95	— .45

COMBINED AVERAGE.

May 14	69.16	68.57	69.09	+ .85
May 15	69.56	69.18	69.27	+ .18
May 16	69.22	69.06	69.13	— .14
May 18	69.75	69.23	69.45	+ .32
May 19	69.60	69.19	69.42	— .03
May 20	69.39	69.06	69.22	— .20
May 21	69.08	68.65	68.72	— .50

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
May to date	69.30	May 18	67.48	May 9	68.72
May, 1913	71.25	May 28	69.45	May 1	69.69
May, 1912	83.17	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.19
May, 1911	82.78	May 22	79.40	May 11	81.31
Yr. to date	73.80	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25	68.72
Year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year 1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
Year 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 26	77.60

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, March, 1964	101⅜	101⅞	101¾	101½
4½s, March, 1963	106⅞	107	106⅞	107⅛
4½s, May, 1957	106⅜	107	106⅞	107
4½s, Nov., 1957	106⅜	107	106⅞	107
4½s, May, 1917	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	102
4½s, Nov., 1917	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s, Mar., 1930-60	101⅛	101¼	101⅛	101¼
4½s, March, 1962	101⅜	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4½s, Sept., 1960	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜
4s, May, 1959	99	99⅛	99	99⅛
4s, Nov., 1958	99	99⅛	99	99⅛
4s, May, 1957	99	99⅛	99	99⅛
4s, Nov., 1956	98	98⅛	98	98⅛
4s, Nov., 1955	98	98⅛	98	98⅛
4s, Nov., 1936	98	98⅛	98	98⅛
4s, 1913-1919	99¼		99¼	
3½s, Nov., 1954-5	87⅛	88	87⅛	88
3½s, May, 1954	87⅛	88	87⅛	88
3½s, 1950-1954	87⅛	88	87⅛	88

318 BANKS TO ACT ON DIRECTORS TODAY

Reserve Bank Members Will Assemble from All Over the State.

QUESTION OF PROCEDURE

Point Is Raised That Each Member Institution Should Vote for All Six New Directors.

Representatives of the second and third groups of banks that are members of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, according to the classification made by the Reserve Bank Organization Committee, will meet at the Clearing House today to consider what persons shall be named as Directors of the new institution.

The second group consists of 159 banks, having each a capital and surplus of less than $190,000 and more than $70,000. The third group consists of 159 banks having each a capital and surplus of $70,000 or less. Banks in both groups are located in various parts of the State.

The second group will meet in the morning and the third group in the afternoon. It is expected that each group will follow the example of the conference of banks in the first group, held on Monday, and appoint nominating committees, and that these will join forces with the committee of eight appointed by the banks of the first group, consisting of 160 having each a capital and surplus of $190,000 or more.

If this plan is adopted at the conferences today, efforts will be made to reach a general agreement on behalf of all the member banks as to the six Directors to be nominated and elected by the banks. The other three Directors are to be appointed by the Federal Reserve Board.

The committee representing the big banks, of which J. B. Martindale, President of the Chemical National is Chairman, has already canvassed the field and has made up an eligible list of men who are qualified and willing to serve—three bankers and three business men, as required by law. These names will be submitted to the other committees and considered by all in connection with any new names that may be brought forward.

Another question that will come before the committees is whether the Organization Committee has correctly interpreted the law in ruling that each bank shall vote for only two Directors and that banks of each group may vote only for individuals put in nomination by members of that group. Some bankers believe the Organization Committee has exceeded its powers in this ruling and that it is contrary to law. They maintain that each bank should vote for the entire six Directors, and they are seeking legal advice on this point.

Whether the committee will take any action on this question depends largely on whether they reach an agreement on who the six men shall be. The general expectation is that such an agreement will be reached without difficulty. If it is, it will make little practical difference whether the Organization Committee is right or not. The committees could arrange that banks of each group shall nominate two of the six men selected. Assuming that the committees' selections receive general approval, two of the six would then be elected by the banks of each group and the result would be the same as if all the banks voted for all of the six nominees.

On the other hand, should the three committees fail to agree and should each propose a separate set of six candidates, the banks of each group would want to vote for all six nominated by its committee and in such an event there is a possibility that representations will be made to the Organization Committee that it has made a mistake with a request that it revise its ruling. This contingency is not, however, expected to arise.

COLUMBIA TRUST CO. NOW.

Knickerbocker Is Dropped from the Hyphenated Name.

The Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, which occupies its own building at 60 Broadway, is to be known in future as the Columbia Trust Company, the Directors having decided to drop the Knickerbocker from the name. The company states that the change was decided upon after the receipt of many complaints on the part of depositors, who held that the hyphenated title was cumbersome. There is no change in the management. The trust department is to be enlarged by taking in the offices on the front of the second floor.

The Columbia-Knickerbocker resulted from a merger of those two institutions, the Columbia leaving its quarters to go into the Knickerbocker building a few years after the rehabilitation of the latter company.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales May 21, 1914	$1,623,000
Same day last year	3,016,500
Total year to date	307,365,500
Same period last year	229,166,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	87.31 —.07
Same day last year	88.62 —.03

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Same period last year	92.31	Jan. 10	88.70	Apr. 30
Range year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

N Y State 4½s, registered	20,000	109	Virginia 6s, defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs	1,000	60½	
Virginia 6s, defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs	1,000	60½	N Y City 4½s, '60	1,000	101⅜	
N Y City 4½s, '60	1,000	101⅜		10,000	101½	
	10,000	101½	4s 1958	1,000	99	
4s 1958	1,000	99	4½s, May, 1957	1,000	107	
4½s, May, 1957	1,000	107	Nov., 1957	1,000	106⅞	
Nov., 1957	1,000	106⅞	4½s, 1963	3,000	107	
4½s, 1963	3,000	107		1,000	106⅞	
	1,000	106⅞	4½s Nov., 1917	1,000	102	
4½s Nov., 1917	1,000	102				
			Am Ice Secur 6s	1,000	88½	
Am Ice Secur 6s	2,000	106½		500	88	
	1,000	101⅛	Am S Secur 6s	7,000	103⅜	
Am S Secur 6s	7,000	103⅜	Am T & T col 4s	9,000	89¼	
Am T & T col 4s	9,000	89¼	conv 4½s	1,000	99	
conv 4½s	1,000	99

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

NEW HOTEL THERESA
FINEST UPTOWN.
7th Av., 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
LOWEST FIRE INSURANCE RATE IN CITY.
All Outside Rooms.
Single Rooms and bath, $2.50 per day and up. Double Rooms and bath, $4.00 per day. DINING ROOM ON TWELFTH FLOOR, WITH BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS. Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00.
SINGLE ROOMS AND BATH.....$2.50
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3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS.....$3.50
Special Rates by Month & Season.
We also cater for dinner parties.
F. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER.
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Between BROADWAY and SIXTH AVE.
Within one block of Ten Theatres.
SINGLE ROOMS, $1.00 per day up.
ROOM AND BATH, (2 Persons), $2.50 per day up.
RESTAURANT
Table d'hote Lunch 50c
Table d'Hote Dinner 75c
MUSIC.
"The Scotch House" Also A LA CARTE.

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BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST
LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL.
Subway Station and Surface Cars at door, new "Elevated" Station, 86th St., (within two blocks.)
Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of New York City's BEST Hotels at one-third less price
Dancing in Grill Room after 9 P. M.

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56TH ST. & 7TH AV.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Under New Management.
Refurnished and renovated. Exclusive family and transient hotel.
A few desirable Suites at attractive weekly or season rates.
Room, with use of bath, $1.50; Room, with private bath, $2; Parlor, Bedroom, and bath, at one half usual rates.
L. I. BROPHY, Manager.

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35-37 WEST 64TH ST.
Between Broadway and Central Park.
STATIONS OF "L" and Subway at 66th St.
A QUIET FAMILY HOTEL

	Day.	Week.
Double Room { For 1 or 2 Private Bath { 1 or 2	$2 & $2.50	$12.00 to 14.00
2 Rooms and Bath For 1 or 2.	$2.50 & $3	15.00 to 18.00
ROOMS FOR MEN. Connecting Baths.	$1.00, $1.25, $1.50	
Restaurant.	Club Breakfast, a la Carte and Table d'Hote.	
Phone, 1390—Columbus.	J. A. JEPSON, Mgr.	

Hotel San Remo
74th-75th Sts., Central Park West.
HOME HOTEL OF NEW YORK
Exclusive residential section, overlooking Central Park; convenient to "L" and subway. Quiet, refined, homelike Suites and Rooms with bath, unfurnished or furnished, by the year or transiently. Inspection of model sanitary kitchen is cordially invited.
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
M. BRENNAN'S SONS, Props.

"In the Center of Everything"
HOTEL RENFOST
Broadway, Corner 52d.
Newly Furnished and Renovated. Running Water in Every Room. Single Room, accessible to bath..$1.00 day up
Single Room, with private bath..1.50 day up
Special Weekly Rates.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

HOTEL IRVING,
26 Gramercy Park 26.
1, 2, and 3 rooms, with bath; convenient, homelike; location exceptional; private park; Summer rates. BLAKE BROS., Mgrs.

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Entrance on 50th St. DE DANSE
Dancing Contests for Handsome Prizes.

Mae Murray's Folies Marigny | Atop 44th St. Theatre. Restaurant-Dancing | Tel. 7017 Bryant.
Every Evening, at 11, Inc. Sunday. Dancing by MAE MURRAY & CLIFTON WEBB. Adm. Free.

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HOTEL LENOX
The Ideal Transient Hotel of BOSTON, Mass.
Well appointed, conveniently located. Cuisine and service unexcelled. Attractive rates.
P. F. BRINE, Managing Director.

ALL THE PLAYS given newspaper notice up to April 1st, 1914, are recorded in The New York Times Index, which locates by date and page in The New York Times all published particulars regarding each play. In the four volumes of The Index for 1913, every dramatic event of last year is summarized. The Index is strongly bound in cloth and costs $2 per volume. It is a master-key to the world's news.

INSTRUCTION.

Ethical Culture School
Central Park West and 63rd Street
Founded 38 years ago by Prof. Felix Adler.
KINDERGARTEN, Elementary, High School—including Art High School—Open Air Department for children. Normal training departments for Kindergarten, Primary, and Manual Training.
High standards of scholarship; preparation for colleges and professional schools with certificate privileges; school festivals; systematic ethical instructions by Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott; playground and athletic field; the democratic ideal maintained by a system of scholarships which afford the advantage of contact with companions in different financial circumstances.
Examination of new pupils Thursday afternoons at 2.30 during May. For information and particulars address
FRANKLIN C. LEWIS, Superintendent.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—With the exception of a shallow depression over the region of the Great Lakes, the pressure is high over all the district east of the Rocky Mountains, and it is low on the Pacific Slope.

During the last twenty-four hours there were thunder showers in the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, Texas, the Plains States, and the Rocky Mountain region.

In all other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

Temperatures remain above seasonal quite generally in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the south portion of the lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and on the Pacific Slope. Cool weather prevails over the Rocky Mountain region.

Scattered showers will occur along the northern border from the lake region eastward and over the Rocky Mountain and middle plateau regions, but the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday throughout the country.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable; Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Friday, probably followed by local thunder showers and cooler in the interior Friday night or Saturday; moderate variable winds.

Southern New England—Cloudy Friday and probably Saturday; light to moderate variable winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday, Saturday; partly cloudy; light variable winds.

Western New York—Cloudy Friday, probably followed by showers by night; Saturday cloudy and cooler; fresh southwest shifting to west winds.

Northern New England—Cloudy Friday, probably followed by local showers Friday night or Saturday; moderate variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	58	68	4 P. M.	56	67
6 A. M.	67	70	6 P. M.	56	65
9 A. M.	67	70	9 P. M.	56	65
12 M.	68	77	11 P. M.	54	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 61.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 65. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees, at 1:40 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees, at 6 P. M. Humidity, 47 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 36 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:35—301 E. 109 St.; Dominick Tersaro.	Slight
12:35—224 1 Av.; R. Silverman	$10
4:10—135-137 Spring St.; Wimpsheimer Bros	Slight
4:20—243 E. 60 St.; Jennie Sibert.	Slight
5:50—270 10 Av.; Herman Haffen.	Slight
9:58—14 E. 52 St.; A. P. Lounsbury.	None
P.M.	
1:30—270 Monroe St.; Henry Tobi.	Slight
2:45—1,704 Bathgate Av.; not given.	Slight
3:05—110 Ludlow St.; Mosca Prince.	$25
4:00—502 Prospect Av.; not given.	Slight
4:50—86 St. and N. Riv.; C. R. Reunon.	Slight
5:15—787 B'way; Goodyear Rub Co.	Slight
5:35—330 E. 138 St., (auto); Dr. M. J. Silverman	$500
6:00—168 St. and 3 Av.; A. Van Beuren & Co.	Slight
6:15—282 6 Av.; Bernard Kutz.	Slight
6:50—195 Chrystie St.; Fecht Confectionery Co.	Slight
8:30—433 E. 33 St.; Mary Greenwald.	Slight
8:36—76 Greene St.; Reliable Underskirt Co.	None
9:15—230 E. 27 St.; M. Tatonian.	Slight

Much Smoke, but No Fire.

M. Moscovitz, a grocer, of 137 East Fifty-sixth Street, writes to THE TIMES that the report of a fire in his premises on Tuesday was erroneous. Next-door neighbors were burning rubbish in their furnace and the smoke came through the draft flue into Mr. Moscovitz's cellar. This caused the report.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Prob. patrol, appointed: 29 Prect.—J. D. Baumann, J. F. Bradley, J. J. Carroll, C. P. Clancy, J. F. Conway, Daniel Curry, J. L. Coffey, T. J. Crowe, C. P. Dinegar, Jr., E. M. Downey, J. J. Duffy, O. J. Eisele, Oliver Fowler, Joseph Geary, J. J. Geraty, Edward Gross, Patrick Hackett, C. J. Henry, Anton Hrbek, W. F. Keating, M. J. Kelly, T. A. Kelly, Adolf Linden, Thomas McCauley, J. J. McGirr, H. H. Marks, C. S. Mulcahy, James Oliver, J. J. O'Neill, John O'Sullivan, J. W. Pender, H. L. Pohndorf, F. H. Riley, Samuel Bossom, H. E. Carman, J. S. Clair, B. F. Clark, T. J. Cullen, Michael Curry, T. H. Conkling, Dilworth, Patrick Dolan, John Domagalski, T. F. Dugan, J. J. Fetscher, Thomas Gaine, David Geraghty, H. H. Groner, P. S. Haber, T. A. Hamilton, Barnet Hozinsky, W. A. Jones, Peter Keane, Jr., Patrick Kelly, James Lennon, T. J. Lyons, M. M. McDonald, John Mahoney, John Morgan, M. J. Neary, T. J. O'Brien, Jeremiah F. O'Shea, E. J. Pedersen, C. H. A. Pilgrim, Edward Pollak, Louis Rosenfeld, A. H. Ruedi, John Salmon, H. J. W. Schmidt, Edward Schmitt, H. A. Schwarz, G. F. Seltenreich, P. J. Sheehy, Matthew Solomon, A. C. Stang, A. J. Terra, W. A. Turk, S. J. Von Halle, E. M. Wagner, W. J. F. Walz, J. J. Ward, Rudolph Wissel, W. J. Robinson, P. J. Neary, E. A. Nelson, 148; W. L. J. Strutzenberg, 152; Albert Williams, 150; W. J. F. Wiegard, and C. J. Reed, C. O.

Transfers—Sergt. R. C. Benedict, 2 to 99; Patrol. Frank Burber, 22 to 65; Philip Hoerter, 35 to 3 Insp. Dist.; J. H. Johnson, 66 to 38; W. C. Ryan, 3 Insp. Dist. to 30 Prect.; J. E. Feeley, P. S. Brennan, and J. A. Killgallon, 4 Insp. Dist. to 39 Prect.; W. H. Muldoon, 31 to Com'r's office.

Assignments—J. H. Johnson, 38, as station house attendant; W. H. Muldoon, Com'r's office, to duty in Chief Inspector's office.

Temporary assignments: Lts. W. J. McGrath, 28 Prect., to command 42, for 20 days; R. R. Sackett, 28, to 4 Insp. Dist., for 10 days; B. F. Ashley, 38, to 26, for 30 days; John Rogers, 161, to command 172, for 10 days; Sergts. M. J. A. Gleason, 26, to 17; E. J. Fogarty, 29, to 22, and Frederick Bauer, 26, to 37, for 30 days; P. E. Hanlon, 150, to B. B. H. Squad, for 3 days. Act. Det. Sergt. Second Grade, A. C. Landvoe, Det. Div., to Dist. Atty's office, New York, for 5 days; Pathol. Morris Friedlander, 13; Max Lowe and Nathan Whitman, 15, to 1 Insp. Dist., for 10 days; Harry Jacobson and R. Wittenberg, 15, to 6 Insp. Dist., for 10 days; A. C. Doody, 28; Joseph Canavan, 39, and John Hines, 159, to 4 Insp. Dist., for 10 days; G. F. Wagner, 146, and J. E. Steel, 151, to 3 Insp. Dist., for 10 days; R. A. Holwell, 153, and G. M. Bliaffer, 278, to 12 Insp. Dist., for 10 days. To 15 Insp. Dist. for 10 days from prects. indicated: J. J. Murphy, 13; D. J. Daly, 168; F. E. Gilmartin, 169; E. A. Waitword, 170; J. J. Ackerman, Jr., 26; J. J. Burns, 169; O. H. Bohmke, 160; R. E. Morris, 171. To prects. indicated, from 29 Prect., for 30 days: James Brodsky, 18; J. J. McGirr, 22; A. J. Terra, 22; Patrick Hackett, 23; P. S. Haber, 23; M. J. Kelly, 25; James Lennon, 25; O. J. Elsele, 25; M. M. McDonald, 35; Samuel Bossom, 22; T. J. Lyons, 22; Gioacchino Fulco, 28; J. J. Dilworth, 23; A. H. Ruedi, 25; Edward Schmitt, 25; H. H. Groner, 25; Barnet Hozinsky, 25; Samuel Feinstein, 35. To det. Div.: W. F. Culhane, 6, C. E. Eason, 149, and T. J. Weber, 168, for 5 days; F. S. McNaught, 13, and Walter Corbitt, Marine Div., for 5 days, detailed to Dist. Atty's office, New York; W. B. Kirk, 14, and Morris Grossman, 35, for 5 days; J. F. Rotchford, 21, and F. W. Miller, 68, for 5 days, detailed to Dist. Atty's office, New York; John Dondero, 36, Louis Ross, 170, D. C. Miller, 38, Matthew Murray and J. P. Hopkins, 276, and H. J. D. Grabau, 285, for 5 days; Philip Kane, 279, for 5 days, detailed to Dist. Atty's office, Queens; J. L. Massie, Jr., 65, for 10 days; W. C. Franke, 39, from May 21 to May 25, detailed to Dist. Atty's office, Queens; M. B. Friedlander, 38, and M. J. Fitzgerald, 39, for 3 days, detailed to Dist. Atty's office, New York; Matron Maude M. Leslie, 16, to Com'rs office, for 10 days; Prob. Patrol. Jos. Dalton, 39, to Det. Div. for 10 days. To prects. indicated, from 29 Prect.: J. C. Hanson, W. R. Rector, Amedeo Pulignane, and H. H. Elchler, 22; Michael Hurley, Daniel McArdle, and Jacob Winitsky, 28; Isaac Haspil, 25, Bertram Maskiell, 35. To Manhattan: Act. Det. Sergts. J. L. Cunningham, 140, T. J. McManus, 167, and T. E. Dowling, 14, for 10 days; Herman Meyer, 63, for 5 days.

Discontinued.—Lts. J. D. Martin, 155, and W. C. Withers, 158, to 9 Insp. Dist. Patrol. T. J. Collins, 38, as station house attendant.

Leaves of Absence, with full pay.—Capts. A. C. Hulse, 42, 20 days; M. J. Reidy, 172, 10 days. Without pay—Patrol. R. J. Jayne, 132, 1 day.

Fines.—Patrol. F. C. A. Walsh, 6, made arrest without cause, 5 days; M. B. Fleming, 39, struck patrolman, 10 days.

Reprimanded.—Capt. W. F. Earnes, 150, permitted patrol, to quit post, sit in station house and read newspaper; Patrol. C. W. Carberry, 17, failed to report sick in proper manner; A. H. Rasoft, 32, smoking; Wm. Holes, 42, failed to signal; M. R. Sander, 63, quit post; Isidor Pfeer, 63, absent from fixed post; J. B. Fischer, 63, failed to discover or report burglary; F. J. Duffy, 63, same; Wm. Stumpf, 63, same; S. W. O'Brien, 65, absent from reserve duty.

Charges Dismissed.—Patrol. F. C. A. Walsh, 6, discharged his revolver at citizen; Wm. McCracken, 65, failed to signal; Henry Stake, struck citizen; Patrick Dolan, 29, absent from fixed post.

Death Reported.—Patrol. J. E. Reilly, Bridge Prect., on May 19.

On and after June 20 Sergts. shall wear cap devices of gilt metal in place of white metal as per sample at Police Headquarters.

Fire Deparment.

Men who have honorable discharges from any branch of volunteer or regular arm of defense and desiring leave of absence on Memorial Day, May 30, will forward application on Monday, stating in what branch of the service they hold a discharge.

These will report at repair shops, 56 St. and 12 Av. on Monday at the time specified: 9 A. M.—P. F. Ward, Eng. 2; E. F. Brandt, Eng. 4; Peter Boertlein, Eng. 36; J. F. Flahive, Eng. 66; R. J. Riescher, Eng. 66; A. E. Hovorka, Eng. 67; J. J. Hughes 2d, Eng. 73; J. J. Hall, Eng. 85; E. P. Murtha, Eng. 91; G. A. Schwetze, Eng. 93; Patrick Brady 2d, H. & L. 8; R. E. McGannon, H. & L. 14; Henry Kennedy, H. & L. 35; M. X. Sullivan, H. & L. 40. 1 P. M.—P. J. McKenzie, Eng. 230; F. L. Peterson, Eng. 78; E. J. Fenton, Eng 48; A. A. Van Name, Eng. 159; A. F. Lilly, Eng. 90; J. F. Rice, Eng. 278; P. J. Barry, Eng. 66; Valentine Weydig, Eng. 64; J. J. Fleming, Eng. 234; William Puls, H. & L. 148; William Ebert, Eng. 271; W. J. Parenteau, Eng. 217; P. R. Fortsch, H. & L. 40; J. K. Smith, Eng. 70.

Trials—R. P. Mullen, Eng. 255, absent no leave, sentence suspended; W. F. Fugelsang, Eng. 258, neglect of duty, reprimanded; Capt. L. D. Potter, Eng. 286, violation of section 72, reprimanded; Leonard Berroth, H. & L. 10, disrespectful language, 3 days' fine; John Schulze, H. & L. 10, absent no leave, 1 day's fine; M. J. Bayard, conduct prejudicial to good order, charge dismissed.

Dismissed from the Dept.—Edward Stewart, Eng. 54, absent no leave, (several charges;) B. P. Mullen, Eng. 255, intoxicated.

Leave.—Lt. A. A. Faubel, Eng. 257, for 12 hours.

Appointed Dep. Chief Ins., Bu. of Fire Prev.—George Featherstone, $3,000 a year.

Appointed Auto Engineman.—Jas. Perry, for 15 days.

Appointed Telegraph Operator.—G. E. Bishop, for 4 months.

Detail.—Geo. J. Winckless, Headquarters, to Bu. of Repairs, Brooklyn.

Chief Ins. John J. Kennedy, Bu. of Fire Prev., having been found guilty of "making a false statement to the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention" and "gross neglect of duty and incompetence," is hereby removed from the position of Chief Ins. and from the department, the same to take effect as of the date of his suspension pending the trial of charges, March 9.

The national standard shall be displayed at the peak on all buildings under the jurisdiction of this department from sunrise to sunset on Saturday, May 23, this being the occasion of the Subway celebration.

Commanding officers of fireboats are hereby directed to salute all vessels of the U. S. Navy by dipping the ensign when such vessels are passing the berth of the fireboat.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—1st Lt. S. H. Leslie, N. Y. C., to Ft. Andrews, Mass.

Maj. D. J. Carr, S. C., San Fran., to Galveston for temp. duty.

Maj. L. L. Walker, C. E., to West Point Aug. 24, relieving Maj. G. A. Youngberg.

2d Lt. F. E. Kingman, C. A. C., 127 Co., to unassigned list and to coast defenses of Galveston.

Orders, May 16, relating to Capt. A. M. Whaley, M. C., revoked. He is relieved at Ft. Monroe, Va., and will report to Surg. Gen. of Army for duty in his office.

1st Lt. N. D. Morgan, M. R. C., from Presidio of San Fran. to his home and report to Adjt. Gen. of Army.

1st Lt. H. A. Colley, C. A. C., to rank of Capt. from April 19.

The following posts have been temporarily evacuated by troops. The President directs that the senior staff officer, not a Chaplain or medical officer, stationed at each post shall, whenever no line officer is on duty thereat, exercise the functions of commanding officer of the post: Fts. McPherson, Ga.; Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Omaha Neb. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Douglas, Utah, and Logan H. Roots.

Leaves.—1st Lt. J. C. Peterson, C. A. C., 1 mo.; 1st Lt. G. A. Gillespie, C. A. C., 1 mo., and 1st Lt. R. H. Somers, C. A. C., 3 mos.

Navy Orders.

Lt. J. A. Campbell, to Nav. Hosp., Washington, sick.

Ch. Bosn. N. A. Johnson, the N. Car., to the Prairie.

Bosn. S. Ingham, the Ala., to the Celtic.

Pay Clerk C. A. Miley, appointment revoked.

Marine Corps Orders.

1st Lt. C. J. Miller, Mar. Bar'ks, Guam, to the Legation, Peking.

1st Lt. H. G. Bartlett, Mar. Bar'ks, Guam, to Mar. Bar'ks, Norfolk.

1st Lt. C. E. Nutting, Mar. Bar'ks, Guam, to the Phpns.

2d Lt. R. E. Davis, Phpns., to Mar. Bar'ks, Guam.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Monaghan, at Charleston; Nero, at Mazatlan; Uncas and G-4, at N. Y. Yard; Patterson, Lebanon, and Burrows, at Vera Cruz.

Sailed—Annapaolis, La Paz for Santa Rosalia, Hull, Guaymas for La Paz; Mars, Hampton Roads for Key West, en route to Vera Cruz; Marietta, Guantanamo for Santo Domingo City; Glacier, San Francisco for Mazatlan, and the Mexico, (chartered,) New Orleans for New York.

Revenue Cutter Service.

These sub-boards appointed to conduct the examination for appointments to cadetships: Sr. Capts. J. F. Wild, N. Y.; F. M. Dunwoody, Seattle, Wash.; H. M. Broadbent, Boston; Capts. B. L. Reed, Savannah; W. V. E. Jacobs, New London; F. J. Henke, Chicago; F. A. Levis, Detroit; 1st Lts. R. E. Wright, Phila.; A. C. Norman, Balto.; 2d Lt. R. R. W. Waesche, Newburn, N. C.

3d Lt. E. H. Smith, Seminole, to the Yamacraw for temp. duty.

3d Lt. J. F. Farley, Jr., temp. detached the Seminole, to the Itasca. Ordered to duty in charge of Reservation at Ft. Trumbull upon arrival of the Itasca at New London.

Capt. F. C. Billard, to temp. command of the Itasca at S'h Balto.

2d Lt. J. A. Frost, Jr., to duty as jr. eng. officer on the Windom.

Consts. F. A. Hunnewell and J. Q. Walton, to depot, S. Balto., on business.

Leaves: 1st Lt. W. E. Atlee, 3 mos. sick leave, leave of absence revoked; 2d Lt. of Engrs. H. F. Johnson, 10 days; 1st Lt. M. S. Hay, 8 days; 2d Lt. P. F. Roach, 60 days, upon return of Capt. A. J. Henderson; Capt. A. J. Henderson, 10 days; 1st Lt. H. J. Wolf, 5 days.

Passed.

SS Czar, New York for Libau, passed Lizard.

SS Kelvinia, New York for Havre, passed Lizard.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, County of Albany.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, Plaintiffs, vs. THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, Defendant.

Sirs:

Please take notice that, pursuant to Sec. 158 of the General Corporation Law, John F. Yawger, as Receiver of The Metropolitan Surety Company, filed his account as such Receiver covering the period from June 30, 1913, to May 1, 1914, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Albany, and a duplicate thereof, together with the vouchers, with Hon. Thomas Carmody, the Attorney General of the State of New York, on the 12th day of May, 1914, and that said Receiver will make application to the Supreme Court, County of Albany, at a Special Term thereof appointed to be held in and for said County, at the City Hall, in the City of Albany, on the 13th day of June, 1914, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard:

1. For an order of this Court directing said Receiver to pay such dividend as the Court may deem proper, pro rata to all the creditors whose claims have been allowed herein.

2. That this Court determine whether any creditor shall be preferred in any respect over other creditors.

3. That the said account of the said John F. Yawger, as Receiver of the Metropolitan Surety Company, be judicially settled, and the amount of the said John F. Yawger's commissions and additional allowance, as Receiver of the Metropolitan Surety Company, be determined.

4. For an order of this Court directing that the bond heretofore given by John F. Yawger, as Receiver herein, be reduced to such sum as the Court may deem proper, after the dividends provided for upon this application have been paid out by the said Receiver.

5. For such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

Dated New York, May 12, 1914.

EDWARD R. FINCH, Attorney for John F. Yawger, as Receiver of the Metropolitan Surety Company, office and Post Office address 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To

Hon. THOMAS CARMODY, Attorney General of the State of New York, The Capitol, Albany, New York.

Hon. FRANK HASBROUCK, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, Albany, New York.

AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY, surety on the official bond of John F. Yawger, as Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York City.

ARTHUR J. McCLURE, Esq., Attorney for John H. McClement, as Chairman of the Stockholders' Protective Committee, 61 Broadway, New York City.

All stockholders and creditors and parties claiming to be creditors of The Metropolitan Surety Company, and all owners or holders of policies of insurance or agreements of indemnity or guaranty issued or entered into by The Metropolitan Surety Company.

INSTRUCTION.

PRATT SCHOOL—62-64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotype, Secretaryship.

FOR SALE.

Army-Navy Auction Bargains
COTS, $ .65 up; Mess Kits, $ .45 up
Saddles, $1.85 " HAVERSACKS, .10 "
Team Harness, $21.85 " New Uniforms, 1.50 "
Leggins, per pair, .15 " Revolvers, 1.65 "
CARBINES, 9.00 " Swords, .35 "
Dunnage Bags, .90 " 7 Shot Carbines, 2.95 "
Colts Cal. 45 Revolvers $7.45 up Cart. 1c. ea.
Massey Shooting Rifle, $11.85 " Cart. 2c. ea.
Army Breech Loading Rifle, Etc. Cart. 3c. ea.
Army Tents to Hire. Free Circular
Francis Bannerman, 501 B'dway, N. Y.

Men' Clothing, $1 Weekly
MEN'S suits and overcoats, $12; $1 down, $1 weekly; ready-made and to order, $15 up. EXCHANGE CLOTHING CO., 29 Park Pl., N. Y.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT
L. W. SWEET & CO 178 BROADWAY, Cor. Maiden Lane
Call or write for Illustrated Catalog D.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:40|Sun sets..7:17|Moon rises..2:58

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:55	6:02	11:47	12:00
Governors Island	6:25	6:31	12:38	12:29
Hell Gate	8:15	8:21	2:18	2:09

Arrived—Thursday, May 21.

SS Vaterland, Hamburg, May 14.
SS Verona, Naples, May 8.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, May 13.
SS Batavia, Hamburg, May 6.
SS Banan, Bocas del Toro, May 13.
SS Jupiter, Hamburg, May 6.
SS Morro Castle, New Orleans, May 16.
SS Prinz Auguste Wilhelm, Santiago, May 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Mauretania	Liverpool	May 16
Allianca	Colon	May 15
Zacapa	Kingston	May 16
France	Havre	May 16
Louisiane	Bordeaux	May 6
Florizel	St. Johns	May 16
Caribbean	Bermuda	May 19
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 19
El Valle	Galveston	May 16

DUE TO-MORROW.

Philadelphia	Southampton	May 16
New York City	Swansea	May 8
Jan Van Nassau	Haiti	May 18
Apache	Jacksonville	May 20

DUE SUNDAY.

Caledonia	Glasgow	May 16
Celtic	Naples	May 14
Stampalia	Naples	May 13
Ultonia	Napies	May 13
Byron	Barbados	May 18
Ashtabula	Belfast	May 12
Progreso	Maracaibo	May 15
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 21

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
New York, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Frederik VIII., Copenhagen	——	2.00 P.M.
Nickerie, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Albingia, Haiti	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Germania, Azores	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Amerika, Hamburg	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Oceanic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
K. Albert, Gibraltar	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havanna	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2.00 P.M.
Ancon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Seminole, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Siam, Honduras	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
California, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Lapland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Perugia, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London	——	9:00 A.M.
Ancona, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Dwinsk, Libau	——	2:00 P.M.
K. Franz Josef I., Trieste	——	2:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Orotava, Jamaica	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Denver, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Josey, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Europa, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 21.

SS Mauretania, Liverpool to New York, was 193 miles E. at 1:26 P. M.; due 22d, forenoon. Cunard Line.

SS Celtic, Naples to New York, was 1,000 miles E. at 1:10 A. M.; due 23d late, or early 24th. White Star Line.

SS France, Havre to New York, was 374 miles E. at 9 P. M.; due 22d late, or early 23d. French Line.

SS Hellow, Hamilton to New York, was 200 miles E. at 8 A. M.

SS Florizel, Halifax to New York, was 292 miles E. at noon.

SS Philadelphia, Southampton to New York, was 880 miles E. at 4 P. M.; due 23d, afternoon. American Line.

SS Ashtalula, Belfast to New York, was 777 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 6:15 P. M.

BROW HEAD, IRELAND.

SS Imperator, New York for Hamburg, was 365 miles W. at 5:54 A. M.; due Cherbourg 22d, afternoon. Hamburg-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 330 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 227 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS City of Macon, Savannah to New York, was off Martins Industry at 7:45 P. M.

SS Suriname, Barrios to New York, was 1,085 miles S. at noon.

SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 452 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Dakotan, Colon to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 1 P. M.

SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 187 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at 8 A. M.

SS Alliance, Cristobal to New York, was 187 miles S. at noon.

SS Caribbean, Bermuda to New York, was 240 miles S. E. of Ambrose at noon.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 8 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Zacapa, Santa Marta to New York, was 236 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 245 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS. Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 232 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Hungarian Prince, at Buenos Aires, May 19.
SS Aros Castle, at East London, May 20.
SS Karema, at Perim, May 21.
SS El Cordobes, at Montevideo, May 19.
SS Calabria, at Genoa, May 20.
SS Ivernia, at Genoa, May 21.
SS Panronia, at Trieste, May 21.
SS Caronia, at Queenstown, May 21.
SS Guglielmo, at Naples, May 18.
SS Taunenfels, at Milbourn, May 20.
SS Suruga, at Hiogo, May 21.
SS Pascal, at Manchester, May 21.
SS Adriatic, at Queenstown, May 21.
SS Chicago City, at Bristol, May 21.
SS Kazumbi, at Suez, May 21.

Sailed.

SS Olympic, from Queenstown, May 21.
SS St. Egbert, from Hongkong, May 21.
SS Bovine, from Colombo, May 20.
SS Indian Prince, from Rio Janeiro, May 20.
SS Napole, from Naples, May 7.
SS Baltic, from Liverpool, May 21.

Passed.

SS Czar, New York for Libau, passed Lizard.
SS Kelvinia, New York for Havre, passed Lizard.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Tahiti, Margrusas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) via San Francisco—Moana....May 22
Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan.....May 23
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco) — Hongkong Mari.....May 25
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....May 28

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Germany—Close at 5 P. M. May 22, SS America; at 5 P. M. May 23, SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and SS Vaterland.
Austria—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 23, SS Kaiser Franz Josef I.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. May 22, SS Lapland.
Greece—Close at 5 P. M. June 15, SS Barcelona.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. June 2, SS Ultonia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. May 23, SS Rotterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 22, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 22, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 23, SS Kaiser Franz Josef I.

INSTRUCTION.

PRATT SCHOOL—62-64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotype, Secretaryship.

FOR SALE.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions calendar. Discharges: Bankruptcy motion calendar. Discharges: Max Blatt. Millie Scroeder. James A Devine. Isaac Halmowitts. Harvey H Ettleman. David Wiener (2 mots) Gustave Brandenstein. Jacob Baar. Emile E Engelke. Star Brass Bed. Jacob Weitzer. Charles Rothenbach. Henry Dieder. Thomas F McWharter Aaron Sokolinsky. Adolph Weissberger. Compositions: Daniel Ryan. Smith, Gray & Co. Manhattan Grille Co. Motions: Cafe Raub. Un Metal Bedstead. Smith, Gray & Co. Kurlandski & Alpert. Bridge Wks. Star Brass Bed. Walter Longerman. Cypress Knit Mills. S Gilman & Co. J & M Schwart.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 4 P. M.—Bnpitcy motion. Brady<South Shore Traction Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common law calendar. At 10 A. M. and 10:30 A. M.
Kan<Jamison. Olsen<New Eng SS. Branson<Stevens-Duryea Co. Springer<Thompson.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy motion. In re Kalmanowitz & Wezekewitch.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
Webber<Farley. Rity Mtg Co<Lowell Realty Co.
Isberwood<Stanley. Goodsell<Oak Ridge Co
Olcott I & B RR. Giesler<R B Henry & Co.
Same<Same. Nimis<Taylor.
McDonald<Stern. Garden<Garden.
Olson<Terry & Tench. In re Kern.
Flynn<CNY. Central Trust<Hamlin.
Breen<Same. McSorley<McKay.
Shapiro<Cohen. Lambert<Ryan.
A J Smith Co<Clark. Bishop<Am Home Mag
Same Home Insurance Co. Titzer<Titzer.
Mid Casualty Co. Price<Snyder.
Marshall<CNY. Rump<Chas Rump.
Kelly<Same. Post<Thomas
Burns<Same. Siegel<Siegel.
Gallo<Same. Hild<Koster.
Fitzgerald<Same. Lipzin<Gordin.
Montgomery<Same. Van Hise<Vanderhill.
Smith, Worthington & Murphy<Bishop.
Co<Same. In re Selig.
Hutkoff<Lanckhardt. In re Brady Realty Co
Kahn<Mahler Co. (Boston Road).
In re Lichtenberg. In re Gant & Reynolds
Chase & Baker Co<Helser. In re Jas Gershbaum.
Needham Piano<Same. In re Marg't Murtha.
Clark<Turner. In re R E Copper
Fox Stiefel Co<Same. Gown Co.
Shop. Martin<Cristol.
Pilkington<Pilkington. Un Roofing Mfg<Boonhawer.
McNulty<Press Pub.
Haffe<NY Rys.
Linkather<Daniels & Co.
May<May.
Century Tire Co<Parker.
In re Flynn, (Crulkshank).
Benson<Yellow Taxi.
Hendrick<Hancock Life Ins Co.
Same<Same.
Am Oilcloth Co<Springer.
Herrmann<Queens L & Title Co.
Yvelin<Martell.
In re Kern.
Kramer<Kramer.
Pearlman<Tucker.
Basch<Compagnie Nav Co.
Castel<Comm Deliv.
Freudenheim<B H RR.
In re Schwarzmann.
In re Keppler.
Zimmerman<Mulligan.
Williams<Williams.
Umpleby<Partello.
In re Hibernian Bank.
W H H Hull Co<Hotel Aldine.
People ex rel Weiss<Philip Bernstein &c.
Lawrence<Gerken.

PART II.—Babin, J.—Ex parte business. —At 10:30 A. M.

PART IN.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
In re Leland Av.
Rose Theatre<Coln.
Gibbs<Title Guar, &c.
Buchert<Buchert.
Cervino<Cervino.
Rubenstone<Rubenstone.
Keller<Keller.
Bachman<Bachman.
Rambonnet<Rambonnet.
Man Ry<Winthrop.
Man Ry<Duff.
Gozman<Gozman.
Giardina<Giardina.
Preferred causes:
Klug<Klug.
Ellis<Hauser.
US Trust<Pleasant Av RR.
General calendar:
Weiss<Weiss.
Pfeffenschneider<Y M H A.
Herbst<Herbst.
Berger<Rothman.
Kerr<Kerr.
Alvord<Alvord.
Olnick<Johnson.
Fee Simple R Co<Middleton R Co.
Pittman<Doyle.
Vought<Bliss.
Meier<Jentes.
London<Framberg.
Hass<Ward, Martin & Mandell.
Sciaballa<same.
Glasco Ice Co<Hunntoon.
Fischel<Friedlander.
Stevens<Meredith.
Rimmer<Costello.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—Case on: Part V., Erlanger, J.—Case on. Part VII.—Lehman, J.—Case on.

Trial Terms.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Inquest—Farmers' L & T Co<Osborn.
Inquest—Koch<Wightman.
Inquest—Peters<Spinarl.
Inquest—Same<Dipperu.
Inquest—Century Mis Pub Co<Maurice.
J Barkel Co<Hollander
Ruthheimer<Morrow.
Prud Cas Co<Chester H Auto.
Burak<Korn.
Harle<Alexander.
Boyd<Kimball.
Starratt<White.
Law Studios<Tempest
Cohen<Well.
Steel<Ill Surety.

PART III.—Newburger, Clark<42 St, Man, &c, Ry.
Cohen< B H RR.

PART IV.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hartog<Belnord Rlty.
Doyle<Hay Foundry.
Eisenstein<Goetz.
Linde<28th St & 7th Av Realty Co.
Quinn<Fargo.
McCann<Strauss.

PART V.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Gerbiner< Greenhut S C. Case on—Kugelman< Globe Comm'l. Case on—L. Gerbiner< same. No day calendar.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Arenson<CNY. Goldman<Shrenkcisen.
Same<same. Gagliano<CNY.
David<Simonson. MacInnis<J R T.
J Butler Inc<Wchester St RR. Lawkowitz<Ratner.
Levine<Miller. Wrenn<Larson.
Murtha<Deimel. Seidman<N Y Con RR
Lawrence Bon & Gerrish<CNY. Mangold<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Flynn<Rodgers & Hagerty Inc. Pisciski<Buchman.
Cohen<Rosenthal. Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Contested wills. Pineas C. Kingsland.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Schmuck, J. Litigated motions.—At 10 A. M.
Pease& Elliman<Kahn. Fleischl<Palisiuk.
Solomon<Seltzsieder. Ridoback & Co<Simons
Sherwin<Goldfarb. Cereait Waterpfg<Ryesdale Est.
Bendus<Adler. Ferrone <Pitts Cont.
Burger<Cobb. Zupnick<Fass.
West<Hast. Riverside Bk<Prescott.
Lehon<Cafe Monopol. Lennan<Manich.
Wurst<Haight. Riverside Bk<Prescott.
Rosaire<Brand. Hermann<Rosenzweig.
Morrell<McCann. Ginsburg<Tomashoff.
Richman S & R<Goldstein. Dall<Binckerhoff.
O'Boyle<Barton. Sheridan<Josephson.
Mednick<Lipsky. Lake<Hartman.
Acme Garage<Hueg.
Hills' Studios<Warwick.
Cohn<Greenberg.
Goodwin<Whitehead.
State Bk<Wollman.
Hanson<Hanson Fur.
Leary<Brooks.
Gatti<Barrett.
Chantrell Hard, &c<Silberman.
Mink<Hauptman.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Muenzenik<N Y Rys.
Hercik<Schwartz.
Vladimeroff<Baranoff.
Pistore<Di Manna.
Beyoffen<Peters.
Oliver<Hart.
Gunther<Seitz.
Kebart<Stursyver.
McCarthy<O'Connor.
Herman<NY Rys.
Ryan<461 4th Av.
Frankenstein<NY Rys.
Schwartz<Same.
Rubenstein<Imp Auto.
Bove<NY Rys.
Prince<Same.
Exner Co<McNair.
Lynch<Gilroy.
Sheindelman Co<Hecht & Campe.
Shatko<NY Rys.
Meyer<Galland.

PART II.—Al Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.
Miller<Miller.
Flatow<Flatow.
Anderson Co<Nat Bridge Wks.
Miller<Necker.
Grimoch<Lion Waist.
Nifty Clothing Co<Comm'l Trust &c.
Sturges<Wells Newton Co.
Hirsh<Rosdorf.
Butler<Mad Sq Press.
Hubner<So Ga Lumber Co.
Cohen<Cohen.
Same<Convent Pk Con
Bernstein<Fulton Rity
Mann<Staats Zeitung.
Feder<Smith.
Frohman<Stamp Book.
Cole<Frees.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Inquest—Foster<McFland & O'F.
Canepa<Aquaro.
Crumley<NY Rys.
Flynn<J Curran Mfg.
Zabrowsky<Stupfel Bw.

PART IX.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Howard<Margulies.
Barrett<Regan.
Doherty<KennWellCon

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Glass<Kolar.
Harrison<Kaufman.
Weisman<CNY.
Lyons<N Y Rys.
Wybrecht<Schock.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Connelly<Hol'rith Con.
Matuchek<Pitts Const
Kupferstein<Henningham.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—1st Nat B'k, &c<Hudson. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Rock Isl Butter<Rowland. M Mark<same.
Cunningham<Bedell. N Mark<same.
De Pasztherey<Cort. Rattray<Hazard.
Katz<Katz. Maxim Hat Wk's<Public B'k.
Blouvert<Cohen. Sanford<same.
Farley<Leffley. Stadler<Everards Brew.
Corroon & Co<Sax. Dunn<Wackes.
Moch Co<Secur Bank. Ruschembaum.
Mills<Nat Surety Co. Same<Rothstein.
Dean<Bell. Clear.
I Mark<Wener.
Same<J Wener & Co.

PART XVI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:20 A. M.
Lincoln<Franklin Hat Co. Milliken<NY Sav Bk.
Saltzman<Schulze, Sr. Rountree<Mitchell.
Keddie<Simpson. Haney<Leh Val Struct
Elliott, Jr<Paine. Jacobs<White.
Schiller Supply<Con Gas. NY Art, Inc<Mason Henry Press.
Standard Fuel Supply<Windley. Beck<Echo Amus Co.
Dundas<Bonwit Costume Co. Ravitch<Fleishman Bros. Clear.

PART XVII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Klepsa<Lupinek. Keddie<Provid Loan Soc'y.
Williamson<CNY. N Mark<same.
Hogan<Hayes. Ulanov<Brower.
Klein<Prud Ins. Cohen<St'd Mail Ord.
Ryer<Billington. Boehm<Jarmulowsky. Clear.
Pinkelstein<Prog Door Springs<McMillan.

PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Barranger< Butler. No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Fowler, Motion calendar.
Patrick Sheehy,
Geza Klein,
Carrie E. Richards,
Leopold Wilzin,
Kate Anderson,
Rose M. Dienst,
A. G. Cutter,
William Kramer,
Thomas T. Eckert,
Vincenzo Zingaro,
Ann Maguire,
William B. Finley,
R. Finkel,
H. M. Heemsoth,
Laura Mason, &c.,
Angela M. Iannetti,
Heinrich Hochfelder,
Harry Spitzer,
Louise Polhemus,
Frances Wolff,
Gustave Kersten,
Anna Moore,
F. J. C. Nimcke,
Isaac T. Meyer,
William S. Andrews,
William S. Andrews,
Ann Wiley,
Peter Hartman,
Vito Zaccheo,
Fannie A. Hackel,
Royal L. Wolcott,
John Stacey,
Clara C. Holcomb,
Charles Schultz,
Thomas Fenton,
Frank Stautmeister.

S.—At 10:30 A. M.
James L. Perry,
John Downey,
Catherine Reilly,
John T. Martin,
J. E. McCarthy, &c.,
Mary A. McGuire,
Helen L. Moore,
Joseph Fisher,
Wilhelmine Richter,
Leva A. Costello,
Florence W. B. Platt,
George G. Sickles,
Charles O'Keefe,
Elizabeth Binnenger,
Anna Bruns,
Annie Abrams,
James J. Friedrich,
James C. Atwater,
Caroline Liebe,
Thos. J. Kavanaugh,
Michael Lowry,
Oskin O'Brien,
William Ziegelmeyer,
Carrie P. Richards,
Eliza J. Tetedoux,
Richard N. Dyer,
Jane Adams,
Elizabeth S. Clark,
Frank F. Hodges,
Charles Patzowsky.
Wills for probate:
Anna S. Goldsmith,
James J. Dunn,
Alex Moffat,
Christian Dobler,
Elizabeth MacArthur,
Nellie H. Noyes.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Guaranty Trust Co.<Egan—Robert F. Wagner. Russell<Thomas—Lewis L. Delafield, Jr. Union Trust Co.<Bachman—Samuel Wagstaff.
SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Matter of Werblin—Warren Leslie.
SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Little<Kirby—Abraham Ellenbogen.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Middletown Cont, Co.<Goldsticker—Emanuel S. Cahn.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Frederick Lewisohn<William R. Thomas Shields. McClellan—

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Litigated motions.
Kotlowitz<Hanzelm'n.
Zughardt<Ragin.
Casteiger<Kimbough.
In re Cypress Av.
In re Wyckoff Av., (Beyer.)
Montg'y<Montg'y.
Golden<Oxford & Aron.
Lippert<Englis.
Moehamit<Tann'g Ext
Stanton<Colwell Lead.
Relyea<same.
Levy<Levy.
Sugarman<Marshall.
Jacobson<Nas El RR.
Kohn<Kohn.
1 N B'k<Hollins et al
Kline<Kline & an.
Dougherty<Dough'ty.
Cramer<same.

Caruso<Caruso.
Douglass<CNY
Jacobus<Colgate.
W'minster Hts<Wendelbruck et al.
In re 2 & 3 St.
Horne<Wagner.
Schliesmann<O'Neill & an.
In re Uzzo.
Lehrman<Lehrman.
Corcoran<Ed Elec Ill.
Licata<Barnett.
Iorizzo & an<Marchesini.
Westman<Holant.
Hempstead<Lawrence.
Frederick<Frederick.
Haslin<Fagan et al.
McArthur<Pestinger.
Tisch<Hebbron.

PART II.—Kapper, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Trials—Kelby, J.
Special calendar. Foreclosure cases:
Moore<Brooker. Levine<H'tman R'lty.
Walther<Palmer.
Regular calendar.
Rivello<Rivello. Gross<Lohner.
Highest number reached, 1063.

TRIAL TERM—Benedict, Kelly, Clark, Van Sicklen, Scudder, JJ.
Esmus<Voorhees et al.
Smythe<Postal Tel Co
Hyman<MacFarlane.
Seaman<Jamison et al
Seabott<Wanamaker.
Welch<Smith.
Dawaekes<Am S Ref. Co.
Espoto<Baar Bros.
Langdon<CNY.
Duryea<Moran.
Dunne<B H RR.
Kenna<Lagven et al.
Bohan<Nassau RR.
Mellowsky<NY Con RR.
Ferlaino<Larsen Mach
Hilton<O'Neill.
Doyle<Am Sug Ref.
Duffy<Atl. G & Pac.
Fries<C J & B RR.
Lauterbach<Fallert Brewing Co.
Klusick<So Pac Co.
Holmes<B H RR.
Kirwan<B U El RR.
Haffner<Transit Dev.
Levy<Astor.
Borkowski<Struct Erecting Co.
Medollo<Std Arch Co.
McKenna<Strype.
Mahr<B H R R.
Hasly<same.
Mt Penn Stove Wks<Feldman.
Beadle<Holbrook, Cabot & R.
Webster<Kellogg & an.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until May 25.
Highest number reached, 3,730.

Surrogate's Court.

Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Roy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Olson<Nas El RR.

Actions triable with out a jury:
Bolstein<Baylis. Paulson<Hayes.
Roth<Kegstad. New Lots Devel<Emp
McAdams<Morison. Keystone Imp.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.
Minkoff<Minskoff. Colvin<Euring.
Solomon<The Carpenter Co. Haeselbarth.<Haesselbarth.
C. Solomon<same. Mishel<Mishel.
SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Brady, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Brady, J. Case on—Williams< Bose. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Reichel<Parber. Mohr<Cavanaugh.
Solomon<Nor Un Gas.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART II.—Keogh, J.—Naturalization.
SURROGATES' COURT—Sawyer, S.—Probate of wills:
Charles W. Demarest.
Isabella S. Higgins.
E. M. C. Logan.
Bridget McHugh.
Executor's acctg.:
Alice Fisher.
Mary L. Farrington.
Administr'r's acctg.:
John Fisher.

Order to show cause:
Joseph J. Doyle.
Sophia Becker.
Compuls'y acctg.:
Winona Maher.
Accts. & gdns.:
Edna E. Jones.
Dorothy F. Jones.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

It was announced yesterday that the Municipal Civil Service Commission had denied the request of the Coroners' Board to include the position of Coroner's physician in the exempt class.

This week's calendar was so heavy that the Municipal Civil Service Commission had to hold an extra meeting yesterday in addition to its usual Wednesday meeting.

The commission has approved these reports of Assistant Chief Examiner Murray:

Relative to Mr. Fuld's report in regard to an alleged irregular assignment of laborers as foremen in the Department of Parks, Brooklyn. As a substitute for the recommendation of Mr. Fuld, Mr. Murray recommends that Commissioner Ingersoll be requested to furnish the information specified, and that the commission defer action pending his reply.

Relative to a letter from the Director of the Bureau of Contract Supervision of the Board of Estimate in which he states that the position of Examiner at $1,800 per annum, was established with the intention of transferring Thomas P. Smith, an Examiner in the Finance Department at $1,500 a year. It is requested that the transfer be allowed at the $1,800 rate, pending a promotion examination. It is recommended that the provisional increase in salary be approved.

Relative to the communication from Dr. Cleveland H. Kelly, referring to a promotion examination about to be held for Stores Manager in Queens.

Relative to the request of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning that Section Foremen be permitted to participate in the promotion examination for Stable Foreman. Mr. Murray says that in his opinion the duties of the positions are entirely dissimilar and the request cannot be granted under the rules.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for electrical draftsman, for men only, on June 3 at New York. The entrance salary of $5.04 per dem and another vacancy at an entrance salary of $4 per diem, in the Navy Yard, New York. In the event of there being a shortage of eligibles in other naval asestablishments, eligibles from this examination who are willing to accept appointment at an establishment where such shortage exists, may be certified for appointment to such establishment. The duties require the origination and supervising preparation of electrical installation plans aboard ship, power lighting, interior communication, radiotelegraphy, the designing of switchboards, writing up specifications for apparatus, estimating, checking plans, &c.; writing up descriptions, instructions for use, care and maintenance of the apparatus, and systems indicated above.

Competitors will be examined in mathematics, electrical machinery and materials, drawing and design, education, training, and experience. Age, 22 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A temporary license as assistant teacher of biology in high schools has been granted to Mary Schuyler Hamilton of Elmsford, Westchester County, N. Y., who is new serving as assistant teacher of commercial branches in the Washington Irving High School.

The names of these persons have been put on the eligible list as assistant to Principal in the elementary schools: Ella Gross, 145 East Ninety-second Street, N. Y. C., 76.25; Christine Murphy, 500 West 114th Street, Manhattan, 71.25; Eleanor Gilman, Forest Hills, L. I., 70.65; Edith Jackson, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 68.25; William E. Hendrie, Greenlawn, N. Y., 75.125.

The name of Harvey M. Dam, East Orange, N. J., has been replaced on the eligible list of assistant teachers of Latin in the high schools, iwth a rating of 94.6. The name of Charles W. Marston of Glen Ridge, N. J., has been replaced on the list of assistant teacher of mathematics in the high schools, with a rating of 90.3.

The Board of Superintendents has fixed Tuesday, June 30, as the date upon which the current school term shall end. All promotions of pupils, whether from one grade to another within a school or from one school to another, shall be made on that day. Pupils promoted to other schools, including high schools, should present themselves for registration in their new schools between 1 and 2 P. M. on June 30.

Early in June Principals of elementary schools will receive from the City Superintendent's office a set of blank forms to be used in making their reports on age distribution of pupils for the year ending June 30. They will be known as Forms A, B, C, D, E, and F. The first three are to be filled in by the teacher and the last three by the clerk for summarizing the first three.

City Supt. Maxwell has sent this notice to the Principals of elementary schools:

"In order that the schools may be opened in the Fall with as few vacancies as possible in the teaching staff, I would ask that you obtain at your earliest convenience on the proper blanks the resignations of such of your teachers as do not intend to return for service in the Fall. These resignations may be made to take effect in September, and in view of the advance date on which they are presented may be withdrawn at any time prior to the date upon which they are to take effect if circumstances arise making such withdrawal necessary."

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DALSIMER, SAMUEL, (July 30, 1913;) net estate, $203,738; land in E. 198 St., $2,800; bank, $5,885; insurance, $20,086; jewelry $64; stocks and bonds, $292,340; bonds, $10,000 Am. Smelters Sec. Co., $10,000 Chile Copper Co.; stocks, 200 shares Stan. Cons. Mining Co., 800 Am. Sm. & Ref. Co. pf., 40 Am. Sec. Co. pf., 27 Burke Elec. Co., 33 Gen'l Elec. com., 3,500 Guggenheim Expl. Co., 400 New River Collieries Co., 14 Union Ex. Nat'l Bank, 30 Un. Shoe Mach. Corp., 20 U. S. Steel com., 1,700 Utah Copper, 500 Yukon Gold Co., 30 Childs Co. com., 3 Westinghouse Mach. Co.

HERSCHMANN, SIEGMUND I., (Nov. 7, 1913;) net estate, $20,479; 223-247 W. 116 St., $65,000, (mtges., $54,000;) 136 Suffolk St., $40,000, (mtge., $24,960;) 8¼ acres at Sayville, L. I., $8,000, (mtge., $4,500;) total realty, $27,540; bank, $84; clothing and silverware, $313; stocks, $16,892; 125 shares Nor. Pac., 100 Mo. Pac., 20 Chi. & Rock Id. R. R.

HOLDEN, EMELINE T., (Dec. 5, 1913;) net estate, $151,790; 13 E. 79 St., $85,000; bank, $5,475; personal, $6,681; 1,100 shares Penn. R. R. stock, $59,950.

LEO, RICHARD L., (Sept. 26, 1911;) net estate, $14,070; bank, $1,796; household effects, $250; stock, $4,493; int. in Janes & Leo, architects, $8,540; stock, 33 1-3 shares Sears, Roebuck & Co., 20 shares New Market Zinc Co.

McNAMARA, MARY, (Sept. 11, 1912;) supplemental report increases debts by $151, reducing net estate to $77,013.

WEINMAN, JACOB, (Feb. 3, 1914;) net estate, $16,113; $100 to the Soc. for Ethical Culture; bank, $308; 215 shares Lord & Taylor stock, $16,085.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BENSEL, EDWIN B., (May 18;) $100 realty and $10,000 personalty, to Mary A. Bensel, wife.

COHN, JOSEPH, (May 10;) about $1,000 personalty to Arnold Cohn, son.

DASSO, LIVIA, (May 12;) $4,000 personalty; $800 each to Emilio Dasso, father, and Angela Antonini Dasso, mother; $500 to Luisa Dasso, sister; $100 each to Italia De Pollo and Francesco Maffiodi; $30 each to Alberto, Ricciatto, and Guido Tagliani.

HANDY, RICHARD FLEMING, (May 5;) more than $1,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; $500 to Christina M. H. Mechling, niece; $200 to Mary Anne Hanson; $200 each and contingent remainders in trust fund to Richard F. Handy and Albert Handy, nephews; bequests of jewelry to Lelia M. Besselievre, George F. Morgan, Alex. Walker, Albert J. Morgan, Thos. F. Handy, and Alex. R. Handy; securities in trust to the Union Trust Co.; residue in uncomputed shares to Anne Handy, wife; Annie Florence Cross, niece, and Annie Florence Amelia Cross.

RIDLEY, ARTHUR J., (May 9;) more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty; life estate in $5,000 to Mary A. Roden; uncomputed amounts to Edward, Henry, Robert, and Arthur Ridley, sons, and Ida and Catherine Ridley and Alberta Ridley Glore, daughters.

RIGGS, GEORGE W., (May 15;) more than $5,000 personalty, in equal shares to Lawrason Riggs, Jr., and George Riggs, sons, and Maria L. Crane, Alice R. Tracy, Anna Riggs, and Kate C. Riggs, daughters.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Frederic R. Coudert Buys Two Valuable Plots on Forty-first Street Adjacent to Fifth Avenue—Upper East Side Apartment House Site Assembled by John H. Taylor—Trinity Sells Dominick Street Property.

One of the few features of interest in the Manhattan realty market yesterday was the purchase by Frederic R. Coudert of the former residence of Thomas Hastings, the architect, at 11 East Forty-first Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. The purchase is also interesting in that earlier in the week Mr. Coudert bought in at foreclosure sale the adjoining house at 9, which was sold over a year ago to the New York Real Estate Security Company.

The foreclosure was brought to secure a judgment of over $64,000. The mortgage on the property was $65,000. Mr. Coudert got the plot for $131,864. It is 22 by 98.9 feet, and the Hastings house occupies a plot of similar size, giving Mr. Coudert a frontage of 44 feet, adjoining on the west the new building now under construction for the Rogers, Peet Company. The two lots to the east, 13 and 15, are held in the name of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and are occupied by the Political Equality Association.

Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the sale of the Hastings house. It was acquired by Mr. Hastings in 1901 from Walter Jennings for $54,000. His asking price has been $125,000. No plans for immediate improvement have been announced for the Coudert plot.

Buys East Side Apartment House Site.

John H. Taylor is the buyer of the stable and garage property at 105 East Seventy-fourth Street, 25 by 100 feet, reported sold in yesterday's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES by the estate of the late Charles Gates.

Mr. Taylor has also purchased from Oliver G. Jennings of Fairfield, Conn., 103 East Seventy-fourth Street, a two-story stable, on a lot 25 by 100 feet, and from Robert S. Brewster 101 East Seventy-fourth Street, a two-story stable on a lot 25 by 100 feet.

This gives Mr. Taylor a 75-foot plot on the north side of Seventy-fourth Street, 100 feet west of the corner of Park Avenue. Plans and specifications are now being prepared for a nine-story elevator apartment house, which is to be erected immediately.

The plot, which has light on three sides, having the Church of the Resurrection on the east and a five-story building on the west, was purchased with the view of providing apartments with Park Avenue advantages at side street rentals. William A. White & Sons were the brokers in all of the transactions.

Trinity Sells Dominick Street Plot.

The Trinity Corporation has sold three plots at 11, 13 and 15 Dominick Street, between Clarke and Varick Streets, to William S. Coffin. Title passed yesterday at a stated consideration of $66,000. The plot fronts 76.9 feet on Dominick Street, and the lots at 13 and 15 abut on the old Spring Street Presbyterian Church.

Big Twenty-third Street Lease.

An important Twenty-third Street lease in the Sixth Avenue vicinity, which will bring another wholesale concern to that locality, has been closed by Mark Rafalsky & Co., who have rented for Daniel Birdsall & Co., agents for Isaac Clothier of Philadelphia, the store, basement, and two lofts in the Jefferson Building at 119 and 121 West Twenty-third Street, running through to Twenty-fourth Street. The frontage is 50 feet on each thoroughfare. The tenant is an old downtown firm which has been displaced by another corporation, making the uptown removal necessary.

Silk Lease by United Charities in New Building.

It was announced yesterday that the owners of the United Charities Building on the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street are preparing to erect a four-story structure at 111 and 113 East Twenty-second Street, adjoining the Charities Building. The plot has a frontage of 50 feet, and the store, basement, and first loft have been leased on a long term to Samuel Eiseman & Co., silk importers, now in the new building at 115 to 119 East Twenty-second Street, running through to Twenty-third Street. Their present offices will be connected with the new four-story building. James B. Baker is the architect.

Audubon Avenue Corner Sold.

The Fabre Realty Company has purchased from the Manhattan Trust Company a lot 25 by 75 on the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 183d Street. A two-story building will be erected on the site.

Bronx Sales.

H. Hornstein has sold to Michel Ticotzky the northwest corner of 170th Street and Charlotte Street, known as 881 East 170th Street, a five-story apartment house, on a plot 37.6 by 100. Bernard Grossman was the broker.

Joseph P. Day has resold for William Pedric Lots 51, 52, and 53 of the old Henessy estate, located on Loring Place, near West 179th Street. The buyer, Thomas F. Kane, will improve the site. This plot was sold at auction to Mr. Pedric on April 28.

A $250,000 Brooklyn Store.

A $250,000 structure will be erected by Oppenheim, Collins & co. on the site on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, adjoining their present branch at Bridge Street, announced purchased recently. The property comprises 481 to 485 Fulton Street, 396 to 402 Bridge Street, and 147 to 151 Lawrence Street. The building will be either four or five stories high and similar in design and construction to the firm's home on West Thirty-fourth Street.

Brooklyn.

The four-story apartment house known as 1,081 Eastern Parkway, owned by Daniel T. Luyster, has been purchased by out-of-town investors. Some very desirable free and clear lots at Palisade, N. J., were given as part payment. The deal involved about $60,000, and was negotiated by Theodore S. Hall.

Joseph Cohen has sold to Joseph Epstein the three dwellings 296, 298, and 300 Milford Street. In payment the buyer gave a sixty-six-acre farm near Waldoboro, Me. The Arthur J. Scholz Company negotiated the trade.

Long Island.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold to Ellen Peterson of Manhattan, for investment, a plot in Westmoreland with eighty feet frontage on the south side of Queen's Lane, 110 feet east of Old House Landing Road.

Herman Frankfort has sold for Arthur A. Roos to Mr. B. Nebenzahl the large plot of ground and cottage thereon at the southwesterly corner of Central and Roanoke Avenues.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company has sold at Hempstead to M. Crehan, a plot 40 by 100 on Allen Street; to N. McMahon, A. McAuley, and A. M. Houston, each a plot 40 by 100 on Windsor Parkway; to J. Begley, a plot 40 by 100 on Botsford Street; to J. A. Graff, a plot 40 by 100 on Oceanside Avenue; to B. K. Taft, a plot 40 by 100 on Nassau Parkway; to E. Cotter, a plot 40 by 88 on Miller Street, and to M. Hassel-busch, a plot 95 by 100 by 100.55 on Henry Street and Grand and Oak Avenues.

New Jersey.

Frank M. Soule of Montclair has acquired a large tract of unimproved land on the east side of Undercliff Avenue, near Eagle Rock Park, Montclair. The tract has a frontage of 325 feet, and was purchased by the former owner, M. Mirick, over forty years ago. The buyer has assembled nearly all the vacant property on Undercliff Avenue, and at the present time is erecting two residences, costing respectively $45,000 and $50,000. F. M. Crawley & Brothers negotiated the sale.

Recent Buyers.

Bernard F. Golden is the buyer of the old Mariners' Church property on the southwest corner of Madison and Catherine Streets. Cohen & Felson have been retained by the owner to prepare plans for a six-story new-law tenement, to be erected on the site.

Edouard T. Mostert is the buyer of the dwelling 310 West Seventy-eighth Street, sold recently by Henry A. L. Huguet.

Frederick A. Snow is the buyer of the dwelling 116 East Seventy-sixth Street, sold recently by Mathilde Wolff. Mr. Snow is interested in the East Seventy-fifth Street Company, which owns the new nine-story apartment house 103 to 109 East Seventy-fifth Street, directly in the rear, and buys to protect the rear light and air of the taller structure.

John T. Pratt is the buyer of 7 and 9 East Sixty-first Street, reported sold Wednesday. The buyer holds title to the adjoining parcel, No. 11, and will probably improve the site with a modern residence.

New Loft in 37th Street.

Plans were filed yesterday for a twelve-story fireproof store and factory at 134 to 142 West Thirty-seventh Street. It will have a frontage of 93 feet and a depth of 98.9 feet. The Alan Realty Company, A. E. Lefcourt, President, is the owner. George and Edward Blum are the architects, and have placed the cost at $350,000.

Hearing on Five-Cent Fare.

Representatives from Larchmont, Mamaroneck, and New Rochelle will attend a hearing today before the Public Service Commission at 1 Madison Avenue to consider the application for a five-cent fare between Larchmont and New Rochelle. This hearing is largely the result of the efforts of the Larchmont Taxpayers' Associations and the New Rochelle officials.

Country Dwellings Leased.

Worthington Whitehouse has leased for Camille Weidenfeld his country estate at Oyster Bay to James Brown of Brown Bros. & Co., bankers. The property consists of a large house and grounds, and has frontage directly on the bay.

Paton McL. Merrill Company, Inc., have leased for Mrs. William Adams her property on the Causeway Road, Lawrence, Long Island, to Spencer K. Mulford, Jr.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased for Edward W. Robinson his country place at Great Neck, Long Island, to Albert A. Cohen, Secretary of the New York Consolidated Card Company.

Leases.

Charles F. Noyes Company have leased the store and basement 116 William Street for South Manhattan Realty Company to Joseph Brounstein.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have leased to Hunken, Neale & Forbes, millinery importers, additional space in the Rogers Peet building, now in course of erection at Fifth Avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second Streets. The space heretofore leased by this firm was the fourth story with the exception of the Fifth Avenue front. Hunken, Neale & Forbes have now signed a lease giving them the entire Fifth Avenue frontage on the fifth story and all the Forty-second Street section of the fifth story with the exception of a small office. The space rented by them on the fifth story represents a gross area of about 16,000 square feet.

Moore & Wyckoff have leased in the new twelve-story fireproof apartment house now being erected for the estate of Ogden Goelet at 410 Park Avenue, corner of Fifty-fifth Street, an apartment of fourteen rooms and four baths to J. Henry Staats for a term of years.

Realty Notes.

Title to the twelve-story mercantile building at 31 and 33 East Thirty-second Street passed yesterday from the Branko Construction Company to Gen. Edward P. Meaney of Convent, N. J. Gen. Meaney purchased the loft as a permanent investment and gave to the sellers in exchange thirty-six one-family houses on Sixty-sixth Street and Nineteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, and an estate of twenty-seven acres, with four new buildings, at Convent, N. J.

The Lincoln Trust Company has filed a lis pendens in an action to foreclose a mortgage against the property at 207 Bowery, where was located the T. D. Sullivan Association. The mortgage is for $26,000 and was made by Charles and Rose Schlang to the American Mortgage Company on May 1, 1907. Lawrence Mulligan and others are the defendants in the action. Bowers & Sands are the attorneys for the plaintiff.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

Institution, 644 Broadway, May 14, due as per bond; attorneys, Rapallo & K., 66 Broadway $75,000

72D ST, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; Edw W Browning to Eda K Loeb et al, executors, 273 Madison Av, 3 years, May 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway $59,000

73D ST, s s, 124 ft e of Park Av, 16.5x102.2; Jennie Schloss to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway, 3 years, May 16 .....$24,000

116TH ST., n e corner of 3d Av., 65x22; Frida Oehl to Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Co., 460 West 128th St., demand 6 per cent, May 21.....$5,000

Bronx.

ALDUS ST, s s, 79 ft e of Hoe Av, 42x107; 178d St Inpt Co to Kovacs Constr Co, 293 Alexander Av, 3 years at 6 p. c., May 20; attorney, J C Meyers, 527 5th Av....$5,000

BRYANT AV, s w cor Home St, 55.3x100.4; same to same, May 20, due, &c, as per bond; same attorneys $46,000

CEDAR AV, being Lot 251, map of Laconia Park; Frank Greco to William G. Wood and another, trustees, 62 Maple Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., April 27, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $200

DECATUR AV, n s, 120 ft w of 205th St, 50x100; Gifford Building Co. to Smador Realty Co., 391 East 149th St, May 20, 1 year, 6 per cent.; same attorneys..$490

HOME ST, s s, 50.4 ft w of Bryant Av, 50.4x100.4; William Sinnott Co. to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, May 20, due as per bond; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $36,000

JACKSON AV, s w corner of 166th St, 100x22; Edw H Maas to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, 5 years, May 21; attorney, E J McGuire, 51 Chambers St $6,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Anna E Busher, 651 East 164th St, (prior mtg $6,000,) due, &c., as per bond; E J Busher, 556 Courtlandt Av $500

LOT 215, map of Van Nest Park; Michael Casey to North Side Mtg Corpn, 391 East 149th St, due, &c., as per bond, May 1; attorney, Clocke, K & R, 391 East 149th Street $1,000

NORTH OAK DRIVE, s s, Lots 50 and 51, map of Bronxwood Park, —x103x100x92.5; Margaret J. T. Cannon to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 38th St, May 20, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isaac Lovison, 758 East 138th St $300

SHERMAN AV, w s, 207.6 ft w of 163d St, 90x100; Kovacs Constr Co to American Real Estate Co, 527 5th Av, demand 6 p. c., May 20; attorney, same $4,000

VYSE AV, s e s, at s s of lot 62, map of Thomas Walker, being part lots 60 and 61, same map, 77x96; H. C. Jackson Co. to Dwyer & Carey Construction Co., Inc., 506 East 176th St, prior mortgage $36,000, May 21, due Aug. 21, 1917, 6 per cent.; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, 160 Broadway $5,700

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, being part of Lots 780 and 781, map of Wakefield, 78x80; Sophia Bolte to Veronica Egan, 639 Crotona Park North, (mtg $6,500,) May 20, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, M. J. Egan, 2 Rector St. $3,000

17TH ST, s s, being Lot 96, map of Unionport, 100x216; Martin Friedlander to Jeanne R. Kalish, 1 West 85th St, May 20, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE A, 15, 1st floor; Broome Clinton Co. to Morris Mestel, 15 Avenue A, 4 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, J. M. Kram, 299 Broadway $660

BROADWAY, 1,587 and 1,589, 1st and 2d lofts; Silk Realty Co. to George F. Slosson, 527 Cathedral Parkway, 10 years from March 1, 1914; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 37 Wall St. $13,000

CANAL ST, 40, all; Samuel Rouse to Samuel Korganow, 40 Canal St, 2 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, G. H. Brevillier, 32 Liberty St. $2,850

CANAL ST, 39, all; Samuel Rouse to Samuel Korganow, 40 Canal St, 7 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, G. H. Brevillier, 32 Liberty St. $4,800

DELANCEY ST, 156 to 164, w store and basement; Rosemor Realty Co. to Louis Hirsch, 153 Delancey St, 10 years from May 1, 1914 .....$1,500

LEXINGTON AV, 77, all; Michael D. Ryan to Arthur R. Kertz, 940 6th Av, 10 years from Aug. 1, 1914; attorneys, Roth & Co., 401 East 23d St. $4,200

PARK ROW, 175, all; Edward T. Gates to Benjamin Taub, 175 East 82d St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, A. M. Friedenberg, 38 Park Row $2,750

THOMPSON ST, 139, n store; Michele Scilitani to Dominick Frascelle, 151 Thompson St, 5 years from April 1, 1914; attorney, Bernheimer & S. P. Brewing Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av. $540

WHITE ST, n w corner of Elm St, 44.1x42.5, all; Rube R. Fogel to Palacio Co., 6 years from May 15, 1914; attorneys, Prince & N., 19 Cedar St. $6,000

WILLETT ST, 66, all; Adolf D. Lindermann to Elias Goldwag, 565 West 158th St, 3 years from May 1, 1914; address, 153 Rivington St. $3,000

1ST AV, 1,975 to 1,979, 3 stores and ground floor cellar; Katharina Kroger to Charles Morsch, 348 East 80th St, 4 11-12 years from June 1, 1914; attorney, Bernheimer & S. P. Brewing Co., 128th St. and Amsterdam Av. $3,000.

113TH ST, 322 East, e store, floor and basement; Teresina Gianlorenzo to Rosa Lauro, 1 year from May 1, 1914; attorney, Commercial Co., 424½ East 116th St. $600

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, 2,597, store; Mary Annan to William H. Wilson, 2,543 Decatur Av, 35 months from June 1, 1914; attorney, William H. Wilson, 2,543 Decatur Av. $240

2D AV, 2,716 to 2,720, all; Charles Purdy to Robert Loewy, 486 East 140th St, 21 years from May 1; attorneys, Yankauer & D., 261 Broadway $2,000

170TH ST, 417 East, stores; Abr. Brandstein and another to Abr. Sherman, 417 East 170th St, 3½ years from April 1, 1914; attorney, Abr. Sherman, 1,405 Brook Av. $600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

116TH ST, 156 East; Levin E. Landon against Donato Cofola, owner and contractor $38

6TH AV, 489; Abraham Solomon against John Theodoropoulos and Richard Tzenpelis, owners; Sandhop Contracting Co., contractor $22

Bronx.

176TH ST, s e corner of Webster Av, 57x107; Harlem Cut Stone Works against Boscobel Building Co. and Henry Gundlach, owner and contractor $940

161ST ST, 700 and 702 East; Frank Goldman against Agnes G. Pragnell, owner; R. M. F. Buge, contractor $305

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

84TH ST, 324 West; Fredenburg, Lounsbury & Houghtaling, Inc., against 324 West 84th Street Co. et al., March 18, 1914.....$836

124TH ST, 178 and 180 East; B. Schacht Iron Works against R. E. Gentled et al, Jan. 23, 1913, (canceled).....$1,124

BUILDING LOAN AGREEMENTS.

Bronx County.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 94.2 ft n of 180th St, 50.1x93x irregular; the Peerless Holding Co., Inc., loans Uwanta Construction Co., to erect a five-story apartment, (10 payments) $25,000

CONCORD AV, e s, 317 ft s of 149th St, 39.6x100; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Wilmac Building Co., Inc., to erect a five-story apartment, (17 payments).....$28,000

CONCORD AV, e s, 277.6 ft s of 140th St, 39.6x100; same loans same, to erect a five-story apartment, (17 payments).....$28,000

CONCORD AV, e s, 238 ft s of 149th St, 39.6 x100; same loans same, to erect a five-story apartment, (17 payments).....$28,000

Lis Pendens.

BOWERY, 207; Lincoln Trust Co. against Lawrence Mulligan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

Bronx.

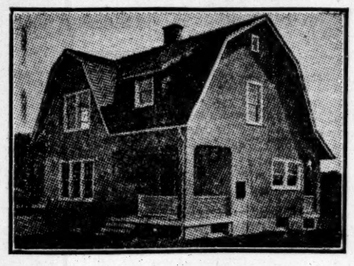
179TH ST., 777 East; Caroline L. Schmidt, against Elizabeth Erbe and others, (action to cancel a deed;) attorney, M. M. Burnet.

HOE AV., 1,200; 975 Home St., 981 Home St., and 985 Home St.; How Realty Co. against First Preferred Realty Corporation and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wise & Lichtenstein.

ZEREGA AV., n e side, 428.5 ft e of land formerly belonging to Melchoir, Ill., 211.5x 458x irregular; Dollar Savings Bank of the City of New York against Martha Roman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lexow, Mackellar & Wells.

CLAY AV., 1,300; Consolidated Wafer Co. against Maxim S. Globe and others, (action to set aside a deed of conveyance;) attorney, M. Sheinart.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



NO FIRST PAYMENT

$32.50 Monthly

including Interest and Taxes

Stucco house, containing seven rooms and bath, open plumbing, hardwood floors and trim, steam heat, electric lights. Plot 50x150; two minutes from Railroad station. Magnificent mountain view. Restricted residential park hundreds of feet above sea level. Located at GILLETTE, N. J., 55 minutes out on the Lackawanna Railroad, 22 trains daily.

Why do you pay rent? You are using your money in business and can't afford to make a large first payment on a home? Let us show you how you can turn your RENT RECEIPTS into payments on a home of your own. We have houses in NEWARK, EAST ORANGE, WEST SUMMIT and GILLETTE ranging in value from $3,000 to $9,000. A penny postal will bring you full particulars of the most liberal home-buying offer in the history of real estate. This is YOUR opportunity. Sit down and write us NOW while it's on your mind.

Mutual Realty Corporation

Essex Building, Newark, N. J. Telephone 4647 Market.
or Room 1101, World Building, New York. Phone 2322 Beekman.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A Broadway Corner Store *and a* Spring St. Store *near* Broadway

LIBERAL LEASES and CHEAP RENTS

Corner Store and Basement; also 6th Floor, 817-819 Broadway at 12th Street.

Modern equipment and facilities. Fine light and ventilation. Large, accessible, convenient. Rented as a whole or in part, as desired; big concession on long lease.

Store, Basement and First Loft, 109-11 Spring St., near Broadway.

16,500 square feet of very desirable floor space. Highly improved. Facilities, light and ventilation the best. May be leased as a unit or divided to suit—very attractive terms on long lease.

For information and particulars:

DANIEL BIRDSALL & CO., Inc., 317 Broadway

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MODERN APARTMENTS

RICHMOND HILL
27 Washington Square, North.
Facing the Park.
Apartment of Seven Rooms
From Oct. 1, '14.
Rent, $1,400.

MASON
5-12 East 58th Street.
Adjoining Central Park Plaza.
Desirable Apartments of Eight Rooms.
Rents $1,600 to $1,750.

PORTSMOUTH
38-44 West 9th Street.
7 Rooms, $960.
Steam Heat; Open Plumbing.
All Night Elevator Service.

INVERNESS
200-210 West 57th Street.
Southwest Corner 7th Ave.
Apartments of Seven and Eight Exceptionally Large Rooms.
Rents $1,400 to $2,250.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 B'way

375 PARK Ave
Fifty-second to Fifty-third Streets
A FEW ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS REMAIN UNLEASED

NEW YORK'S newest and finest apartment house. Unexcelled conveniences and arrangements. High class service. Many unique features. Simplex and Duplex Suites of a size to meet your needs. Arranged to please your fancy. Exceptionally moderate rentals.

8 to 12 rooms—3 to 4 baths.

Rentals, $2,900-$6,000

OWNED AND OPERATED BY
THE MONTANA REALTY CO.
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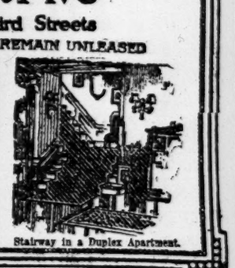

Stairway in a Duplex Apartment.

The Langham
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West
Has for Rent
The Most Comfortable and Best Arranged Apartments in New York, Consisting of Ten and Eleven Rooms and Three Baths.
RENTS from $4,000 to $6,000.
Apply to Superintendent.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

Shore Acres' Magnificent Location Can Here Be Seen at a Glance

"A look is worth a thousand words," say the Japanese. Look at Shore Acres. Every lot has either waterfront or water view. Five minutes from Mamaroneck Station—40 minutes from Grand Central—will have 165 trains a day. A beautiful club house, pier, and bathing pavilions—every outdoor sport, boating, fishing, bathing, tennis—modern improvements, gas, water, electricity, macadam streets, sidewalks, imported shrubbery. Beautiful in itself, beautiful by reason of its surroundings, Shore Acres gives to the man who wants a home near New York City a seldom-met-with opportunity. We'd be very glad, indeed, to send you a booklet containing fuller information, or to play host to you and have you see this unique and picturesque property.

CLIFFORD B. HARMON & CO.
42d Street and Madison Avenue
SPECIALISTS IN WESTCHESTER AND CONNECTICUT REAL ESTATE
Office Open Sunday Morning from 9.30 to 12
Telephone Murray Hill 2326

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JERE JOHNSON JR. CO. REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION

DECORATION DAY

SATURDAY, MAY 30TH,

at 1:30 P. M., on the premises, rain or shine,

285 Shore Front Lots

and three attractive COTTAGES

at

NEPONSIT

ROCKAWAY COAST, CITY OF N. Y.

BUNGALOW ON BAY FRONT
one of the 8 Cottages to be sold

AT LAST

Something that hundreds have been heretofore seeking in vain.

A Seaside Community Close to Manhattan

Where refined people of moderate means can afford to buy and live.

SIMPLE YET PROTECTING RESTRICTIONS

Don't stay away from this sale because you think the lots will bring high prices. Come and see what happens.

Ocean Beach for All Purchasers.

ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS. ALL TITLES INSURED.

HOW YOU MAY PAY—10% and auction fees down; balance in 48 EQUAL MONTHLY PAYMENTS, or 60% on mortgage, or discount for all cash.

HOW TO GO: Take any train on the Rockaway Park division of the Long Island R. R. at either the Penn. Terminal, Manhattan, or Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, and ride to the end of the route at Rockaway Park; there take a Neponsit trolley, getting off right on the property to be sold.

SPECIAL TRAINS ON DAY OF SALE.

For illustrated maps, complimentary passes, and further particulars apply to

Neponsit Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., Manhattan
Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn
JERE JOHNSON JR. CO.
187 Broadway, Manhattan,
and 193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MASSIVE NEW
Hollow Tile Dwelling
Half Timbered Effect

conveniently located on Abingdon Road. Many attractive features. Spanish tile roof, 11 large rooms and 3 baths, centre hall, large massive fireplaces, etc. Plot 75 ft. by 125 ft. Reasonable price, convenient terms.

15 Minutes From Herald Square,
Via Penn-L. I. Electric Express Service.

Kew Gardens
Surrounding Kew Station.
In the beautiful Hills of Kew.

Many other new houses ready for occupancy from $9,500 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms. Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 6260 and 6251. Representatives in charge at Kew Gardens office at Kew Station every day. Convenient trains to Kew: Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. West: Days—9:07, 10:18, 11:07 A. M.; 12:28, 1:06 (Sat. only), 2:06, 3:00, 3:36, 4:08, 4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 5:37 P. M. Sundays—8:26, 9:46, 10:35, 11:18, 11:56 A. M.; 1:08, 2:08, 3:03, 4:15 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

Bungalows Semi-Bungalows and pretty English Cottages overlooking the ocean—40 minutes from N. Y. 100 trains a day. $5,500 and up. Terms to suit, highly restricted, exclusive residence section. Write to-day for booklet of photographic views showing the Beach, the Clubhouse and many of the handsome residences. Address J. K., 241 Times.

OWN A SHORE HOME

You desire the best location for the least money, but the plot upon which you build must be without question—THE BEST. We have a Plot for building an all year Country Place. Right on the water at SANDS POINT, L. I. (Port Washington the R. R. station), 37 minutes from New York; Bay and open Sound; one mile of sandy beach; social activities or restful quiet, as one desires. Estate surroundings; commuting distance. Call and let us show you this.

S. Osgood Pell & Co.
Tel. 5610 Bryant, 542 5th av., N.Y.

"Stay-a-While"
The Bungalow Colony
Would You Know More?
SEND FOR BOOKLET "A"
Stay-a-While Beach Estates
391 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SACRIFICE!

New house, 3 blocks from station, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, electric lights and gas, parquet floors, beam ceiling, tile bathroom, all improvements; plot 40 by 100. Price $4,850—$450 cash required, balance on easy installments to suit.

R. H. Davis & Co.
Phone 6854 Hollis. Fulton St. and Hollis Av., Hollis, N. Y.

$4,800 New Colonial Homes. All latest improvements. Hot Water Heating System. Large living room; open fireplace; dining room; roomy kitchen; three bedroms; large closets; tiled bath. Plots 44x150. Location best part of town. Commuting distance. Ten different styles. Make your selection now; will make changes to suit. Terms easy. GILLIES & CAMPBELL, Owners, Porterfield Place and Madison Av., Freeport, L. I., and 101 Park Av., N. Y.

BUNGALOWS AT SALTAIRE

Old Neptune your front yard.
Great South Bay your back yard.
All improvements. $1,500 up. Easy terms.
Where a dollar does the work of two.
Call, 'phone or write for booklet.
Casino will open June 20th.
FIRE ISLAND BEACH DEV. CO.,
1328 Broadway, N. Y. Greeley 1697.

Look This Over

5-room bungalow, all modern improvements; boating, bathing, and fishing; easy commuting distance from Pennsylvania Station; 7 minutes to station; trolley to New York or Brooklyn; small payments down and balance same as rent. Address Bargain, Box 84 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
Modern Elevator Apartments.
8-9 Large, Sunny Rooms & Baths
RENTS $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x23
Dining Rooms....14x19
Bedrooms 14x18

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WATER WITCH CLUB
Highlands of Navesink, N. J.

A restricted colony of homes that has been successful for the last 15 years, situated on wooded hill, overlooking New York Bay and ocean; attractively furnished houses for sale or to let; rents for season from $400 to $850; reached via Sandy Hook route. For particulars apply to E. C. BOILLON, 103 Park Av. 'Phone, 1850—Murray Hill.

ONLY $100 CASH

balance monthly payments, buys house and large plot at Cranford, N. J.; steam heat, hardwood trim, large porch, gas and electricity; all modern improvements; only 35 minutes out on Central Railroad of New Jersey; 120 trains daily; 11c. fare; restricted neighborhood. Call or write for floor plans. A. H. NEVILLE, 30 Church St., New York.

I MUST SACRIFICE

for business reasons my new modern house, 6 rooms and bath, all improvements, close to express station in hills of New Jersey; 25% below value; very little cash required for quick sale. OWNER, 29 EAST 11TH ST., N. Y.

HOME IN THE NEW JERSEY HILLS
BARGAINS only half hour out; 6, 7, 8 rooms, with 1 and 2 baths; easy terms.
F. C. Becker Realty Co.
50 Church St., N. Y. Phone 8748 Cort.

$150 Cash and small monthly payment buys new 6-room and bath, all-year home in New Jersey, only 32 minutes out. Bargain to quick buyer. SACRIFICE, BOX 28 TIMES DOWTOWN.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

100 ACRE FARM

FOOT OF BERKSHIRE HILLS.

60 miles from New York, Harlem R. R.; 14-room house, all improvements; 9-room tenant house; garage, barn, 30 cows, creamery, icehouse, horse stable, fruit trees; price, $20,000; $5,000 cash. Peter F. Lebkuecher, Agent, 78 Bible House Building, 4th Av. and 8th St., New York.

WANT A FARM BARGAIN?

Nearby farms in N. Y. State and Connecticut. Send for folder to Bureau of Farms, Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal, New York.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR LET.

GREENWICH-CONN. MAGNIFICENT NEW ESTATE OF 2 ACRES.

Beautifully equipped House.
12 Rooms, 3 baths, superb location.
Garage—3 cars, room & bath.
For Sale, $40,000; or Rent Unfurnished, $3,000.
D. A. CALHOUN, Greenwich, Conn. Tel. 1155 Greenwich.

Shippan Point, STAMFORD, CONN.

A NUMBER OF CHOICE LOTS ON AND NEAR THE SHORE at BARGAIN PRICES; easy terms.

Salesmen on the property at company's office, Shippan Point, every day, or address the ATLANTIC REALTY CO., (General Office), 56 Park Row, Stamford, Conn. Send for Booklet C.

SHIPPAN POINT. Stamford, Conn.

For Sale—A cosey new brick and shingle eight-room house; all appointments; VERY ATTRACTIVE; price $6,500; a bargain; easy terms; privilege to beach and tennis courts, only 200 feet away; Sound view; Address DRAWER "R," Greenwich, Conn.

SOUTHFIELD POINT

On the Sound at Stamford, Conn.
Furnished Cottages for rent. English stucco Cottage for sale, 11 rooms, 3 baths; near beach. THOMAS J. GOOD, 505 Fifth Av., N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

FURNISHED COTTAGES, $300 up. Send stamp for Booklet and list of Real Estate Agents at

Asbury Park

Wonderland of the North Jersey Coast. Fifty miles south of New York. The finest family resort in America. No mosquitoes. Address Municipal Information Bureau, 307 Boardwalk, Asbury Park, N. J.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

SCHERMERHORN
MADISON AVENUE,
Entire Block
82d-83d Sts.
FIREPROOF.
SOUND PROOF.
One 7 room Apartment
3 baths & foyer, $2,700
One 9 room Apartment
3 baths & foyer, $3,900
APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES OR
Princeton Construction Company,
30 EAST 42D ST.

Gramercy Court,
152 EAST 22D ST.
8, 4, 5, 6, and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Northwest 86th St. Corner
Central-Park-West
"LIVINGSTON"
Quality and Location Unexcelled
9 Rooms, 2-3 Baths incl'd'g electr. light
$2,100—$2,700.
Supt. on premises.

155 Riverside Drive
CORNER 88TH ST.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Apartments of
7, 9 & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths
Extra large rooms, ample closets,
$1,800 to $3,750
to lease from October 1.
Immediate possession can be arranged.
Apply Superintendent on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

BRENTMORE
69th St. & Central Park West.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
APARTMENTS OF
7 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$2,250 & $2,500
9 Rooms & 3 Baths,
$4,000.
Extra large rooms, ample closets.
To Lease from October 1.
Immediate possession can be arranged.
Apply to Supt., on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

TO SUBLET
No. 120 West 86th Street
Unfurnished, for balance of lease to October 1, 1917, or furnished from May 1st to October 1st, 1914, at unusually reasonable price, seven rooms, three baths, front apartment, eleventh floor; elevated and Subway stations at 86th St. Inquire on premises.

STRICTLY MILANO FIREPROOF
125-27 W. 58th St.; 7 large rooms and bath; extra maids' room & bath; all improvements; for lease now or Oct. 1st, $1,500-$1,700.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light, elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated station, and all surface lines. $1,200-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th.
Seven large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,300. Supt., on premises.

Washington and Jefferson,
318-328 West 51st.—Attractive apartments, 5, 6 and 7 large, light rooms; all modern improvements. Premises, or Waldron & Freedman, 489 5th Av.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
have for thirty years made a specialty of the care and management of property, its sale and rental, and the procuring of money on bond and mortgage.
20 Nassau Street
3 East 35th Street
(12239)

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Lovely Home
Mapleton Park, Brooklyn
on New Subway

Can be bought now at $5,500—$200 cash—average monthly payments $27.60, and 20 years' time given.

House is semi-detached, brick, seven large rooms, steam heated, parquet floors, tiled bathroom, handsomely decorated; electric light and gas; sewers; large back and front yards; wide verandas; shade trees; on parked street 100 feet wide.

Prices must soon advance on account of the Subway now nearing completion.

A rare chance for a home—and investment at the same time.

Alco Building Co., 60 Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cortlandt 2552. Sunday Phone 1118 Bath Beach.

$300 "Old English" Down

7-room brick home at express station of new Subway, only $4,500; $24 monthly pays all carrying charges. Souvenir booklet "C" upon request. OTTO SINGER.
248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

$4,250—BUNGALOW—$4,250

7 rooms, parquet floors; electric light; garage. Larger one for $5,200, worth $6,000. Between Ocean Parkway and Brighton Beach "L"; easy terms. J. D. RANCK, 110 Ave. I, Brooklyn. Telephone Midwood 6652.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERBERT DOYLE TILE CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, May 22nd., 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, typewriter, fixtures, &c.

SIDNEY H. AARONS, Trustee.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Malba-on-the-Sound
26 Minutes from Penna. Terminal
50 ELECTRIC TRAINS A DAY.

The nearest desirable water front property. On the high North Shore of Long Island. Finest pier and deep water anchorage. Golf, tennis, and all land and water sports.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE OVERLOOKING SOUND

10 rooms; 2 baths; fully decorated; on plot 50x150; for sale at $9,000 on convenient terms. A few other houses, $8,000 and upward. Or we will build to order. Our architect will prepare tentative plans upon request, twthout charge. For booklets, tickets, time table, apply to

MALBA ESTATES CORPORATION
64 Liberty Street. Tel. Cort. 7440

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

UNIQUE

Unique house, unique location,, unique transportation facilities, unique price to quick buyers and unique terms, makes unique proposition. Address (or Telephone Cortlandt—7440) Unique, 60-A Liberty St., New York.

Up in Westchester Near the City

At an elevation of over 250 feet; convenient to station; 28 minutes from Grand Central; beautiful twelve-room stucco residence, three baths, inclosed porch, open fireplaces; large lot; anxious to sell; will rent unfurnished at $1,500 per year; might rent furnished.

Anderson Realty Co., near New Haven Sts., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES
FOR SALE OR RENT
Westchester County—Hudson River to Sound.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
1 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 6037.

ALONG THE SHORE and Throughout Westchester County, PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, RYE, etc.

Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6526 Murray Hill.

GREENWICH, CONN.

For rent or sale, at attractive price, gentleman's country place of 5 acres, beautifully parked, house of 20 rooms and 4 baths, garage accommodates 5 cars, with complete machine shop, gardener's cottage with apartment. Thomas J. Good, 505 5th Av.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—District of New Jersey.—SEN SEN CHICLET CO., a Corporation, Complainant, vs. THE BERGEN CANDY AND SPECIALTY CO., a Corporation, Defendant.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To the Creditors of the Bergen Candy and Specialty Co. and all other persons interested: Take notice that, pursuant to an order of this Court entered on the 23d day of April, 1914, the undersigned will sell the defendant's

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS

consisting of merchandise, fixtures, open accounts, horses, wagon, harness and automobiles, etc., in the following manner:

The entire assets will be sold as a going concern at public auction to the highest bidder at No. 147 Essex Street, Hackensack, Bergen County, New Jersey, on Wednesday, May 27, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Terms—25% of the purchase price in cash and the balance in cash on the confirmation of the sale by the Court.

This sale will come up for confirmation before the United States District Court at the Post Office Building at Trenton on Monday, June 1, 1914, at 10 o'clock.

In the event that the said sale is not confirmed by the Court then the business of the defendant, including all of its assets, will be sold at No. 147 Essex Street, Hackensack, Bergen County, New Jersey, on Friday, June 5, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction, to the highest bidder, first in bulk and then in lots, and said sale will be subject to confirmation by the Court and will come up for confirmation before the Court in the Post Office Building at Newark on Monday, June 8, 1914.

Terms—25% of purchase price in cash on acceptance of the bid and the balance of the purchase price on confirmation of the sale.

Inspection permitted any business day at the office of the Company, No. 147 Essex Street, Hackensack, New Jersey.

ANTHONY BOTTI,
JAMES F. McHUGH,
Receivers.

76 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.
HEYMAN & HEYMAN, Attorneys for the Receivers, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of APPEL HAT CO., Alleged Bankrupt.

Please take notice that personal property belonging to the alleged bankrupt, consisting of ladies' hats, materials used in the manufacture thereof, including large quantity of velvet, feathers, and straw braid, &c., also machinery and fixtures will be sold by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at the bankrupt's place of business, No. 621 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of May, 1914, at 10:30 A. M.

Dated New York, May 14, 1914.

HENRY N. WEISS, Receiver.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of SIEDE FUR COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, May 22d, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, fur sets, scarfs, muffs, deer heads, moose heads, carpets, furniture, wallcases, safes, sewing machines, fixtures, &c.

CHARLES J. BRECK, Trustee.
MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Attorney for Receiver, 34 Pine St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of I. S. VAN LOAN RAILWAY SUPPLY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, May 28th, 1914, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at Reading, Pa., and on Tuesday, June 2d, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of lathes, shapers, motors, armatures, pulleys, tools, engines, electric railway supplies, plant of machinery, steel, &c., and at 589 Broadway, N. Y. C., desks, chairs, tables, safe, rug, addressing machine, &c.

Inspection May 26th and 27th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WILLIAM M. SIMPSON, Receiver.
MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JAMES H. WHITTAKER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, May 28th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at A. M. Stein's stable, 299 Washington St., Borough of Brooklyn, and at 2 P. M. at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of about 14 trucks, horses, and harness, &c., and at 2 P. M. at 589 Broadway, desks, chairs, safe, &c.

Inspection May 26th and 27th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

GEORGE F. BENTLEY, Receiver.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Receiver, 277 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of MORRIS SIEGEL, trading as the SIEGEL DRESS CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, May 27th, 1914, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 49-53 East 21st St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dresses, piece goods, forms, sewing machines, fixtures, &c.

Inspection May 25th and 26th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

HARRIET E. PELIKAN, Receiver.
EDWARD B. LEVY, Attorney for Receiver, 200 Fifth Ave., New York.

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

MANHATTAN BARGAIN.
Downtown, stores and office building; estate closing; assessed for $220,000; expert appraisal nearly $200,000. BROKAW, 100 Broadway, City.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale.—Two-family frame house, fine section of Brooklyn; bargain. Address J. A. Engel, 20 White St., New York City.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or to Let.

WOODLAND TERRACE, near Midland Beach, Staten Island; restful recreation; convenient commutation; 45 minutes N. Y.; refined people may acquire reasonable restricted lots; easy payments. J. A. Matthews, 18 Broadway, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

High-class properties, North Shore especially and throughout Long Island.
Sell, rents, furnished and unfurnished.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
542 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. 5610 Bryant.

Manhasset, L. I.—Half acre in Plandome Park, 200 feet from water, with easement to the beach; highly restricted; 30 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, New York. M. Switzer, Suite 449, 225 5th Av.

Bungalow, 8 rooms, bath; large porch; all improvements; boating, bathing, fishing; near station; $4,200. Edward Chapman, Freeport, L. I.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Will sell on terms, ready to occupy, my beautiful stucco residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, oak floors, cabinet trim, sleeping porch, sun parlor; near beach

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent or for Sale at Westbury.—A 25-room house in a park of 20 acres; will lease for a term. I. W. Valentine, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale in Fairfield-on-the-Sound.—40 acres, including 450-foot beach front; in choice section; always breeze in warmest weather; owner riparian rights; private dock, dam; fine fishing, boating, bathing; private road to property; interested parties can take express to Bridgeport and call on owner, 207 Conn. Bank Building; price $24,000.

For Sale—Overlooking Long Island Sound, shore lots and cottages; select location; near amusement park, trolley, and railroad, fine bathing beach; all improvements; will furnish photos. Shore Property, Lock Box 25, Milford, Conn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted buy house New Rochelle; give full particulars, location; $7,500. Y 241 Times Annex.

Mortgage Loans.
Thirty-five cents a line.

BRONX COUNTY MORTGAGE CORPORATION, 2,804 3D AV., BRONX. PHONE 6900 MELROSE. GOOD BRONX FIRST MORTGAGES EXCLUSIVELY.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A four story dwelling, just put in thorough order, 11 rooms, two baths, three toilets, steam heat, &c., West 118th St., rent $1,500; owing to lateness of season would make allowance for Summer months on lease. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 30 E. 42d St.

Eight-room house, modern improvements; $40. 1,224 Shakespeare Av., between Jerome, 168th.

Country Property
Thirty cents a line.

To Let—Furnished.

Rockaway Park.—For rent, furnished or unfurnished, choice of two new houses, 1st Av., one-half block from ocean; seven sleeping rooms, living, dining, kitchen, laundry, baths; can be seen any time. 'Phone Plaza—2100. J. H. Naughton, 153 East 53d, N. Y.

Furnished bungalows of three rooms at Oakwood Beach, Staten Island. $100 season, bungalow sites for sale; commutation, $5.25; forty-five minutes from Battery. Address Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or Phone Orchard 3767.

To let for Summer, Pittsfield, Mass., a nine room furnished house, four chambers, large porch, and yard; located in best section of city. Address C. G. Persons, Pittsfield, Mass.

Merrick, on Great South Bay.—To rent, for season, furnished cottage, 11 rooms; splendid fishing, bathing, sailing. Apply 1,227 Pacific St., Brooklyn. Tel. 940 Bedford.

For Rent. One of the large estates in the Wheatly section for the season. For particulars inquire I. W. Valentine, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

Three-room bungalow, furnished; near village; season, $150. Rosenberg, Cairo, N. Y.

Charming home, furnished, for year, $45; near station. 75 St. James Ter., Yonkers.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Eight-room seashore cottages, rent season $175. Crescent Beach Land Co., Crescent Beach, Conn.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted.—Furnished house, at least 9 rooms; all improvements; bungalow style preferred; vicinity of Montclair, Ridgewood, or Summit, by three adults; desire to lease for one year; state rent and particulars. F. J. M., Box 106 Times Downtown.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

Very desirable office to rent, 550 square feet, southeast corner Hudson Terminal Building; immediate possession. For further particulars, W. A. Pusch. Telephone 1741 Hamilton.

Druggists, Tailors, Market Men, Restaurateurs.—New corner stores (opposite school.) Waldwick, N. J. Big motor traffic. $15 Tyndall, 141 Broadway.

BROADWAY, N. E. COR. 39TH ST. Splendid light offices. Special Summer rates.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30 $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, 72d and 73d Sts.
Furnished apartments,
6, 8, and 9 rooms,
2 and 3 baths.
Possession at once or Summer rates.
See Manager, 175 West 72d St.
Tel. Columbus 3547.

Riverside Drive, Near 116th St.—Attractive front apartment; overlooking river; delightfully cool; seven rooms, two baths; will sublet for Summer full furnished, silver and linen included; terms reasonable. Apply Room 1,012, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 3060.

TO SUBLET.
Riverside Drive, 440, (116th,) beautifully furnished (or unfurnished) six-room apartment; coolest; east, south to west exposure. Neal.

A.—TO SUBLET, very desirable furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath, for Summer months, at very moderate rental. Inquire Manager, THE SEVILLIA, 117 West 58th St.

Central Park West, (110th "L.")—Handsomely furnished eight large rooms; corner apartment; five bedrooms; first-class adults only; $150 monthly. 'Phone 5480—River.

HOTEL MARLTON,
3 WEST 8TH ST.
Special Summer Rates. 2 and 3 room apartments, also single rooms.

FURNISHED apartment to sublet for Summer months; three rooms, bath, kitchenette; maid service. B. Frankfeld, 309 Produce Exchange.

To let, from June 18, furnished apartment overlooking Morningside Park; six rooms. Mrs R. L. Cru, Apartment 51, 110 Morningside Drive.

West End Av., 412 (cor. 80th.)—Attractively furnished corner apartment, view Hudson: outside rooms; piano; every convenience. Ferguson.

924, 7 West.—Handsome front suite; bath; in handsomely furnished apartment; breakfast optional; home privileges. 1,424 Riverside, Herbert.

Attractive apartment, overlooking Central Park; all conveniences; beautifully furnished; will sublet for Summer reasonable. Apply Janitor, 22 West 59th St.

Apartment to sublet, 8 large, light rooms, bath, elevator, 316 West 95th St., furnished or unfurnished; Bargain; seen by appointment. W. Bigelow, 44 Pine St. Tel. 5068 John.

Completely furnished six-room corner apartment, three separate bedrooms until Sept. 15. Sarsfield, 3,495 Broadway, (143d.) Apt. 46.

Sublet, furnished, housekeeping apartment three large rooms and bath; seen before 1 P. M.; $50. 600 West 113th St., Apartment 1B.

94TH, 203 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator apartment, 4 cool, light, outside rooms and kitchen; piano; immediate possession; telephone, 1,026 Riverside.

Riverside Drive, 202.—Beautiful large, light, airy apartments, elegantly furnished, 3 baths, for Summer; reasonable terms. Rassat.

REASONABLE—FINE LOCATION.
Completely furnished elevator apartments; 4 and 6 rooms. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

Sublet furnished for Summer months, four-room housekeeping suite; cool, front rooms; $35. 175 Claremont Av., Apartment 45.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, roof promenade; Hotel Chelsea; half rent four months. Apply Room 111. Suitable for dancing.

To Rent.—Three exceptionally large rooms, kitchen and bath; new house; three months or longer. Hollander, 166 West 72d St.

Sublet to Sept. 15, beautifully furnished apartment, 7 rooms, two baths. The Peter Stuyvesant, 258 Riverside Drive.

Newly and completely furnished apartment of six rooms, 2 baths, Forrest Chambers, 113th St. and Broadway. Apt. 4E.

Front apartment, elevator, telephone, piano, sewing machine; Summer rates. Apartment 5, 510 West 124th St.

Six-room apartment, furnished, 5th Av., between 11th and 12th Sts.; reasonable; references. H., Times.

Eight rooms, modern conveniences; near station; Summer, low rental. Bradley, Hastings-on-Hudson.

Four lovely, cool rooms, completely furnished, till Oct. 1. 3,905 Broadway. Phone 3709 Audubon.

Sacrifice price for Summer; gentlemen or couple may share apartment; Murray Hill section. Particulars Leland's, 40 West 33d.

Riverside Drive, 456, (116th;) delightful apartment, $85 monthly, June to October. Supt

85th St.—Eight light rooms; elevator; half rent, June-October. Tel. 4015 Schuyler.

74TH ST., 170 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; corner apartment. Neason, Berkley Hotel.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Attractive eight-room apartment, two baths, on Riverside Drive; front windows, including bay window, overlook Hudson from Lackawanna station up to Tarrytown; back windows overlook city and East River; cool breezes in hottest weather; sublet furnished, June 1 to October 1, for $125 per month; less than rent unfurnished; private phone, awnings, screens, linen, silver; exceptional closet room; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone 8171 Morningside before 10:30 or after 6 for appointment, or write E. S., room 1,902, 349 Fifth Av.

121ST ST., 501 AND 519, Morningside Heights.)—Delightful Summer location; near Riverside Drive; opposite Columbia University; attractively furnished, sunny front rooms; southern exposure; single or double, $5, $6; court room, with kitchenette, $3.50 week; large, sunny court room, $5; meals entirely optional at cost in co-operative dining room; parlor for callers; elevator, steam, gas, electricity, hot water; Broadway Subway. Telephones Morningside 6822, 8790. Mrs. Young or Miss Williams.

EIGHT EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS AND THREE BATHS; WELL FURNISHED; ALL ROOMS LIGHT AND AIRY; BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF RIVER; LARGE LIBRARY OF BOOKS, PIANO, &C.; WILL SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS. APPLY APT. 8E, 318 WEST 100TH ST.

East Side.

Sacrifice—Immediate possession; high-class elevator apartment; all light rooms, attractively furnished; east thirties. Particulars, Leland's, 40 West 33d.

Sublet.—Four-room corner apartment; cool, charming; seventh floor, high-class building. 130 East 67th St. Fleming. Phone 3807 Plaza.

To let for the Summer, attractive furnished suite at less than half regular rate; immediate occupancy.
THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Attractive kitchenette suite, fine house, spacious rooms, quiet, cool; bachelor, couple; Madison Av., 31st. Apply Leland's, 40 West 33d.

Three rooms and bath, Madison Square section; $600 month, exchange for country place or sublet. Particulars Leland's, 40 West 33d.

Seven rooms, 2 blocks from 5th Av., in central location; library, piano; unusual opportunity; terms reasonable. 104 East 31st.

To let for the Summer months, room with bath at greatly reduced rate,
THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Sublet.—Attractive one room, large bath. The Swannanoa, 105 East 15th St.

Westchester County.

For Rent.—Furnished apartment, first two floors; nine rooms; all improvements; two-family house; lawn, garden; five minutes Columbus Av. station, New Haven or Westchester Railroad; select neighborhood; rent, $30. Apply Owner, 72 Hillside Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

At Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Furnished upper apartment, seven rooms, side, shady front porch; choice neighborhood; rent $50 per month; 3 or 4 months. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Two gentlemen wish to sublet three-room apartment, west side, between 30th St. and 116th St.; state full particulars. Y 251 Times Annex.

Naval officer wants apartment for Summer; seven rooms; no children. M 90 Times.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

To Sublet—120 West 86th St.; unfurnished for balance of lease to Oct. 1, 1917, or furnished from May 1 to Oct. 1, 1914, at unusually reasonable price. Seven rooms; three baths; front apartment; 11th floor; elevated and Subway stations at 86th St. Inquire on premises.

Beautiful fireproof apartments to sublet; five and six rooms and reception foyer; ample closets; must be seen to be appreciated; liberal concessions. The Beaumont, 730 Riverside Drive, corner 150th St.

$45.—A fine 5-room apartment; all modern improvements; the latest decoration; elevator service day and night; phone in each apartment; centrally located, near elevated, Subway, cars, crosstown cars; worth while looking at. 315 West 113th.

Outside apartment overlooking Riverside Drive; 5 rooms and bath; third floor; elevator; $50 monthly until October. 319 West 86th St. Phone 4650 Riverside.

Elegant single flat, 7 rooms and bath; newly decorated; steam and hot water; desirable neighborhood; rent $35. 446 St. Nicholas Av.

REDUCED RENTS, elevator apartments; four, six magnificent rooms, modern; inducements; $30 up. 221 West 141st, (7th Av.)

88th, 101 West.—Seven large, light rooms; modern improvements; $45, $50. Apply premises.

Sublet.—Six sunny, outside rooms; Summer rates. Paterno, 440 Riverside Drive, Apt. 3S.

High-class 5-room apartment to sublet, unfurnished. 210 West 80th St.

65 West 106th, (Central Park.)—Six, seven room single flats, $32 up.

Storage.
Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

John W. Griffithes, moving, packing, shipping; auto vans for country.
526 7th Av. 342 West 38th St.

Country Board.
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

20 cool rooms, new building; tennis, swimming pool, shower baths, bowling alleys, gymnasium; $2 to $3.75 per week; good board near by. Address Y. M. C. A., Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE WILLOWS.—Refined people; excellent cuisine; shade trees; boating, fishing, bathing, tennis; one hour from city. Huguenot Park.

FOR BUSINESS WOMAN until October, quiet cottage; large piazzas; overlooks Hudson; forty minutes Grand Central; $12.50. Y 252 Times.

Small family, owning attractive home near Bound, could accommodate few gentlemen; choice surroundings. Refinement. General Delivery, New Rochelle.

CENTRE ST., 64, (New Rochelle.)—Light and comfortable rooms in private house; excellent location; near station and Sound; first-class meals near by. New Rochelle 3294.

Long Island.

Carvel Hall, Storm Av., Arverne, L. I.—Handsomely furnished room, with, without bath, in well-appointed house, 23 minutes from city; fifth house from ocean.

New York State.

SEVEN ACRES. SULLIVAN COUNTY.
Opens June 15. Enlarged; all improvements; open fireplaces; 1,000 feet covered piazza; grounds for tennis on Shawangunk Kill; boating, fishing; appointments and surroundings of a refined Summer home; exclusive patronage; booklet. Mrs. J. A. Lockwood, Bloomingburg.

Beautiful country residence, poultry, fruit farm; home comforts; modern appointments; mountain location; 90 miles; $9 to $12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County.

New Jersey.

THE NEW ENGLAND,
Orange, N. J.; refined, homelike accommodations; large, bright, airy rooms; electricity and gas; 5 minutes from Highland Station.

MILK AND REST CURE.—Run-down conditions; Camp Restawhile, Denville, N. J.; ideal country, mountains; tents, bungalows, boating, bathing. Lackawanna.

New England.

KIRCHNER FARM,
Hinsdale, Mass.
On Lake Ashmere; pleasant rooms; table supplied from farm; tennis, boating, fishing; references; booklets. Jennie K. Laurence.

Purchase and Exchange
Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls, Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 491¼ 6th Av., between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

A. S. BORG, 146 WEST 23D ST.
Highest prices paid for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; liberal percentage for Provident tickets.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 49 West 45th St.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Dogs, Birds and Poultry.
Forty cents a line.

FOR SALE.—Tri-colored Prince Charles Spaniel. Exceptionally good 7-months-old puppy; of Rosemary stock. H. Buggelyn, 15 Beekman St.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Public Notices
Forty-five cents a line.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice, that BERTHA RENDIGS, having left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for any debt contracted by her.
CHARLES W. RENDIGS.
Dated, May 19th, 1914.

Lost
Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST — ACOUSTICAN HEARING APPARATUS, ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, BETWEEN 46TH AND 50TH STS., ON FIFTH AV., OR 48TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND FIFTH AVS. RETURN TO 4 WASHINGTON SQUARE. REWARD.

LOST—On Pennsylvania train leaving Philadelphia for New York at 8 o'clock, morning of May 14, a black leather-covered loose-leaf data book; fillers principally blue prints; left in seat when changing at Manhattan Transfer. Liberal reward if returned to Room 883, 50 Church St.

LOST—Atlantic City, May 16, between Hotel Dennis and Heinz's Pier, earring, flat pearl, with small diamond; liberal reward. Address D, 11, Wyoming apartments, 853 7th Av., New York.

LOST—About three months ago on a street car in New York, a sterling silver vanity case, with initials "D. E. R."; reward. C 158 Times Annex.

LOST—Tuesday, May 19, necklace, seed pearls; ten or twelve strands; fifteen inches long; pearl clasp. Reward if returned to M 78 Times.

LOST—Gold and platinum watch fob and charm, initials J. S. K. H. on charm. Liberal reward for return to Dr. Hall, 850 7th Av.

LOST—Between 66th, Madison Ave. and 28th and 5th Ave., brooch. Return 66 Madison Ave., Apt. 18. Reward.

LOST—Last Friday afternoon, between West End Avenue and 73d St., a $20 bill; owner cannot afford the loss. C 157 Times Annex.

LOST—Tuesday, between 59th and 79th Sts., enameled pendant earring. Reward if returned to M. D. D., Hotel Lucerne.

LOST—A diamond bar pin, vicinity 34th St., Tuesday; liberal reward for return. Hotel Ansonia, Apt. 3-77.

LOST.—Platinum pin, pearls and diamonds. Reward, no questions. 600 West 113th St. Weiller.

LOST.—5:30 Sunday, vicinity of 34th St. and 6th Av. or 6th Av. car, pair of eye-glasses. Box N 46 Times.

LOST.—Whole pearl Turkish crescent brooch, platinum ends, lower Broadway. Reward if returned to 261 Broadway, room 202.

LOST—Whole pearl Turkish crescent brooch, platinum ends, lower Broadway. Reward if returned to 261 Broadway, Room 202.

LOST—Diamond heart pin, Broadway car, 71st or 81st St.; reward. Telephone 3539—Schuyler.

LOST.—Diamond bowknot pin, Monday evening; liberal reward. 159 West 85th.

$1,000 REWARD
return of jewelry taken on April 30 from the premises of Mrs. E. G. Hutt, 246 West End Av.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Fox terrier, white with brown spots; name, "Jack," reward. Hayes, 353 West 57th St.

LOST—Broadway and 28th St., brindle bull, white front; reward. Mahn, 1,169 Broadway.

LOST—April 29, fox terrier; black head, spot back; reward $25. 320 West 22d St.

LOST—English bull bitch, brindle; reward. Dr. Weltman, 91 St. Mark's Place.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Pianos and Organs.
Thirty cents a line.

DIRECT FROM FACTORY.—New pianos, $100; new 88-note player pianos, $250; (ask for catalogue.) United Mfrs., 110 W. 34th St.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Desirable single, double rooms, board.

50D ST., 37-52 EAST.—SUITE WITH PRIVATE BATH; OTHER ROOMS; REFERENCES.

62D, 10 EAST.—Second floor; large and single rooms; excellent board optional.

HOTEL VAN RENSSELAER,
15 East 11th St.
Best rooms and suites, $12 to $30; we figure that during the Summer it is better to get these low rates and keep our house full than to ask our regular rate, $15 to $50, and have half of our rooms vacant.

MADISON AV., 193, (Near 34th St.)—Large and single rooms; table guests; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46, (corner 11th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; references.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

46TH ST., 300 WEST.—Large or small rooms, adjoining; quiet; good board; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single, double rooms; Summer rates; references.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Best value; accommodations, (board two,) $14; single, $7.50; Southerners.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms; board; Summer rates; reference; telephone.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room, private bath; board optional; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, one flight up; private bath; dressing room; quiet; elderly; Steinway piano; exceptionally well-appointed house; only few select people accommodated; Southern cooking; attentive service.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners; telephone; reasonable.

69TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected private bath; table guests; Summer rates.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Exceptional board; large rooms; private baths; electricity; single rooms.

72D, 264 WEST, (formerly 14 East 44th St.)—One double room; table guests.

73D, 136 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, comfortable, single, double rooms; private bath; homelike, refined environment; Subway, "L"; excellent table.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; Subway and elevated express; references; table board.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; medium, single rooms; excellent table; reference.

76TH ST., 127 and 129 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable rooms; cool for Summer; excellent table; reasonable.

76TH, 237-279 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; Subway; Summer rates.

77TH, 338 WEST.—American family will give large, beautiful room, overlooking Hudson, with board to refined couple or gentleman; best home cooking.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Exceptionally cool front room; bay window; suitable two; private house.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearooms, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms, large, small; private house; Southerners; board optional.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Riverside Drive; Central Park; cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; advantageous rentals now.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cool rooms for Summer; excellent cuisine; Summer rates; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium front room, second floor, adjoining bath; refined; references.

815T ST., 129 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small; telephone; extremely moderate.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8397.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined, convenient neighborhood; references required.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room in well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

105TH ST., 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped, new private dwelling, overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; six beautiful bathrooms.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Quiet and efficient service; Southern cooking; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

113TH ST., 560 WEST.—Large room, with or without private bath; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Adjoining single rooms, overlooking Columbia University grounds; exceptional table.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Large, also single room, to let, with good board.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Desirable Summer location; large room; private bath; electricity; references.

160TH, WEST, (25 Fort Washington Av.)—Large, cool rooms. Phone 203 Audubon.

CALL 271 Kingsbridge; boarding for 2 men; private house; residential section; $6.

CONVENT AV., 336.—Double, single rooms, at reduced Summer rates; excellent board.

PRIVATE family; business man or woman; West 90th St. and Central Park; breakfast, dinner; $10; references. L 91 Times.

WEST END AV., 909, (103d Subway.)—Large front room; studio; table guests; reasonable.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

19TH, 134 EAST, (Gramercy.)—Comfortable two-room kitchenette apartment; telephone; bath; references; reasonable.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms; bathroom floor; private house; reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

24TH, 125 EAST.—Rooms; Summer prices; elevator apartment; conveniences; electricity. Telephone Beechwood

29TH ST., 118 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

31ST ST., 138 EAST.—Two large, well furnished rooms; near Lexington Av.; all conveniences; board if desired. Blackburn.

34TH ST., 56 EAST.—Large and small, comfortable rooms; running water; $4 up.

36TH ST., 38 EAST.—Large, newly furnished rooms; very reasonable to permanent business people.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; select house; breakfast optional; telephone; reference.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Medium-size room, bath, $4.50; others, larger, with kitchenette.

72D, 178 EAST.—Large front room, $5; small room, $2.75; private house.

127TH, 71 EAST.—Comfortable, large, attractive room; running water; private family; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 175.—Splendid large, airy room, private bath; hall room; reference.

West Side.

10TH, 17 WEST.—Clean, cool rooms; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen. Mrs. Bean.

11TH, 118 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water, lawns, trees; telephone; breakfast optional.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

87TH, 27, 37, 45, 47 WEST.
Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths, electric lights; $3, $10; phone.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; gentlemen.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large, sunny front room with private bath; also small rooms, in quiet residence; references exchanged.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also single room; quiet home.

55TH, 103 WEST, (Apartment 2.))—Neatly furnished room; perfect light, cleanliness; moderate; gentlemen; references.

56TH ST., 332 WEST.—Desirable rooms; improvements; excellent board; gentlemen only; Subway, "L."

57TH, 328 WEST.—Desirable rooms, modern improvements; near Subway, L; references. Hammond.

58TH 21-23 WEST.—Elegant double, single rooms; electric light, private baths; select; phone; $3.50, $4, $8, $9, $10.

58TH, 322 WEST.—Cheerful, newly furnished, large, small rooms; refined home; Summer rates.

58TH, 15 WEST.—Large, small rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; board optional.

60TH, 22 WEST.—The New York. 'Phone 10241 Columbus. Hot water every room; electric lights; restaurant, tailor, barber; hotel service; Subway and "L" half block; $3 to $10.50 per week, $1 per day.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large and small rooms; running water; telephone; references.

70TH ST., 65 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FURNISHED SUNNY FRONT SUITE WITH RUNNING WATER; ALSO SMALL ROOM IN HANDSOME APARTMENT. LOONEY.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; hot water supply; references exchanged.

71ST, 227 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; every convenience; near Subway express station.

71ST, 71 WEST.—Doctor's office; private bathroom; large, small rooms, newly furnished.

71ST ST., 163 WEST.—One large room; three windows; suitable two; private house.

72D, 266 WEST.—Large and small attractive rooms, near bath; references.

73D, 181 WEST.—Ideal Summer location; parks, river, Subway, "L"; American family.

73D, 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, newly decorated; southern exposure; references.

73D ST., between Broadway and West End Av.—Room for gentleman; private family. X 372 Times.

73D, 173 WEST.—Attractive rooms; moderate; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; also single rooms; reasonable; references.

75TH ST., 56 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; running water; bath; phone.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Three large, bright, newly furnished rooms, single or en suite; elevator; Summer rates. Apartment 25.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Well-furnished square room, adjoining bath; select house; electricity, telephone; references.

76TH, 107 WEST.—Attractive rooms, twin beds; telephone; Southern; doctor's office; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; suitable physician or couple; reasonable.

76TH ST., 244 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; references.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large, cool room, shower bath, running water, at reduced price Summer months; 'phone, all conveniences.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large cool rooms; light housekeeping; $3-$9.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful room; private bath; housekeeping privileges; Subway; Summer rates.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Delightful, large front room; southern exposure; near Subway; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, pleasant room; private bath; also medium room; reasonable

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cool rooms for Summer, homelike surroundings; Summer rates; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Back parlor, other large rooms; all private bath, running water.

81ST, 147 WEST.—Second floor, with private bath, in exclusive house, accommodating party of four or five; references.

82D, 118 WEST.—Beautiful, large, medium-sized rooms; private bath; Summer rates; homelike.

82D, 114 WEST.—Comfortable, nicely furnished room; gentlemen only; private residence; references.

82D ST., 80 WEST.—Well furnished large single room, bath, telephone, $3.50. Anderson.

82D ST., 153 WEST.—Large front room; abundant closet room; bath, running water, telephone.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; private bath, electric light, piano; reference.

82D, 68 WEST.—New house; large, small rooms, kitchenette; concessions. Davis.

85TH ST., 120 WEST.—Private; handsomely furnished, large and small rooms; very convenience; references.

85TH ST., 134 WEST.—Two exceptionally cool rooms; private bath; others; running water; convenient.

89TH ST, 276 WEST.—Delightfully cool, comfortable, large, small rooms; electricity, shower; all conveniences.

90TH, 4 WEST.—Exceptionally cool rooms; connecting lavatories; breakfast optional; private house; telephone.

92D, 204 WEST.—Good room, with running water; also single room. Possons.

93D, 128-130 WEST.—Rooms in high-class house; superior board; table guests.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private family; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath, telephone.

99TH ST., 804 WEST.—Large, attractive room; elevator apartment; near Riverside Drive. Tomlinson.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; very reasonable. Freeman.

100TH, 232 WEST.—Large, small rooms; adjoining bath,—dressing room; electricity; breakfast optional.

102D ST., 254 WEST.—Private house, near Subway; attractive, single room, adjoining bath.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

105TH, 80 WEST.—Attractive, small, outside rooms; private house; 'phone; "L," Subway; reasonable.

105TH, 201 WEST.—Large corner room; phone, elevator, shower; single room. Williams.

106TH, 205 WEST.—Large front room; adjoining medium; lavatory, bath; references. Butterfield.

107TH ST., (2,787 Broadway.)—One room; suite of two; all conveniences. Riverside 1702. Nulson.

109TH ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; all conveniences; telephone. Mrs. Nasen.

112TH, 50 WEST.—Beautiful, light room; suitable two; electricity; elevator all night; Subway; $12 monthly. Telephone 2166 Harlem. Horton

112TH, 533 WEST.—Large outside room; gentleman; Summer rates. Morningside 6528. Morse.

113TH ST., 606 WEST. (Near Riverside.)—Bright and sunny rooms; running water. Wilson.

114TH ST., 606 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths, electricity; single rooms; kitchenette apartment.

115TH ST., 357 WEST. (Columbia District.)—Trained nurse will let one, two outside, adjoining bath; business couple, nurse; modern elevator house; kitchen privilege; 116th "L." Apt. 6B.

118TH, 421 WEST.—Neat single room; all conveniences; excellent table; phone. Krems.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Large, southern exposure, front room; gentleman; no other roomers; eighth floor; exceptionally fine building; breakfast optional. 7700 Morningside. Walsh.

119TH, 420 WEST, Apt. 51.—Handsome single, double; fine view; right for Summer.

120TH ST., 423 WEST.—Unusually attractive, airy rooms, overlooking Columbia Campus, Hudson. Apt. 83.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite, room; new, high-class apartment. Apt. 107.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Delightful Summer location, near Subway, parks, and Drive; Columbia, grounds opposite; beautiful double room, with kitchenette; single room also; reception room, restaurant, roof garden. Apply Apt. 809.

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122D, 416 WEST.—Fine rooms, small; one with bath; elevator. Apartment 28.

124TH, WEST, (200 Claremont Av.)—Single, connecting rooms in newly furnished apartment; lady or married couple. Apt. 37.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; running water; $3.50; gentleman. Owner.

137TH, 601 WEST.—Fine, large front room; running water; Subway station. Apartment 64.

144TH ST., 600 WEST.—Cool room; elevator apartment; private; business person. Apartment 5 D.

144TH, 601 WEST.—Large room, overlooking Hudson; elevator; private family; reasonable. Gray.

158TH, 634 WEST.—Beautiful suite of rooms; lavatory, bath, electricity; private residence; gentlemen; references. Audubon 4397.

ALLIANCE HOTEL, 258-260 West 44th, offers comfortably furnished rooms and board, moderate prices; quiet place for quiet people; special rate to permanent guests.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 477, (corner 108.)—Large, cool, outside room; electricity, telephone, elevator; select apartment; $7 weekly. Lloyd.

COOL ROOMS.
Breezy light rooms, well furnished, near River Park. Baily, 841 West End Av.

MANHATTAN AV., 439—Light, newly furnished rooms; telephone; elevator. Apartment 44; near "L."

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Elegant room, adjoining bath; overlooking Park. Apartment 31.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44, (corner 115th.)—Large, airy rooms; telephone, elevator; shower; $3 up.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near 110th Subway.)—Beautiful rooms, large and small; furnished and unfurnished; electric light and bath; $5 to $10 weekly. Tel. 5144 Riverside. Otero.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—Two large, light rooms, private bath; reasonable; references. Rassat.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful front room; electricity, running water; private family; 91st Subway; excellent location; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 702, (94th St.)—Three-room suite, parlor, two bedrooms, adjoining bath; nicely furnished; piano; telephone. Petersen.

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ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING—Rooms for young men; steam heat, electric light, hot and cold water, telephone in each room; all finely furnished; elevator service, gymnasium, swimming pool, all kinds of balls, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, and all club privileges; rooms $2.75-$4. Apply at once Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ST. MARK'S AV., 618, near Bedford.—Attractive home; elegant rooms; first-class board.

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Four and five nice, large rooms; improvements. 228 West 24th St.

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LARGE, MODERATE PRICED ROOM for two and board, between 120th and 150th Sts. West. M 52 Times.

Help Wanted Female
*

FREEHOLDERS PUSH TUNNEL-BRIDGE PLAN

Representatives of Five New Jersey Counties Discuss Connection with Manhattan.

EXPECT VOTERS' APPROVAL

Sentiment in Favor of Both Span and Tubes—Conferees Meet Again Next Month.

After a meeting of representatives of the Boards of Freeholders of five New Jersey counties to consider plans for the construction of a bridge or a series of tunnels from Manhattan to Jersey, held yesterday afternoon at the Lawyers' Club, 115 Broadway, W. H. Noyes, Chairman of the New Jersey Bridge and Tunnel Commission, said he believed that the long-talked-of proposition was at last to be realized. Although the plan had been under discussion by committees and numerous organizations and by the New York and New Jersey Bridge and Tunnel Commissions for years, it had not been submitted directly to the Freeholders of New Jersey until yesterday.

Representatives of the five counties which would be most affected by the new facilities, Hudson, Bergen, Passaic, Union, and Essex, were present at the meeting, and while many of them were unfamiliar with the investigations which had been made by the commissions, all seemed confident that the plans would meet general approval among the voters of their counties. The meeting was called to take action on the law passed by the New Jersey Legislature, and approved April 17, which provided for the appointment by the State of a new commission, having power to make final preparations and go ahead with construction. The Governor, according to the provisions of the new law, is to appoint a commission when as many as three counties agree to assume preliminary expenses up to $10,000 each.

The representatives at yesterday's meeting, after having listened to a full explanation of the plans, agreed to report to their respective boards at their next meetings and to meet again at 115 Broadway on June 11 to take further action. Upon the appointment of a new commission the terms of the present New Jersey Commissioners, who have served without pay from the State, will expire.

Sentiment seemed in favor of both bridge and tunnels. The plan calls for a bridge between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, Manhattan, and West New York, N. J., which will be more than a mile in length and will be the largest bridge ever constructed. Several members of the New York commission were accompanied by Henry W. Hodge, bridge engineer, who estimated that the cost of the bridge would be $42,000,000. The twin vehicular tubes, according to present plans, are to be built between Canal Street and Thirteenth and Grove Streets, Hoboken, and it is estimated that they will cost $11,000,000. One bridge, it is said, will accommodate eight times as much traffic as one tunnel. Half of the expense of construction is to be borne by New York and the other half by the five New Jersey counties to be benefited.

J. Hollis Wells of the New Jersey commission, said that if the plan of raising the amount by means of thirty-five-year bonds were accepted, the increase in the tax rate for the five New Jersey counties would be less than the average increase in the last five years.

In New Jersey the principal opposition to the plan for improved traffic arrangements has come from the merchants, who complain that present facilities have already thrown the greater part of their trade to Manhattan. It is generally conceded that the facilities would increase real estate values in the five northeastern counties to a great degree. In New York the principal opposition has come from real estate men with holdings in the Bronx, Long Island, and other outlying districts, while the plan has had the support of many merchants. The proposition has been agitated for twenty-five years.

State Senator James A. C. Johnson of New Jersey, counsel for the New Jersey Commission, said yesterday that most of the delays in carrying out previous plans were due to the fact that private companies were trying to gain franchises for the huge projects and that, now the States were in position to undertake the work, it would be but a matter of a few years before work would be under way. He said it would take three years to build the tunnels and seven years for the bridge.

Part of the meeting was consumed with a discussion of the proportion of the expense each county should bear. Several tentative methods of proportionment were outlined, but it was decided to leave this to the Boards of Freeholders with the understanding that each county was to contribute in proportion to the benefit to be obtained by the county.

Mr. Noyes submitted a tentative proportionment of New Jersey's share of the expense to give the Freeholders a general idea of approximately the amount each county would be expected to pay. It called for payment by Bergen County of $2,316,212; Essex, $9,981,782; Hudson, $8,689,283; Passaic, $2,899,736; Union, $2,612,987.

E. W. Bloomingdale and F. J. H. Kracke of the New York Commission said that the moment had come for the Jerseymen to decide whether or not they wanted the facilities, and that, if the Freeholders did not authorize the appointment of a new commission immediately, it would be difficult to arouse new interest in the matter in New York for many years. Mr. Bloomingdale said he believed the destiny of Northern New Jersey hung in the balance. A. J. Shamberg of the New York Commission and Martin Saxe, the commission's counsel, were also present. Among the Jersey Freeholders who discussed the plans were Director of Freeholders Walter A. Evans of Essex, County Counsel James J. Murphy of Hudson, County Counsel Addison Ely of Bergen, and County Counsel J. W. De Yoe of Passaic.

Mrs. Schieffelin's Estate.

Miss Lucy Stella Schieffelin of the Hotel Ansonia, Broadway and Seventy-third Street, filed a petition in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, asking that she and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company be made the administrators of the estate of her mother, Mrs. Anna M. Schieffelin, who died at the Hotel Ansonia on May 12. The estate consists of about $40,000 in personalty. Mrs. Schieffelin was the widow of Edgar Schieffelin, and was a daughter of John Pant of London.

GIANINI A LAGGING PUPIL.

Accused Boy Older Than His Classmates, Teacher Testifies.

HERKIMER, N. Y., May 21.—At the trial of Jean Gianini for the murder of Miss Lida Beecher, Burt Robinson, Principal of the high school in Poland, testified that Jean was in the sixth grade when he left school a year before the murder and that pupils in the same grade with him were from two to four years younger than he. Mr. Robinson said Miss Beecher had never whipped the boy. The Principal admitted that he had whipped Gianini on three occasions.

Dr. A. Walter Suiter described Gianini as a "high grade imbecile"—a person, he testified, who possessed a mind next to normal. Dr. Suiter put the boy's mental age at 10 years.

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And too often he puts Price before Quality—but he wants the Modish Appearance.

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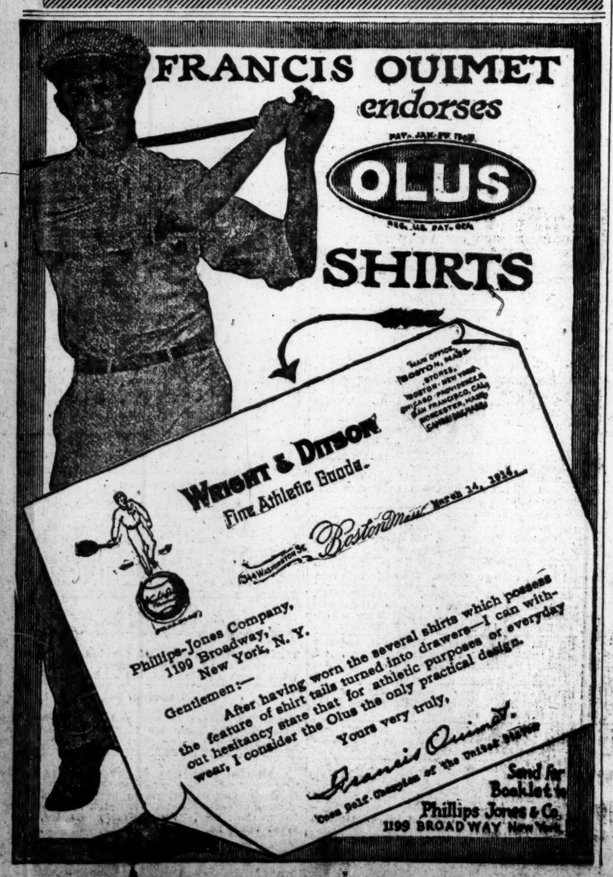
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HUDSON West 44th St. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. Evs. 8:30. DUMMY. A Detective Comedy of Laughs and Thrills—THE

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New Amsterdam W. 42d St., near B'way. Henry W. Savage offers Last 11 Times of the Musical Hit of the Year, SARI. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-morrow & Wed. 2:20.

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20 Mats. To-morrow & Wed. 2:20. MISS ANGLIN in "LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN."

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-morrow & Wed. 2:20. Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE Cohan's Best Play

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. TO-NIGHT At 8 SHARP. THE THEATRES' SUPREME EVENT. Lambs' All Star Gambol. Three Hours Matchless Fun, Song, Dance and Travesty by 170 Greatest Stars of the American Stage, incl. JOHN PHILIP SOUSA and BAND. STREET MINSTREL PARADE, SOUSA LEADING, 4:45 P. M., from Lambs' Club, W. 44th St. to B'way, to 42d St., to 5th Av., to 25th St., to B'way to 44th St.

2d and Last Performance TO-MORROW I.P.M. MATINEE SHARP. Minstrel Parade 11:45 A. M., Same Route. THE MILLION DOLLAR SHOW. Choice Seats $1, $2, $2.50, $3, $5.

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GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Daily, 2:30 & 8:30. All Seats Reserved 25c & 50c. UNIVERSAL MOTION PICTURES Present ANNETTE KELLERMANN in NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER

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44th St. Thea., nr. B'way. Evenings 8. Mat. To-morrow 2. LAST WEEK!—LAST TIMES. THE MIDNIGHT GIRL With George Macfarlane.

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39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:20. TOO MANY COOKS. Funniest Play in the Whole World.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2.30. THE THINGS THAT COUNT. 200th Performance Next Monday.

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Thurs. 2:15. PETROVA as PANTHEA. "Sensational Play."—Acton Davies.

LITTLE 44th St., West of Broadway. Evs. at 8:45. Mats. To-morrow & Wed. at 2:30. WINTHROP AMES presents GRACE GEORGE. Isabel Irving, Zelda Sears, Sydney Booth, Conway Tearle, Ferdinand Gottschalk. THE TRUTH by CLYDE FITCH. All Seats at All Performances $2.00.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. Evenings 8:15. HIGH JINKS with Stella Mayhew. Longest Run of Any Musical Comedy

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Br'f'st Dinner Luncheon Supper

42nd St. Grill. DANCING 8:30 to 1. Direction FRANCES WARE. WM. F. HEALY, Mgr. Prize Contest Saturday, 7 P. M.

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